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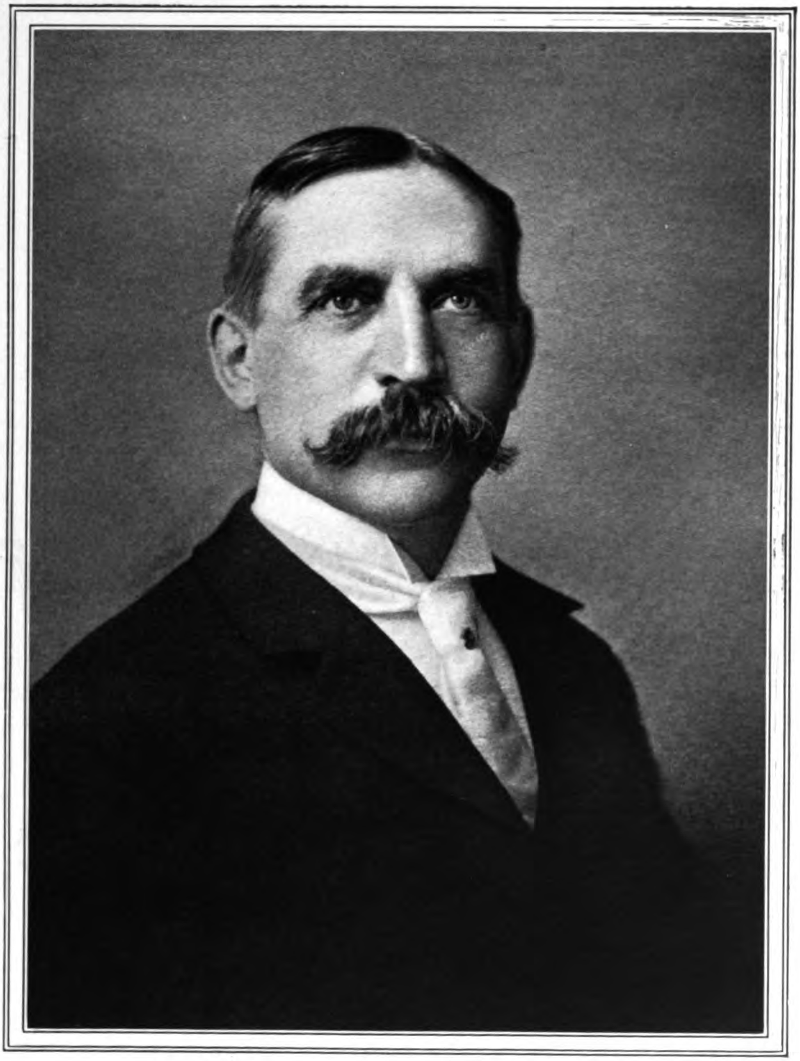

A. G. Loomis.

THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

JOURNAL OF BANKING and

JULY.

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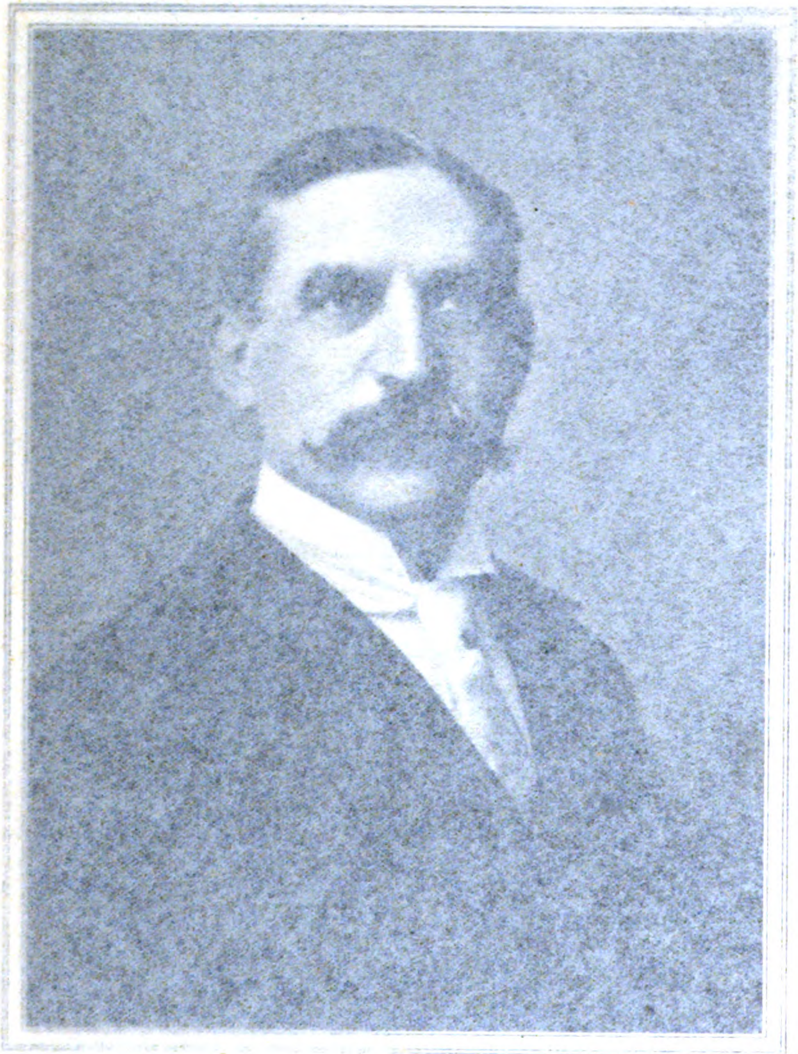

THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR. JULY, 1899. VOLUME LIX, No. 1.

THE TRUST QUESTION seems likely to supplant the silver question as the principal issue in the coming national campaign. Whether the trust question will prove a clear line of division between parties is doubtful. There are probably as many in the one party as in the other who are against trusts, without having any very clear idea of their nature or function. In the popular mind there is a strong tendency to build up ideal monsters which serve as targets for the exercise of the fighting instincts. Trusts seem to-day to take the place of corporations as the objects of popular hatred. They might be made the ground of a real political issue, if they were in reality as evil in their economical tendencies as is asserted on all sides. But it is believed that the demagogues and politicians who are making war upon them will find that as a political shibboleth the trust question will prove far inferior to the silver question. The latter had its effectiveness in the fact that it aroused feelings in the human mind almost equal in their force to those known as religious. The money idol had from the beginning of the world been composed of both gold and silver, and the mysterious forces of nature, working in a subtle and recondite manner on the minds of men, were at length bringing about an important change remodelling the idol out of gold alone. In regard to many phases of this change, taking place gradually like the inception of a new geological period, it was almost impossible to impress a correct understanding on the minds of the majority of the people. The real causes of the change could only be understood at first by experts who devoted themselves to a severe investigation of the conditions. The general public could not see why or how a change in the monetary standard—a thing that to them had seemed as fixed as the orbit of the earth—could be brought about. It was unnatural and dangerous.

It is therefore no wonder that the pseudo reasons and assertions of those who sought to use this change for their advantage should gain

wide currency, and that it has taken years of argument and labor to oust the silver question from the political arena. The contest has not been between one standard of value and another; it has been to show that the standard is something that cannot be settled by political agitation. The silver question ceases to be valuable to politicians the moment the people recognize this fact. Moreover, the silver question was kept alive by the silver mining interests who sought to create an artificial demand for their product. The contributions made by this interest to sustain the agitation for silver, and by speculators who backed them to be successful, will probably not be known with any accuracy for a generation to come. When the future historian can dispassionately record all the underlying forces that have sustained the agitation for silver from 1877 to 1899, there will be many interesting revelations made. The agitation against trusts will not have this kind of support. There is no moneyed interest willing to contribute to keep up an agitation against trusts in the same manner as the silver miners and speculators contributed to keep up the silver agitation. Nor is there any intrinsic merit in the trust question, any more than there was in the silver question. The gradual substitution of the gold for the silver standard was the result of an increase of the world's wealth, and of the necessity of greater accuracy in dealing with it. The invention of trusts as a method of carrying on business was also a necessary development. They are the creatures of the competition which has enforced economical management.

The charges made against trusts are that they increase the price of the products to consumers and that they prevent competitors from entering into the business in which they are engaged. The first charge is probably not founded in fact, in the strict sense in which it is intended to be taken. The second is no doubt true, because to get rid of competitors is the very purpose of the trust. But why should the general public be so interested either for or against trusts as to make them the foundations of a political campaign? There is no doubt that in consolidating the instrumentalities of manufactures and trade they tend to reduce the number of persons employed, but the changes of employment and the hardships which individuals experience in consequence are only temporary matters. The outcry against trusts based on the loss of employment is precisely the same as that which has always been raised against all labor-saving machinery. Changes in the methods of business, although they are improvements which benefit the great majority of the people, always cause temporary inconvenience to many individuals.

It is the business of the political party in opposition, or out of power, to go around, listen to all grievances, and to consolidate them into a strong platform from which to attack the party in power.

In a great country like the United States there are always a large number of people who are more or less dissatisfied and distressed, some through their own fault, and some from sheer misfortune. It is easy to convince these that their circumstances are due to this or that conspicuous existing institution, or to some imaginary combination of actual facts which in reality are in no way connected. The number of the dissatisfied who can be worked upon and organized varies according to the general prosperity. The patent fact is that such disgruntled people are easily convinced that their condition is brought about not by their own fault, not by chance combinations of circumstances beyond human control, but by the force of some direct will, either selfish or malignant. Thus during the hard times when the silver heresy flourished best, the dissatisfied believed in selfish combinations of capitalists seeking to squeeze the general public. Large numbers of people were convinced by such preposterous fictions as the works known as the "Seven Financial Conspiracies," and "Coin's Financial School." Underhand plot and conspiracy was the main argument of those who encouraged the 16 to 1 craze. One of the first signs of insanity in the individual is the belief that he is the object of some plot, and this symptom has always characterized the advocates of the rehabilitation of silver. Shrewd politicians understand that one of the best ways to induce the proper degree of craze in the public mind so that the people may be properly handled for their purposes, is to boldly charge plots and conspiracies on the part of their opponents or the friends and favorites of their opponents. This is what is now being done in regard to trusts. They are sufficiently conspicuous to be easily pointed out. The party in power is to blame because it permits their existence, and does nothing to abolish them.

But it is very improbable that the crusade against these institutions will amount to anything. As soon as employment is rearranged to suit the new conditions inaugurated by doing business through trusts, this cause of dissatisfaction will be removed. Those who complain of trusts because they cannot compete in the same business with them are comparatively few in number. They can find other openings for their capital. It has been stated on high authority that trusts and combinations are caused by a protective tariff. This is true in the sense that all taxation has the effect of making a larger command of capital advantageous in doing business. But the protective tariff has no more to do with the formation of trusts than any other form of taxation. If there had been no protective tariff the development of the industries of the country might not have been reached so rapidly and the trust stage of development would have been longer delayed. It would, however, have come sooner or later

without as well as with the tariff. In fact it does not appear that there is anything to be gained by politicians in making trusts the object of their attack.

THE ANTS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, it is said, from their habit of eating paper money, render it necessary for the inhabitants of the islands to adhere to a strictly metallic circulation. At least there has been great difficulty in preserving the paper money sent from the United States for the payment of the troops and other expenses from the depredations of these predacious creatures. In process of time the occupation of the foreign territory acquired in the Spanish war may afford an opportunity of putting in circulation a large portion of the silver dollars held in the Treasury and enable the volume of silver certificates now composing so large a part of the paper money of the United States to be reduced. There is no doubt that as American money gradually supplants the Spanish coinage in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines there will be a demand for the silver dollars and subsidiary silver coins that will employ a very large portion of them, and will reduce the necessity for the employment of silver certificates. These latter, necessary as a device to make the silver dollars a part of the circulating medium of the country, have undoubtedly been a great obstacle in the way of any satisfactory improvement in the circulation of bank notes. Sustained by the policy of the Government at par in gold, the silver dollars will be a much better currency for the islands mentioned than Spanish silver, which fluctuates in value with the change of price of silver bullion. With this outside demand for silver dollars, and the home demand for them that would arise if no paper money in denominations of less than five dollars be permitted, probably the dollars now coined would be absorbed by the public in the form of coin without the issue of silver certificates.

THE ALLEGED COUNTERFEITING OF SILVER DOLLARS on an extensive scale is not confirmed, apparently, by the facts. Anybody capable of calculation can see that at the prices for silver bullion which have prevailed for a number of years, if any one desired to run the risk of incurring the penalties of the law against counterfeiting United States coins, he might do so at a profit in the case of the silver dollar, and put into his imitations as much silver as there is in the genuine coins made at the United States Mint.

Recently it has been reported from California that counterfeit silver dollars containing the legal amount of silver have been detected in circulation there. It is believed, however, that there cannot be any

very great number of coins of this description put out. The man who is desperate enough to run the risk of the punishment enacted for coiners generally wants all the profit he can get. He usually has very little capital, and prefers to produce his wares from the cheapest materials, relying on the ignorance and credulity and love of gain of those upon whom the coins are to be passed, for success in putting them in circulation.

While there might be profit in running a private mint in opposition to the public one, yet an establishment capable of making coins identical in all respects with those made at the mints would take considerable capital, and employ quite a number of people. To make such a small coin as a dollar profitable it must be produced in large amounts. If a mint for counterfeits is conceived to be set up in some remote and comparatively inaccessible part of the country, we must also have to conceive how the bullion is to be transported to it, and how when manufactured into dollars it is to be brought away. The absurdity of any counterfeiting of this kind on a large scale becomes evident when the practical difficulties, enhanced constantly by the great danger of detection, are carefully considered. The men of capital go into something bigger than silver dollars when they want to make money dishonestly and at the risk of prosecution.

THE DEATH OF RICHARD P. BLAND, to whom the authorship of the law creating the standard silver dollar has been ascribed, recalls to mind the fact that he was not justly entitled to such fame as may attach to that dignity. The Act of February, 1878, which restored the coinage of the standard dollar of four hundred and twelve and a half grains, was a compromise measure of which Senator ALLISON was the author. The decline in the price of silver gave the defeated greenbackers and fiat money men an opportunity they greedily caught at. Disappointed in obtaining a cheap paper dollar, they attempted to get one of silver. BLAND'S own predilections were for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at sixteen to one. The idea of restoring the dollar of the daddies, which it was alleged had been suppressed feloniously in 1873, was a taking one with the multitude just then hungry for specie in any form, and could not be combated squarely. The opponents of the debasement of the currency were forced to compromise, and they compelled the free coinage men to come to their terms, by arguing that as there would be so much profit in coining four hundred and twelve and a half grains of silver into a legal tender dollar, it was not right that any class of citizens should possess this monopoly, but that it should belong to the Government representing the whole people. Let the silver bullion be purchased

by the Government, said they, and let the Government coin the dollars on its own account, and let the profit or seigniorage go into the Treasury of the people.

This was how the ALLISON compromise silver purchase bill came to be enacted. Mr. BLAND did not want this measure, but he had to take it or get nothing for his beloved silver.

But BLAND popularly has had the credit of being the regeneratoı of the silver dollar. It is known as the BLAND dollar, and BLAND was known as "Silver Dick." While he has a credit in this respect that he did not strictly deserve, yet as a staunch supporter of silver the result was not incongruous.

When the Democratic party adopted the sixteen to one silver plank as the principal one in its platform in 1896, BLAND was its logical candidate for President. He was defrauded of this honor by the nomination of BRYAN. BRYAN obscured his light as a presidential candidate much as BLAND had obscured ALLISON as the originator of the Act of February, 1878, re-establishing the coinage of the standard silver dollar.

The best that can be said of Mr. BLAND is that he was probably sincere in his belief in sixteen to one, though such sincerity seems to argue a mind color blind in some respects. It is impossible not to wonder if doubts did not sometimes cross his mind, during his long public career, when the arguments of his opponents, and the logic of events, bore so heavily upon his pet theory.

Mr. BLAND was a type of man of whom there are many in this country. They seem to select the object they wish to attain somewhat at haphazard, but once taken up it seems to so absorb their minds and energies as to render them incapable of seeing truth or facts except as they are advantageous to the attainment of the mark they have selected.

There is no doubt that Mr. BLAND possessed ability and perseverance of a high order, which applied with more judgment might have caused him to be remembered as something greater than a blind supporter of an exploded financial heresy.

THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 shows considerable improvement in the finances of the Government. The receipts for the year exceed five hundred millions of dollars. The excess of expenditures over receipts including the extra expenditures entailed by the war with Spain, the purchase of the Philippine Islands, the payment of the Cuban soldiers and the war now waging with the Filipinos, amounts to about one hundred millions of dollars. The receipts from customs and from internal revenue have been gradually increasing.

During the fiscal year 1898 the deficit was thirty-eight millions. The deficits of the two years have not yet exhausted the amount borrowed on the war loan authorized by Congress. If the war with the Filipinos continues, as there now seems every reason to believe it will do, there will during the next year or two probably be a recurring deficit that will have to be supplied by loans. That there will be any material reduction of the public debt for a number of years to come does not seem probable. Undoubtedly the revenues will continue to increase, but with the prospect of a continuation of an expensive war in the Philippines, and the further prospect of a large expenditure in aid of an inter-oceanic canal, the United States is very likely to continue to enlarge its debt for some years to come.

This situation of things will no doubt make conditions more favorable for the issue of National bank circulation even under the present law. If, however, Congress shall enlarge the limit of circulation to be issued on bond security from ninety to one hundred per cent., the National banks could afford an important increase of their circulation, large enough to encourage legislation for the retirement of the legal-tender notes. It would be still better if Congress shall make the market rather than the par value the basis of circulation issues.

If during the next ten or twelve years the bonded debt of the country shall increase, it is probable that the circulation question may settle itself. It certainly would under such circumstances, were Congress disposed to direct the gradual retirement of the legal-tender notes.

At the close of the Civil War there was manifested great public activity to pay off the debt incurred as rapidly as possible. The country had had no national debt to speak of from 1836 to 1861, and the people had heard so much of the superiority of the American citizens to the debt-ridden people of other civilized nations, that the debt incurred from 1861 to 1865 was looked upon as a burden, for the removal of which every effort should be made.

The debt-paying power shown by the country from 1865 to 1891 was something marvellous; but it is questionable whether it would not have been better to have devoted more attention to reducing the rate of interest and less to paying off the principal. It was the alleged necessity of paying off the principal rapidly which afforded an excuse for the retention of many taxes, which have perhaps been responsible for much of the dissatisfaction and financial distress that have given rise to so many financial heresies. The periods of the most rapid payment of the debt have been marked by serious financial crises. It is certain that since 1893 an opposite policy has been pursued, and the country has been steadily advancing to a more prosperous condition. It is likely that the United States will in the end follow the same policy in regard to its debt as that pursued

by other borrowing nations. There will probably be a cessation of the sentiment calling for the immediate payment of the principal of the debt. Whenever the revenues exceed the expenditures, the favorable balance will be applied to the reduction of the debt, but there will be an increase in the debt whenever a deficit is the result of the year's transactions.

In the event of continued prosperity of the country, it would be better policy to reduce taxes from time to time than to keep up taxes under the pretext of paying off the debt rapidly.

THE EXPORT OF GOLD which is now taking place is not necessarily a cause of apprehension. The large stock of gold now in the country and the abundance of money causing comparatively low rates naturally cause some capital to be transferred to foreign money markets. It is too soon to judge how long this counter-current may continue and what may be its ultimate effect upon the financial prospects of the country. It is, however, certain that after the experience of 1893 when it was shown how the whole currency of the country may be disastrously affected by a steady diminution of the gold reserve, every one had rather see those conditions which tend to increase the stock of gold than those which reduce it. If the financial laws of the country were amended as they ought to be the export and import of gold would not seem to afford the only barometer for prognosticating the prosperity of the nation. But in fact most every other sign points to the increase of the improvement in business which has been so marked during the past year. The season has not been as favorable agriculturally as last year, but there is as yet no reason to consider it below the average. The prospects of sales of American manufactures abroad continue as bright as ever. The rise in prices in many lines of staple products and goods seems to be lasting. On the whole the export of gold during the summer may be regarded as without any injurious aspect.

THE PROSPECTS OF CURRENCY LEGISLATION at the next session of Congress seem to be very promising at this time. The committees appointed by the House and Senate to consider and propose some course of monetary legislation seem to have about agreed upon certain propositions, and if these are introduced when Congress meets it is now announced that the Administration will use all its influence to secure their enactment into law.

The general result of the deliberations of the caucus committees are, in general terms, in favor of some legislation that will render it

impossible for any Secretary of the Treasury to so use the discretionary powers entrusted to him by existing law as to change the present gold standard to one of silver. There is no doubt that an administration pledged to the restoration of silver could, as the laws now stand, put such a construction on them as to immediately change the value of all the paper currency of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury, under such an Administration, could do this by paying legal tenders in silver dollars when presented for redemption. And no doubt the Attorney-General of an Administration so pledged could find enough in the present laws upon which to base a very plausible opinion which would justify the Secretary in such a course.

So long as the power of determining the financial policy of the country is left to the interpretation of the Executive alone, instead of being fixed by legislative action, there will be apprehension in the business world. Provision has been made by the committees for removing this cause of distrust.

The proposals of the committees in regard to banking legislation are not very generous, but they are distinctly sensible and just. If the bank circulation of the country is to continue to be based on the security of public stocks deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, it is only fair to the banks that they should not be required to deposit an inordinate security, as if the Government distrusted the value of its own bonds.

The law to-day is the same as it was in 1864 in regard to the percentage of circulation issued upon the bonds deposited. In 1864 there was some reason why the security should show a margin of par value over and above the circulation. The value of the bonds was then dependent upon the fortunes of the war and was unsettled. Now all United States bonds are at least worth par and most of them command a premium. The margin of ten per cent. which exists between the par value of the security and bank circulation has been for many years an injustice to the banks, and a stumbling-block to all advocates of modifications of the circulation laws. When, hitherto, any attempt has been made to do away with this margin the opponents of the banks have at once objected because the security of depositors would be lessened. This argument was used by the Comptroller of the Currency in his last report to Congress against the plan for bank circulation proposed by the Monetary Commission.

In fact, if elasticity of a bank currency based on bonds is desirable, it will not be attained by increasing the issues of circulation to the par value of the bonds; but it might be brought about to some extent by an issue which should be within ten per cent. of the market value. But although there is no really sound argument against this, there are some plausible ones that would render it very diffi-

cult to secure legislation recognizing market value as a basis of security.

It would be urged against such legislation that the demand for circulation would cause a gradually accumulative rise in premium on the bonds, and would tend to an unhealthy increase in circulation. This would no doubt be the case if there were no other limit on the amount of notes to be issued by each bank except the bonds which it deposited. But there is, first, the limit of a certain fixed proportion to capital ; and second, the limit fixed by the business demand for currency.

If Congress would go so far as to recognize the market value of United States bonds as a basis of security as well as the par value, it is believed that the National banks would be able, upon the existing principle of note issues, to furnish an adequate elastic and safe currency for many years to come. But even if the par value of the bonds only is made the circulation limit, it will be a vast improvement; and it really seems as if Congress might at length grant this slight modification of existing banking laws.

7/99

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL COMMISSION is preparing for the investigation of the two principal routes which are now rivals for the acceptance of the United States Government. The Nicaragua route seems to have the most friends here, but the Panama route also has strong claims.

The control of the inter-oceanic routes now completed and of those projected will be a matter of the greatest importance in international diplomacy. The colonizing impulse has seized the nations and there is hardly one in the first rank that has not dependencies or colonies to be reached only by long ocean voyages. The Suez canal, the important link between the east and the west, is as yet the only completed artificial route that competes with the natural ocean passages from one continent and hemisphere to another. If the Suez route were under the exclusive control of one nation, that nation would, as long as it proved possible to maintain this route for its own use, have a paramount advantage over all others. But it would be impossible for a nation to keep the Suez route open to its own ships and closed to all others unless it had such a supremacy on the seas as would enable it to break any blockade of the entrances to the canal that might be attempted.

The probability is that unless an inter-oceanic canal be declared to be neutral territory and respected as such by all, it would, in the event of a maritime war which rendered its use of importance to the contending parties, be rendered temporarily impassable for either, and

as a side issue damage all the commerce which depended upon it for transfer from ocean to ocean.

This is something the United States should consider before investing any of the wealth of the country in either the Panama or the Nicaragua canals. If, for instance, the United States builds one of these canals as affording a quick transit for her naval and commercial fleets from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, it would be better by a Congress of the chief nations to declare the canal neutral and accessible for the use of friends and enemies alike. If the United States, or any other nation, undertakes the entire ownership and control of such a canal, it must necessarily be left to the exclusive protection of that country. In the event of a war in which the United States became involved, the enemy would at once undertake to cripple the canal. This can be done so easily and secretly by the use of modern explosives that the greatest power might in this way be crippled by a comparatively weak opponent.

Although these canals are of great use for the concentration of force in war, yet their main business and the chief object of their construction is to carry on and augment the peaceful commerce of the world. In the event of war this important commerce belonging to twenty nations may at once be destroyed by the efforts of one of the antagonists. And this is likely to happen whenever the pathway between the oceans is the exclusive property of one nation and under its sole protection.

Before such a work is undertaken it ought to be made neutral ground by the common consent of all nations, as free for use both in peace and war as the open ocean, and with a further protection of its entrances and exits that will prevent all blockades and captures within at least a day's sail.

In some respects an inter-oceanic canal is necessarily more or less of an international affair. Its financial ownership is one thing, but the proper use of the canal can only be maintained at all times and under all circumstances as it should be by international agreement. Properly maintained as neutral ground by national comity, inter-oceanic canals make for the establishment of a common understanding among nations, which will render war less frequent. Sought to be held as the exclusive property of one nation, they will be a fertile cause of war.

THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS is undoubtedly one of the causes responsible for the undue accumulation of the money of the country at the financial centres, though not necessarily the chief one. There are so many natural centripetal forces operating to pro-

duce this result that there seems to be no manifest reason for maintaining any artificial stimulus whatever. It is perhaps true that the payment of interest on deposits, the reserve law and the redundant currency, do not all combined fully explain the tendency of money to pile up at these centres, though each one of these practices or conditions may be a source of further aggravation of this evil. It would be necessary to look deeper to find out the real reason why money comes from the South and West, where interest rates are high, to the East where interest rates are low.

The Bank of England pays no interest on deposits, and the banks of Great Britain are not required to keep any fixed reserve at all, but in practice they do keep large reserves at call with the Bank of England. It seems as natural for reserves and other idle funds to be drawn to the money centre as for the mass of matter composing any object to be attracted in a similar direction. Whatever increases this tendency with regard to the money of the country should, therefore, be discountenanced. Up to a certain extent, no doubt the availability and usefulness of money may be increased by its concentration at the money centre. There are limits, however, beyond which such concentration is not desirable.

But the payment of interest on deposits, regardless of its effect in the direction noted, would seem to be without any sound warrant, particularly with reference to current balances payable on demand. This custom not only attracts the idle funds of the country to the financial centre, to be used in speculation, depressing interest rates and facilitating gold exports, at a time when the conditions of the trade balance and the foreign exchanges do not justify such a movement, but also very materially reduces the profits of the banks.

So far as the banks of New York are concerned they pay no interest on the current balances of individual depositors, but most of them do pay interest on the balances of out-of-town banks. If this practice should be discontinued, it is doubtful if any substantial or permanent loss of deposits would result; but if the contrary should be true, there would be compensations to make up the loss. If the amount of loanable funds at this centre were reduced, the rates of interest would tend to a firmer basis; besides the funds which the banks did have to loan would be such as they were not paying interest on, and thus profits would be increased.

The payment of interest on deposits is generally regarded by conservative bankers as not in accord with the best banking principles, but owing to competition it has been found difficult to uproot the practice. A simple rule promulgated by the clearing-house would doubtless have the desired effect, and the banks of the other large centres outside of New York would probably adopt a similar policy.

A customer who places his money with a bank, expecting to have it safely kept, his checks cashed on demand, and to be accommodated with loans from time to time, confers no favor on a bank for which it should be required to pay. The conveniences and facilities which the banks supply more than offset the gain inuring to the bank from the use of the deposit, and unless the deposit is a substantial one the customer should be required to pay for the facilities which the bank affords.

Deposits payable at call, whether made by banks or individuals, should be without interest, and the propriety of allowing interest even on time deposits is questionable, as it partakes too much of the nature of a loan to a bank, and a bank that borrows money, only at exceptional seasons or under special circumstances, should go into liquidation with as little delay as possible.

There are institutions such as trust companies and Savings banks not doing a commercial banking business that can afford to pay interest on fixed deposits, but the allowance of interest by discount banks is regarded with growing disfavor by conservative bankers who realize the necessity of arresting the decline in banking profits.

The strongest bid that any bank can make for desirable business is to be found in the prudence and skill of its management, and the custom thus received is sure to prove more satisfactory and profitable than that which comes as the result of a premium or bonus, whether in the form of interest on deposits or the performance of some valuable and costly service without adequate remuneration.

THE ADVOCATES OF BRANCH BANKS seem to overlook the great prosperity which this country has attained under the system of local independent banking institutions—a prosperity and growth never paralleled by any country having a system of large semi-monopolistic banks with branches. They attempt directly or by implication to discredit the smaller banks, and do not seem to take proper account of the part which these banks have played in building up their respective localities.

Canada has the branch banking system, and while the system as it prevails there is an excellent one, and is apparently popular and satisfactory, yet the growth and development of Canada have been comparatively slow when contrasted with the progress of the United States. Of course it does not necessarily follow that this comparatively slow rate of progress is due to the lack of a system of local or independent banks, but on the other hand it is certain that such a system has been of great advantage to this country up to the present time. A bank managed and owned by the people of the locality

where it does business has a more direct interest in the advancement of that locality than any branch of a large city bank could have.

But it is claimed that the independent local banks are especially liable to failure in times of panic, and that they pursue a selfish policy, causing a general scramble for cash, which adds to the evil effects of a panic. This view was taken by Mr. A. B. STICKNEY, a well known railway president, in an address delivered at the recent convention of the Iowa Bankers' Association, reported in another part of this number. His address was characterized by evidences of a most careful and extensive study of banking and a thorough knowledge of its principles, and his proposals are no doubt such as would add to the stability of our banking system. It is probable, however, that the same results may be obtained in other ways, and it is hardly conceivable that Congress will consent to turn the banking business of the country over to a few large city banks. There is certainly nothing in the present temper of the public mind to justify the conclusion that such a scheme would meet with popular favor.

As the banks are now organized there is nothing to prevent co-operation in times of crisis, and there is undoubtedly a growing tendency among banks to aid one another at such times. The use of clearing-house certificates enables the city banks to send cash to such of their correspondents as may need it, and it is not unusual for a local bank to extend aid to its neighbor in case of a run.

A palpable attempt to discredit the small country banks is shown in an article on "Insolvent National Banks in City and Country," in the June number of "The Journal of Political Economy."

Whatever advantage there may be in the concentration of large banking resources will be obtained by a process of evolution, and requires no legislative assistance. The tendency in this direction has been very marked in recent years, and there is also getting to be a closer association of the city banks with their correspondents, thus giving them practically the support that they would have under the parent system with branches. Both the State and National banks of the country are gradually improving their condition, and it will be found that compared to the vast amount of business transacted the losses from bank failures are not so great as would appear at first sight. It seems to be a rule in this country to permit the people of each locality to manage their own affairs, and there has been no convincing evidence yet adduced to show that the same rule may not be safely applied to the banking business.

The usefulness of the small country banks has been so clearly shown in the United States, and their strength numerically and otherwise is so great that they are in no danger whatever of being supplanted by a monopolistic banking system.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S RESERVE.

The reserve held by the Bank of England has recently excited comment in that country on account of the evident disposition of the management to regard a moderate amount as suitable for present requirements. At least there seems to be a neglect of the policy recognizing the wisdom of holding a larger reserve, which was approved after the Baring failure. At that time there was considerable criticism both of the Bank of England and also of the joint-stock banks on account of the small cash reserves held. It was seen that as the joint-stock banks seemed to rely upon the Bank of England in emergencies, it would be necessary for the latter to increase its reserves.

The impulse given by the shock of the Baring disaster seems to have exhausted itself, as it is said that only three times within the last fourteen years has the reserve of the Bank of England been as low at this time of year as at present.

The advantage of publicity is nowhere so distinctly seen as in cases of this kind. If the Bank of England and the joint-stock banks did not make statements regularly from which the public can learn the exact condition of the Bank, if the law permitted a policy of concealment, as it did in the early history of banking, the dangers from apprehensions of bank customers and depositors, magnified by ignorance, would be greatly increased. When the condition of a great bank is a matter upon which the public has no accurate information, those interested and upon whose confidence the life and safety of the institution depend are forced to surmises and guesses. With the greatest caution, a policy of concealment is most difficult to carry out. When the condition of a bank tends to weakness, rumors will most assuredly creep out by degrees, until the public mind becomes excited far more than it would were the exact truth known. Every director, every officer and employee of a bank, becomes a conduit by which detrimental rumors reach the public in spite of their desire to prevent their knowledge from coming to the ears of others. Friends and intimates receive hints which they enlarge upon and spread with all the self-conceit that pertains to the possession of supposed exclusive information. The only explanation of many unexpected runs on banks is to be found in some such theory. When, however, the condition of a bank is known to all by its periodical reports, no alarm is excited by a condition, which if surmised of a bank working under a policy of concealment, would at once destroy the confidence of its customers. Publicity is the return the bank makes for the confidence placed in it by the public. One confidence thus strengthens the other, and as the whole foundation of banking is confidence, the more this is intelligently strengthened the less reserve it would be necessary to keep.

In effect reserves represent the degree of imperfection there is still in banking methods. A bank perfectly managed would require no reserve at all. Theoretically every piece of money drawn out is replaced by another paid in. There are no doubt banks to-day both in Europe and the United States whose management reaches very near perfection. But there is no

bank that in modern business is not more or less influenced by the conditions existing in other banking institutions. Thus the safety of the Bank of England is bound up with the safety of the joint-stock banks, a large portion of whose reserves are in its custody. If any great disaster should overtake the joint-stock banks, it is possible that if a demand for a large part of their reserves were made on the Bank of England, the latter institution might have to undergo considerable strain.

There is, however, another influence at work which diminishes the importance of large reserves. It is a well-known fact that these reserves tend to increase in dull times, when there is little demand for money. It is only when distrust ensues after an active business period that the reserves are found inadequate. These emergencies cannot very well be provided for by the previous accumulation of reserve for the purpose of successfully meeting them. These stringencies occur usually after a stage of free trading during which the entire tendency has been to reduce the reserves to a low point.

The banking world for many years has felt that something else than reserve in the ordinary sense was needed to meet these emergencies. The thing needed was the means to oppose and counteract the panicky distrust which is the salient feature of financial crisis. The general public in such a crisis has no head; it makes its demands with a blind selfishness that leads to self-destruction. The public in a financial panic is like the drowning man who convulsively seizes his rescuer and who has to be stunned before he can be saved. No possible reserve can save a bank if all its customers call wildly for their deposits. The association of banking forces in times of crisis is a method of resistance to the wild demands of excited depositors which has the effect of so neutralizing their demands that they can be saved from their own temporary insanity. The associated banks of New York and other financial centres in this country have several times successfully resorted to mutual support in times of panic, and have resisted runs that in other times would have ruined them all. The Bank of England, at the time of the Baring failure, took the same means of allaying the panic which then prevailed, threatening the joint-stock banks and the great Bank itself. This uniting of forces to effect a common result was eminently successful. It is true that much was said at that time as to the insufficiency of the cash reserves kept, but the lowness of these reserves was by no means the cause of the panic. It was the free and perhaps unwise trading which had been going on previously and which had no connection with the reserves held. Low reserves do not cause panics, but are the symptom of vigorous trade. This trade may be on a sound basis, and then no evil results; if on an unsound basis, a crisis may follow irrespective of the state of the reserve..

Immediately after the Bank of England and the joint-stock banks had by their mutual action reduced the serious consequences of the Baring failure to a minimum, many wiseacres said that larger reserves should be held. But no bank could do business if it kept reserves with the idea of having all demands against it presented at once. No reserve short of this could do much good when a panic seizes a bank's depositors. Instances have been known where cash reserves of sixty or seventy per cent. have not sufficed to avert a bank's suspension. The banks of the present time are learning that ordinary reserves are less to be depended on than mutual support. It is probably this fact that makes the Bank of England more indifferent than it formerly was as to the necessity of keeping its gold up to an arbitrary point.

FOREIGN BANKING AND FINANCE.

Banking Resources of Great Britain.

The statistics of the British banks for the close of 1898 have been compiled by the London "Economist" and the details appear in that journal for May 20. The past year witnessed a continuance of the consolidations and the extension of branch banking which have been so notable a feature recently of British banking enterprise. Of the various amalgamations, by far the most important was that of the City and London and Midland banks, the latter of which had previously absorbed the Oldham Joint-Stock Bank. These three banks had an aggregate paid-up capital of £2,468,000, while the capital of the London City and Midland Bank, into which they have been incorporated, stands at £2,202,000. Their amalgamation, therefore, resulted in a reduction of paid-up capital, as did also some smaller consolidations, such as the absorption by Parr's Bank of the Derby and Derbyshire Banking Company and of the Glamorganshire Banking Company by the Capital and Counties. On the other hand, however, a number of banks, keeping pace with the growth of their business, increased their capital during the year, and the net result of these various changes is that the aggregate paid-up capital of the English joint-stock banks now amounts to £60,389,000, which exceeds the total recorded for the close of 1897 by £284,000. Some small additions, too, were made to the aggregate amount of the capital of the Scotch and Irish banks; but much more important than the movements in the capital accounts were the very considerable additions made during the year to reserves. In the case of the English banks the reserves increased within a year from £30,-949,000 to £32,902,000.

The upward movement of the deposits of the British banks was not arrested during 1898. The total reported deposits increased from £550,000,000 on December 31, 1896, and £576,900,000 on December 31, 1897, to £592,000,000 on December 31, 1898, for England and Wales. The increase for Scotland and Ireland, including some London deposits, was from £96,900,000 at the close of 1897 to £98,600,000 at the close of 1898 for Scotland, and from £43,700,000 to £45,900,000 for Ireland. The Isle of Man increased its banking deposits from £2,100,000 to £2,300,000 during 1898. The total actually reported deposits, therefore, for the United Kingdom increased from £693,500,000 at the close of 1896 to £719,600,000 at the close of 1897, and £738,800,000 at the close of 1898. These were the reports of the joint-stock banks. The private banks which publish accounts held deposits at the close of 1898 to the amount of £41,226,000. With an estimate for the few private banks which still withhold their accounts, the British banks outside the Bank of England now hold deposits of about £780,000,000. The maximum estimate ten years ago, for January, 1899, was £580,000,000, and for January, 1894, £640,000,000. The growth, therefore, has been more than twice as rapid in the last five years as in the five years preceding. The deposits at the Bank of England in the meantime increased from £28,000,000 in January, 1889, to £34,000,000

in January, 1894, and to £43,000,000 in January, 1899, carrying the total deposits in banks in Great Britain to £820,000,000. The cash in hand increased from £126,000,000 at the close of 1897 to £136,700,000 at the close of 1898, while the discounts and advances increased from £353,200,000 to £363,400,000.

The figures above given are for the British banks doing a distinctively domestic business. They do not include the colonial joint-stock banks with London offices nor the foreign joint-stock banks with London offices. These are the institutions by which Great Britain exerts her financial influence in all quarters of the world, and include such foreign joint-stock banks with London offices as the Bank of Egypt, the Imperial Bank of Persia, the Imperial Ottoman Bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the London and River Plate Bank, and the Yokohoma Specie Bank.

The twenty-nine colonial banks with London offices had a paid-up capital at the close of 1898 amounting to £35,691,821, and reserve funds of £8,274,-953. The same items in the case of the foreign banks are £25,443,856 and £8,480,103. The *Deutsche Bank* of Berlin, with a capital of £7,500,000 and a reserve of £2,263,781, is included in the second class of banks, and is not so largely controlled by British capital as the others. The advances and loans of the colonial joint-stock banks on December 31, 1898, were £155,083,999, and the same items for the foreign banks with London offices were £127,405,-437. The deduction of the loans of the *Deutsche Bank*, £32,849,321, would leave a total for the banks financed in London of about £247,000,000. This is an increase of about £7,000,000 within six months. The deposits and current accounts of the colonial banks at the close of 1898 were £148,949,613, and of the foreign banks, £81,228,462, including £22,406,300 on account of the *Deutsche Bank*. The aggregate deposits of all banks connected with London, domestic and foreign, therefore is about £1,028,000,000, or more than five thousand millions of dollars.

The South African Banks.

The banks of South Africa which are financed from London did not reveal any remarkable features in their business for 1898. The net increase in banking profits was £25,537, the profits of 1897 having been £476,613 and of 1898 £502,150. The London "Economist" of May 13 declares, that "Since the end of last year there has been some improvement in business generally, and we have witnessed a fairly large movement of coin shipments to the Cape, due chiefly to the various large loans issued on this side; *e. g.*, the Cape Government and Natal Government issues, those of the Corporations of Capetown, Durban, and Pietermaritzburg, and fresh issues of capital by several of the Witwatersrand Mines." The outstanding note issues of the banks fell from £1,728,794 at the close of 1897 to £1,655,298 at the close of 1898; current accounts fell from £23,162,885 to £22,055,531; and total liabilities fell from £33,834,847 to £33,054,788. On the other side of the account, cash fell from £7,469,370 to £7,121,522; bills of exchange, from £5,315,390 to £4,910,282; and loans to customers, from £14,412,128 to £14,377,779. The fall in current deposit accounts was not limited to any single colony, but was distributed pretty evenly over all in proportion to the volume of business. The outlook for the future is thus discussed by the "Economist:"

"So far as the future is concerned, there is every reason to presume that the banks will profit by the increased activity in South African trade and mining; and the speakers at the various meetings of the banks held recently all looked forward with confidence to the continued prosperity and expansion of the financial institutions of South Africa. That they have good reason for these hopes no one will gainsay who has taken note of the careful way in which the affairs of the banks have been conducted of late years. The experience of the past has proved of great service to these institutions, and though it may have been bitter, yet it cannot now be said that the result has been anything but beneficial to all parties."

The French Colonial Banks.

The volume of business done by the Bank of Indo-China, the principal of the French colonial banks, showed a remarkable increase in 1897. The nominal capital of the Bank is 12,000,000 francs and the reserve on December 31, 1897, was 1,109,428 francs. The general movement of affairs during the year 1897 showed discounts, loans and advances to the amount of 114,372,483 francs, and exchange operations to the amount of 185,533,347 francs, making a total of 299,905,830 francs ($58,000,000), or an increase of 54,957,353 francs over 1896. This increase occurred principally in the branches of Saigon, Haiphong, and Hongkong. The volume of business at the various branches appears in the following table:

Branch.	*Discounts.*	*Loans.*	**Operations of Exchange.**	
			Issues.	*Remittances.*
	Francs.	**Francs.**	**Francs.**	**Francs.**
Saigon	48,264,677	32,521,991	45,513,464	79,263,402
Haiphong....................	14,976,275	7,623,158	7,541,559	15,068,310
Bangkok.....................	993,771	45,920	5,644,151	5,968,171
Pondichery	1,265,631	1,638,842	8,353,888	5,885,675
Noumea......................	6,474,204	523,084	5,665,217	6,609,509
Total....................	71,974,558	42,397,925	72,718,279	112,815,067

The balance of the deposit accounts at the close of 1897 was 5,435,337 francs, a decrease of 2,987,136 francs since the close of 1896. The cash reserve at the close of 1897 was 12,088,422 francs and the note circulation, 25,159,381 francs. The profits of the year were 732,534 francs ($145,000), permitting a dividend of twenty per cent. upon the paid-up capital of 3,000,000 francs.

The smaller French colonial banks did not as a rule make a favorable showing for 1898. The Bank of Martinique showed a decline of 8,534,795 francs in the aggregate of operations, which amounted to 12,758,589 francs for the year ending June 30, 1898. The balance of local bills declined from 4,753,073 francs on June 30, 1897 to 2,408,858 francs on June 30, 1898, while the discount rate remained at six per cent. throughout the year. The cash on hand on June 30, 1898, was 2,449,997 francs and the note circulation was 6,740,545 francs, but the amount of paper past due was 1,863,233 francs.

French Capital in Austria.

French investments in Austria are more considerable, according to the Vienna correspondent of "*l'Economiste Francais*," as set forth in the issue of May 13, than is generally supposed. It has been well known that French capital contributed a large share of the funds for the principal Austrian railways,

but this is only a fraction of the financial relations of the two countries. Of 9,000,000,000 francs in Austro-Hungarian securities held abroad, at least half are in French hands. Portions of the French capital thus invested in the dual monarchy are invested in mortgage obligations and part in numerous public enterprises in Vienna and Buda-Pesth.

The amount of Government obligations, both Austrian and Hungarian, held in France is computed at 900,000,000 florins or about 1,900,000,000 francs ($370,000,000). It is believed in well-informed circles that the amount has increased within the last few years. The Austrian four per cents, of which the bonds outstanding represent nearly 1,000,000,000 francs, find their principal market at Paris and have been absorbed almost entirely in France. The Hungarian four per cents, amounting to 682,000,000 florins, have also been absorbed by French savings, as well as the gold four and a half per cent. Hungarian railway loan issued in 1887 for 455,000,000 francs. The delay in planting the country firmly upon the gold standard has rendered it more difficult to find a market in France for the new three and a half and four per cent. obligations, expressed in the crown, the new monetary unit, which it was hoped could be placed at a lower rate than previous Austrian and Hungarian obligations. The new bonds, while expressed in crowns, are payable in paper or silver and are subject to the variations of the gold premium.

Railway Finance in Turkey.

An important transaction by which German financial influence in Turkey seems likely to be strengthened is the coöperation between the two important railway companies of Anatolia and Smyrna-Cassaba. These railways are exchanging two leading officers in order to reveal to the public the union between the two groups of capitalists directing the railways through the *Deutsche Bank* of Berlin and the Imperial Ottoman Bank. It is proposed to pursue a common policy in creating a great trans-Asiatic line which, from some point in Asia Minor, will unite Konia by the valley of the Euphrates with the Persian Gulf. The project is set forth by the "*Moniteur des Intèrets Matèriels*" of May 21, which declares that "it is a route to the Indies good or better than the other route which has been dreamed of on Russian soil. It is a great project, involving the construction of 4,000 to 5,000 kilometers, according to the programme which may be finally adopted, for the purpose of serving at once all commercial, political and strategic interests." The consent of the Sultan seems still to be lacking, but the Belgian journal expresses the opinion that the alliance of the two groups of capital, which represents at Constantinople both French and German influence, "will accomplish changes by the division of forces which will be accomplished in this oriental region."

Financial Progress in Russia.

Energetic steps for maintaining the gold standard recently adopted continue to be taken by the Russian Government. A decree of December 11, 1898, directed the coinage of a new type of gold pieces of the denominations of five and ten roubles, according to the new standard. The basis upon which the Russian paper money was converted into gold, with the adoption of the gold standard in 1895, was the ratio of three paper roubles for two gold roubles. The old gold coins, known as the imperial and half-imperial (which were formerly

coins of ten and five roubles), were declared to represent fifteen and seven and a half roubles of the new standard ($7.70 and $3.85). The new coins, representing roubles of the new standard, will be about equivalent to $5.20 and $2.60 in American coin. The face of the coins of ten roubles will bear the effigy of the Emperor in profile, with the inscription, "Nicholas II, by the Grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias." The reverse side will bear the arms of the Empire with the inscription, "ten roubles."

An amount of gold coinage hardly second to that of any other country was executed at the Russian mints during 1897 and 1898. The official figures of Russian coinage for the past seven years, as presented in the "*Bulletin Russe de Statistique*" for the January-March quarter, show that only 1,080,135 roubles in gold coins were struck in 1892, 4,500,180 roubles in 1893, and 4,500,157 roubles in 1894. The year 1895 witnessed the first serious preparations to put a gold currency in circulation. The pieces coined were almost all imperials (fifteen roubles of the new standard), and their number was 5,000,074, with a total value of 75,000,840 roubles ($39,000,000). The coinage was practically suspended in 1896, but 1897 witnessed a total gold coinage of 331,577,500 roubles ($172,000,000) and 1898 a gold coinage of 263,890,337 roubles ($137,000,000). The coinage in 1897 consisted largely of the old coins —the imperials and half-imperials, but 1898 witnessed the issue of 261,890,090 roubles in pieces of five roubles.

It has been the avowed purpose of the Russian Government to introduce coin into general circulation in preference to paper, and the outstanding issues of the Bank of Russia have been steadily reduced. The circulation was 1,061,900,000 roubles upon the average during 1893, but was reduced materially during 1896 and fell to 962,200,000 roubles on March 1, 1897. The outstanding notes first fell below the gold reserve in October, 1897, and the circulation was reduced on January 1, 1898, to 901,200,000 roubles and on January 1, 1899, to 662,100,000 roubles. The outstanding issues on May 1, 1899, were only 640,000,000 roubles, of which 46,703,545 were in the reserves of the Bank, while the gold holdings of the Bank were 143,420,057 roubles in Russian gold, and 800,766,056 roubles in foreign gold and bullion, independent of some other gold items.

The accumulation of foreign gold coin in the Bank of Russia has more than doubled in the four years since the beginning of 1895. The amount of American gold is now $71,841,675 as compared with about $21,500,000 in 1895. The amount in United States gold now held surpasses that of any other country. The English gold, which stood at about $29,000,000 in 1895, has risen only to £10,399,004 ($50,000,000). German gold is held to the amount of 110,622,640 marks ($27,000,000), and French, Belgian and Swiss gold to the amount of 81,188,785 francs ($16,000,000). Even Spain has contributed a part of the gold expelled by her unsound financial policy and 28,705,705 pesetas ($5,500,000) are stored in the vaults of the Bank of Russia. The total holdings of foreign coin by the Bank, which were 445,794,083 francs ($86,000,-000) on January 1, 1895, were 914,275,830 francs ($175,000,000), on January 1, 1899.

The new clearing-house at St. Petersburg, founded November 17, 1898, is doing a rapidly growing volume of business. The movement of funds through the clearing-house in December was 164,741,000 roubles. This amount increased to 268,734,000 roubles for March, and the entire transactions to the

close of March were 970,947,000 roubles ($500,000,000). Of this amount 668,000,000 were compensated directly between the institutions making up the clearing-house. The branch of the Imperial Bank at St. Petersburg has witnessed a considerable diminution in payments in specie and notes, in the face of an increased volume of transactions.

The upward movement of the deposits in the Russian Savings banks is more than keeping pace with industrial development. These savings deposits were only 147,042,901 roubles at the close of 1890. They rose to 377,165,352 roubles at the close of 1895 and were 446,920,117 roubles on April 30, 1897. Another year and a half carried the amount on August 31, 1898, to 508,512,000 roubles ($255,000,000) and the latest report, for February, 1899, showed deposits of 550,615,000 roubles ($287,000,000), distributed among 2,850,227 accounts.

The Gold Standard in Ecuador.

The gold standard in Ecuador is to come into force in 1901. The British pound sterling is declared legal tender in the republic for the same value as the condor, and the latter is to be coined of the same weight and fineness as the pound sterling. The British consul in Ecuador, in a report on the trade of 1898, which is published in the London "Economist" of May 20, says upon the subject:

"The agreement between the merchants and the banks to sustain a uniform rate of exchange, viz., 100 per cent. ninety days' sight bills on London, or say 24d. per sucre, has been conscientiously carried out by all concerned throughout the year. On July 14 it was decided by a meeting that the agreement should remain in force until the Congress of 1898 came to a decision respecting the projected new currency law establishing a gold basis for the republic, and further that if such new currency law were adopted an agreement would remain binding without further ratification until the law would come into force. It is with great satisfaction that I am able to report that this law actually passed, and the preparations to establish a gold standard are already well advanced. The Bank of Ecuador has already accumulated about £45,000 in gold and the *Banco Commercial y Agricola* £110,000, and the Government has agreed to sign contracts for the conversion of more than 2,000,000 sucres (silver) into Ecuadorian gold condors, the nation paying the loss in the silver to be exported between its actual value and the nominal value of the sucre of 24d., and all expenses of freight and coinage, etc."

The Financial Policy of Spain.

Cable dispatches late in June indicated that the Spanish Finance Minister, Senor Villaverde, had decided upon taxing the evidences of the domestic funded debt twenty per cent. of their interest coupons, and making an arrangement with the foreign bond holders to submit to a similar tax. This is a roundabout way of reducing the interest now paid by the Treasury. The July coupons of the external debt will be paid in full, but it will be represented to the holders that they must make some voluntary concessions for a few years at least after that payment.

The condition of Spanish finance is involved in great difficulties, which have not been lessened by the somewhat imprudent action of the French Government, in intimating that it would not view with indifference the reduction of the interest on Spanish obligations in the hands of Frenchmen.

The Spanish Government, by decrees of May 19 and later dates, suspended the drawings for the settlement of the four per cent. debt which would have

taken place on June 2 and the later drawings for June 21. This action excited protests among the directors of the Bank of Spain, but the majority of the directors refused to accept the proposition of one of their number, that the Bank proceed with the usual drawings, in spite of the decree of the Minister of Finance. The Bank will lose a small profit by this action, but according to the Madrid correspondent of "*l'Economiste Européen*," in the issue of June 2, has gained 9,000,000 pesetas by the exchange of securities for the bonds whose redemption is suspended.

It is stated by Mr. Arthur Houghton, the well-informed Madrid correspondent of "*l'Economiste Français*," in the issue of that journal for May 27, that public opinion is much opposed to a new foreign loan, secured by pledges of the revenue and payable in gold. The consolidation of all the unfunded debt would require an internal loan of 2,000,000,000 pesetas ($400,000,000), but no one believes that the floating capital of the country would absorb a loan for half this amount. The alternatives open to the ministry are thus discussed by Mr. Houghton:

"The plan with which the ministry will be obliged to content itself is an issue of internal bonds of several hundred millions for consolidating the customs bonds, the most urgent of the other unpaid debts of the war, the advances of the bankers of Madrid and Barcelona, the credits of the Trans-Atlantic Company, and a part only of the advances of the Bank of Spain. According to this programme, the Ministry of Finance would limit itself to renewing the 568,000,000 pesetas in Treasury bonds, which represent the floating debt properly so-called and would reimburse little more than half of the credits of the Bank of Spain, with the intention of reducing somewhat the interest on the Treasury bonds and requiring the Bank of Spain to accept a reduction from five per cent. to three per cent. in the interest on its old and new advances, in view of certain advantages which will be accorded to the Bank by the new Treasury Act, which will be voted by the Cortes at the commencement of the next session. The Minister will include in his calculations on account of the debt the interest for this new internal issue. There is reason for believing that he will assign for this new debt an effective guarantee, as was done with the five per cent. obligations known as the Spanish customs, since it is the intention to have the Cortes vote the increased war taxes and other measures which will furnish a large part of what was necessary for the annual service of these obligations. If the Government decides to offer a guarantee to insure the success of an interior consolidated loan, it will be necessary to choose between the customs, which give between 115,000,000 and 130,000,000 pesetas a year, tobacco, which pays 98,000,000 pesetas, or the octroi taxes, which pay 80,000,000 pesetas."

The advantage which has been enjoyed in several respects by Spanish obligations held abroad, in the payment of gold interest and the stamping of such bonds as a guarantee of their foreign ownership, has led to much speculation in Spanish bonds on foreign bourses, and the speculators are suspected of instigating the protests which are being made against a reasonable readjustment of the debt. The London "Economist" of May 20, in discussing the claims of the speculators, says:

"Before the Colonial insurrections began, four years ago, it was well known that not one-third of the existing £78,440,000 of exterior stock was in the hands of foreigners. When the war with the United States began in April, 1898, the exterior Spanish fours dropped so low that after the first panic speculative purchases for foreign account began, and by October 1, 1898, £42,886,000 were in foreign hands. During the last seven months Spaniards have sold about eleven millions sterling more of exterior debt to syndicates and speculators in Paris, Brussels and Berlin, who have driven up the quotations from forty-one in October, 1898, to sixty-one in May, 1899

This movement was further stimulated in the autumn of last year by the issue of a royal decree which drew a distinction between the foreign and native holders of the exte-

rior debt. Foreign bond holders were allowed to go on receiving their coupons in pounds sterling, francs and marks. Spanish bond holders were informed that they were in future to be paid their coupons in pesetas only, and were offered such unacceptable terms to convert their exterior into interior debt, that in seven months only £1,680,000 have been presented for the said conversion. As the exterior stock rose under the impulse of foreign markets, the native bond holders elected to sell their stock abroad and place the amount in other investments, mostly outside State securities. When the above decree came into force it was discovered through the affidavits and the Spanish financial commissions, that already before October 1, 1898, the amount of exterior debt in the hands of foreigners had risen to £42,886,000, of which about two thirds were then supposed to be in French hands. * * *

At present, out of £78,440,000 of exterior four per cent. debt in circulation, it is stated that £54,000,000 are in foreign hands, chiefly French and Belgian. Germans have shown less alacrity in following in the wake of their neighbors since the Berlin Government intimated that no interference was to be expected on behalf of the speculative purchasers of Spanish securities during the recent wars. It is generally understood, both in France and in Spain, that the action of the French Government only aimed at protecting *bona fide* holders and speculative purchasers of the Spanish exterior debt, and not the much more considerable amount of French capital well known to have been invested for years in Spanish railway shares and bonds, mines and other enterprises of every kind, amounting in the aggregate to at least three hundred millions sterling."

Stock Companies in Russia.

The rapid growth of joint-stock companies in Russia, already referred to in this department of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, is the subject of an interesting review in the "*Bulletin Russe de Statistique*" for the January-March quarter.

The first Russian joint-stock companies were created many years ago, but these and all the later ones are founded upon special concessions by the Government instead of being incorporated under general laws, like most of the corporations of Great Britain and the United States. Such corporations had attained at the beginning of 1894 the number of only five or six hundred in Russia, while Germany counted nearly 3,500 and Great Britain more than 6,000. Since 1894 the creation of corporations has multiplied in Russia with astonishing rapidity, and on May 23, 1898, there already existed nearly 1,100, without counting 160 foreign corporations, nearly all of recent origin, to do business in Russia.

The method of special concessions, in spite of the fetters which it has imposed upon industrial development, has at least given an unusual character for solvency to the corporations which have run the gauntlet of Government inspection. Of the five hundred corporations whose existence goes as far back as 1894, it is declared by the "*Bulletin Russe*," that there are not 100 whose shares are worth less than par. Only three banks have collapsed in the space of thirty years, while almost all the others distribute regularly dividends of ten, fifteen and twenty per cent. It is becoming increasingly difficult, however, for the Government to satisfy itself of the character of the many applicants for charters, and misapprehensions are feared from the fact that any new stock company appears to have official sanction. A commission was appointed by order of the Emperor in March, 1898, to study the basis of a reform of the corporation system. This commission, presided over by a member of the Council of the Ministry of Finance, was composed of seventeen officials and thirty-one bankers, manufacturers and merchants. Recommendation was made that a system be adopted based upon the German law of 1884 and the German commercial code of 1897, including the

abandonment of preliminary concessions, but strict official regulation after corporations were established. This plan has not yet been finally considered by the Government.

One of the reasons for the rapid increase in the number of corporations is the conversion of many private establishments into the corporate form in order to escape certain taxes. The great increase in capitalization, however, from 800,000,000 roubles ($416,000,000) on January 1, 1894, to more than 1,800,000,000 roubles ($936,000,000) at the present time, is not due in any considerable measure to the conversion of these family establishments. The editor of the "*Bulletin Russe*" puts the capital of these conversions at less than 60,000,000 roubles. Many old corporations have increased their capital from time to time but the large number of the family corporations created has kept the average share capital nearly the same—about 1,500,000 roubles. The essential reasons which have resulted in such a rapid development of stock companies in Russia are thus summed up by the Russian publication:

"1. The construction of railways—13,500 kilometers (8,400 miles) from January 1, 1894, to June 1, 1899 (not including several thousands of kilometers finished or on the eve of completion, but not yet opened to traffic), while the total of the five-year period ending with 1892 was only 2,759 kilometers.

2. The increase of the customs tariff and the fixing for a series of years of highly protective duties.

3. The fall of the rate of interest, which has tempted both Russian and foreign savings to seek more remunerative employment for capital than investment in the public funds.

4. The monetary reform, which has given stability in Russia to business affairs and liberated foreign capitalists from the anxiety which prevented them until then from buying any other Russian securities than public funds payable in gold."

The Austro-Hungarian Bank Charter.

The differences between the Governments of Austria and Hungary over the prolongation of the Union have thus far prevented any agreement regarding the permanent extension of the charter of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, which expired with the close of the year 1897. The Bank has been doing business under temporary decrees and its credit does not seem to have suffered materially by the uncertainty regarding its future. The Bank reduced the discount rate on May 23 from five to four and a half per cent. The Hungarian Government wishes to renew the statutes of the Bank for a longer period than the other treaties can be concluded. Dr. Weckerle, the able premier who did so much towards bringing about a reform of the currency while he held the reins of government, is quoted by the Vienna correspondent of the London "Economist," in the issue of May 27, as expressing himself thus:

"The stability of a common customs frontier for Austria-Hungary is not guaranteed by arrangements signed by both Governments, but by identical economical interests, and where they are not identical, by a reciprocal consideration for each country's interests. I cannot see why the agreement with the Austro-Hungarian Bank should not be concluded for a longer period than the customs and commerce treaty. On the contrary, I should say that a common bank, whose prolonged existence would be ensured, would be a safe guarantee for the maintenance of many common economical interests; it would remove an element of uncertainty, which has for some time been an obstacle to the development of our industry, to the forming of new commercial relations, and, above all, to our conditions of credit If the arrangement with the Bank is not prolonged, this uncertainty will increase in an alarming manner."

THE EXPOSITION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

This is an attempt to put in a concise statement and a simple mode the explanation of what is generally looked upon as an abstruse and complicated subject.

Foreign exchange arises from such international transactions as involve as a consequence international indebtedness. Abstractly, a bill of exchange is a transfer of a credit or claim, the creating of a right to receive in a foreign country by a first party in favor of a second party from a third party (on whom said first party holds a right) in return for the creating in the home country of an equal right by said second party in favor of said first party. Concretely, as embodied in the form and character of a negotiable instrument, it is a draft, sight or time, drawn by a creditor through the medium of a dealer in bills of exchange on his debtor living in a foreign country. It may also be, likewise having those qualities inherent in bankable papers, a foreign money order bought by a debtor from a dealer in foreign exchange issued payable to the foreign creditor through the agency of the issuing dealer's correspondent in the creditor's market. And if it be borne in mind that by these two methods only foreign payments can be effected by the instrumentality of bills, by the creditor through an international banker drawing upon his foreign debtor or by the debtor through the same agency making payment to his foreign creditor, it will not only be easy to see how shipments of bullion are averted, but will help to further elucidate the more complex problems of the exchanges.

It seems hardly necessary to state at the outset that the payment of foreign debts by a remission of bills instead of a remission of bullion is due to the less expense involved in making payment by the former method. That is to say, that all those items of expense involved in the emission of bills are in their aggregate less than the sum of all those items, to be enumerated further on, involved in a transmission of bullion. But, as we shall see, there may be times when the prices of bills are such that to pay a debt abroad it is cheaper to remit the bullion than the bills.

In a discussion on the foreign exchanges when the mutual indebtedness of two countries is spoken of it is interpreted as meaning not an indebtedness existing between the two established and *de facto* governments but between the mercantile classes of the two countries, their mutual trades and reciprocal dealings causing the demand for bills.

How the Demand for Bills Arises.

While the demand for bills of exchange mainly arises from merchandise indebtedness (which, too, as it will thus follow, is the chief factor influencing the rate of exchange), it also arises in part from the interest and dividend payments accruing on the bonds, stocks and other investments held by foreigners, from the charges for freight transported by foreign carriers, from the earnings and the necessity of having some means to remit home those earn-

ings, of insurance companies and other corporations doing business in a foreign country, and from the expenditures of persons travelling in foreign countries. The issue of a government or private loan when subscribed to by foreigners has in the nature of its demand the same effect upon the price of bills as merchandise indebtedness. So also may be mentioned, and with especial reference to this country at this time, the expenses of a government having, either permanently or temporarily, an army or navy abroad, and imposts of a tariff, port charges and tonnage dues, when such tariff, charges and dues are paid, in whole or in part, by persons living abroad. So likewise causing a demand for bills is that law of different countries requiring foreign insurance companies before commencing business to deposit a certain sum with a designated officer. As an instance of this may be cited the large insurance companies of this country who, in compliance with such a law, in order to do business in Russia, have between six and seven million dollars invested in Russian Government bonds. From a high rate of interest may also arise a demand for bills, for if that rate is sufficiently high it acts as an inducement for capitalists to loan their money in that foreign market.

Illustration of an Exchange Transaction.

The following is the simplest form which a transaction in foreign exchange takes: A in New York is a creditor of B in London for a sum equal in amount to that which C in New York is indebted to D in London, and the two sums falling due at the same time. That these respective creditors may receive their respective payments with the least expense in the mode of payment to all concerned, they thus dispense with the need of shipping bullion: A draws a bill upon B to the amount of the debt. C, owing an equal amount and payable at the same time, purchases from A this bill on B, which he remits to D. D, on presentation of the bill to B, receives payment from him.

For the payment of international debts by the medium of bills of exchange the intervention of dealers in exchange is required. Knowing R to be a banker and dealer in exchange in New York and that S is his correspondent in London, and that by the nature of their business it is their purpose to make a profit in the buying and selling of exchange, the following is given as being a wider illustration and one in a more practical form:

B in London in order to pay this debt due A in New York buys from S at the current rate of exchange (which, it is to be remembered, includes a profit to the banker) a bill to the amount of this debt and issued payable to A, the bill being drawn by S in favor of A on his own correspondent R in New York. The bill having been remitted by B and received by A, the latter receives payment on presentation of the bill to R.

We will stray somewhat from the direct discussion of these correlative systems of settlement to show in what specific manner a bill such as B's is in cases drawn and issued. The bill is drawn in a set of three, which are thus remitted to prevent miscarriage; the first is sent by one steamer and the second by another. The third is generally retained by the debtor or the drawer. It is, however, sometimes remitted by a third steamer. Any one of these bills being paid the others thereby are void and are destroyed. Sent over in the nature of a commercial draft on a mercantile debtor, and not drawn at sight, one of these tenors of exchange, as technically called, may not be immediately cancelled but may run on a long or short time. Bearing

repeated endorsements, it serves the purpose of an accomodation bill and performs the function of a credit currency. In actual business transactions of foreign bankers such a bill has been known to wander thousands of miles and through different countries. Only one of a set, though (and after acceptance), can of course so circulate.

To return from our digression. Now, the ability of R, or any banker so placed as R, to pay this bill of B's on its presentation by A without the importation of the sum paid by B to S, is due to an operation in the exchanges such as this. The aforesaid debtor C in New York, so as to pay his the aforesaid creditor D in London, purchases from R in New York a bill on S drawn to the order of D. Thus each banker is able by using the sum paid by each debtor in his (each banker's) market to pay the creditor in the same market. Or then again, some other banker, P, has issued to a New York debtor (E) to a London creditor (F) a bill of exchange in favor of F and drawn on P's correspondent in London. In the case supposed before, the creditor A might have drawn through R upon his debtor in London, B. (This draft, as will be later seen more clearly, so that A may secure his money at once, is purchased at a discount by R.) In such a case the banker P would have bought from R the draft so drawn by A, that he may be able, by forwarding this draft to his London correspondent to pay F by the money he will then collect from B. Therefore A is paid by R, E remits through P and F is paid by the money so collected from B. The bankers engaged have, by their intervention, accrued, in each case, a profit to themselves and saved, in each case, any shipment of bullion.

We may derive from these instances above that when circumstances rule as these, an equal amount due on one side to that due on the other, these amounts payable at one time, in a currency the same, and that the rates for interest do not affect the price for bills, all expenses involved in a means of payment would be so divided between the two countries that there would be no circumstance, itself an influence in the rates for exchange, which would cause the divergence of the rate from the par. So it is that under all these circumstances the rate for exchange would always be the par of exchange.

Ascertaining the Par of Exchange.

It may not be out of place here to advert to the meaning of the expression par of exchange and to make clear how it is found. Between the units of account of two countries having the same standard of value there exists, dependent upon the amount of pure metal in each unit, a certain relation in their value to one another. That is to say, that the par of exchange is the ratio (deduced by the respective weights, fine) of the two units of account. From which it is evident that one of such two units must be taken at what, in economics, is called the fixed or certain price. For example, to find the par of exchange between the unit of account of England, the sovereign, and the unit of account of the United States, the dollar, the sovereign is the unit which is taken at the fixed or certain price. The sovereign contains, by the mint statute, Act of Parliament, 33d Victoria, Chapter 10, 123.27447 grains, eleven-twelfths of which, equal to 113.001 grains, are pure gold. The dollar contains, by the Act of June 28, 1834, 25.8 grains, which by the Act of January 18, 1837, is nine-tenths fine, equal to 23.22 grains pure gold. We therefore say that the par of exchange between the United States and Eng-

land is $4.866 to the pound. In London the dollar is taken as the fixed price and exchange on New York is quoted so many shillings and pence per dollar. Between countries having different standards of value there can, of course, be no fixed par of exchange.

To make these observations on the par and the causes of divergence from the par clearer, it is necessary to remember that interest rates, the relative sums due on each side, and the dates at which those payments must be met, so being the only factors from which arises a demand for bills, are hence the only factors which influence the rates for exchange. So it is that when all those elements which affect rates for exchange affect on one side to the same extent that they affect on the other, the price of exchange of either one upon the other would be under no influence which would occasion its variation from the par.

Certainly it is when any of those factors which influence rates for exchange is not operating in the one country to the same extent to which it is operating in the other, the price of bills of either one upon the other becomes more difficult of calculation and naturally and inevitably moves from the par. It is at such times and under such circumstances that the foreign exchanges are rendered a subject of more complexity and more difficult in their thorough comprehension. It is thus the existence of these dissimilar factors, dissimilar either in the nature or the degree of their influence, which is the cause of the variations in the rates for demand bills. It would, at such times, when issuing a bill on a foreign country accordingly be necessary to consider to what extent these several factors, pulling the rate from the par, are in operation.

We have seen under what circumstances the factors that cause a demand for exchange hold the price of bills at the par of exchange. It does therefore follow as a consectary that if the relative indebtedness on one side is unequal to that on the other, or if the indebtedness, though equal, falls at different dates for payment, or if the rates of interest, of influence in the rates for bills, are of sufficient difference as to act as an estoppel on the property in money held in the one country and due in the other, the price of exchange will diverge from the par. And it will be more clearly seen later that though these dissimilar factors exist and operate, there does not of necessity need to be, at least at the immediate period of settlement, a transference of bullion to offset the unequal claim. It will be seen more clearly, too, that even at such times prices of bills are finally dependent, as at other times, upon the relation between the supply of and demand for bills, and that they are further limited by what in a more material transaction would be called the cost of production.

Exchange on a country in which a different standard is used can only be calculated this way: knowing the two standards it is necessary to take one of them (at least at the time of issuing the bill) at the fixed price, or if neither of them is gold, it is the custom to consider at the time of drawing how they each stand in their gold price, therefore taking a gold unit—in practice the English sterling—as the fixed price. Then we can easily compare their value to each other. So that bills drawn on a country in which the currency fluctuates in its gold value will always rise in an inverse ratio to the depreciation of that currency in gold. And conversely, any the less premium on gold will always be offset by a fall in an inverse ratio in the rates for exchange. This, it is understood, only gives what at the time of drawing is taken to be the

par between the two countries. The price of exchange will of course vary from this assumed par according as to what extent those influences which affect the exchanges are in operation.

Different Kinds of Bills of Exchange.

It may be best to next look at the financial page of the daily paper and consider the rates for exchange given there. We first take the rates on London, the most important centre.

We note, at the particular day we are considering, that the quotations are for three kinds of bills: cable transfers, demand bills and sixty-day bills. A sufficiently intelligible explanation of a cable transfer bill of exchange is conveyed in its name. It is, in other words, the counterpart for foreign transmission of the domestic telegraph order for money. While the price of a cable transfer is, up to a certain point, affected equally by all those elements which affect the price of a demand bill, beyond that point it is made so much dearer by the fact of its being a cabled remittance.

At the special date we are now considering the posted, or nominal, rates (not for actual business, for like in other transactions the rates for actual business can be shaded from the posted rates) are, for demand bills, $4.85½, and, for sixty-day or long bills, $4.83½. The quotation for the first kind means that a check on London payable on presentation there will cost $4.85½ for each pound on delivery of the bill by the New York banker. For the second kind, a bill on London maturing sixty days after its acceptance in that city will cost the purchaser $4.83½ for each pound sterling on delivery of the bill by the New York banker.

Influences Governing the Price of Bills.

The next point to be considered in an exposition of the exchanges is to show why these bills differ in price and what are the causes that determine the extent of these differences. The price of a demand bill, it will shortly be seen, is settled by supply and demand. The rate of interest in the market on which the bill is drawn and the financial rating of the drawer and acceptor account for and govern the difference in price between a sight and long bill. In the first place, the purpose of drawing a long bill is to secure at once to the shipper of the goods the money not otherwise coming to him until the maturity of the draft he draws. This draft is discounted by the international banker. The banker, in its discount, must consider the rate of interest in the centre on which the bill is drawn and the likelihood of its being paid on maturity by the drawee, that is to say, the debtor. The bill, being drawn upon a third party, in a foreign centre, is available as a negotiable paper where the third party lives. Therefore, in its charge for discount, the rate of interest in the market on which it is drawn must be looked into. This rate is the rate ruling at the time of discounting the draft. The rates of interest ruling at the various foreign centres are received daily by cable. It is, therefore, in seeming, that the purchaser of this draft, the banker, views the value of this draft according as to the likelihood of its being paid at maturity. This he judges from the credit of the party on whom the bill is drawn as well, it is evident, from the credit of the party for whom he discounts this bill. Thus it is plain that the rate of exchange for a long bill is according to the house which draws the bill, and according to the house or

party on which the bill is drawn. So that bills drawn at time do vary in their price, it is possible, every time long exchange is bought or sold. A debtor can purchase for remission, as well as a creditor can draw, a long bill. Now, from the side of the debtor whether it is better for him to pay by purchasing and remitting a bill drawn at sight or a long bill, depends upon what rate for discount he can have that bill encashed abroad. The rate will assuredly depend upon the rates for discount in the market on which it is drawn, but he will be able to have his bill discounted at such a certain rate according as he is viewed in credit and solvency. If, for an arbitrary selection, the long bill is a sixty-day bill, it devolves upon the foreign banker at home who issues the bill, through his correspondent abroad, to meet it hence sixty days at maturity on presentation by the holder. Thus the correspondent, in this case, stands in the place of the acceptor where the foreign bill is drawn by the exporter of wheat.

We may now give a practical illustration that will account for this specific difference of two cents in the rate for a demand bill and a sixty-day sight draft. The debtor, at the date we now consider, desiring to purchase a sixty-day bill on London will have to pay for it, we have seen, at the rate of \$4.83½. If he wants to buy a sight draft that will cost him, we have seen, \$4.85½. The rate of discount of the Bank of England at this date is 2½ per cent. So if he, being a debtor of such credit, buys a sixty-day bill at \$4.83½, remits it to London and has it discounted at the Bank rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, it makes a total cost of the bill to him \$4.85½. It is therefore as cheap for him to remit by purchasing a bill at sight or a bill drawn at sixty days. But it may be noted at any time in the daily papers that there are several rates of discount ruling in the London money market. It is the financial centre of the world and the bankers and banking houses there have always money to loan on bills running for any number of days. As a general thing this private discount rate, or the rate in the outside market, is lower than the Bank rate. The debtor, let us say, is of such character that he can have his bill discounted at the private discount rate of 1 11-16 per cent. If he in this instance buys and remits a sixty-day bill at \$4.83½ and has it discounted in London at 1 11-16 per cent., the total cost to him will then be \$4.8486. Thus, in the latter instance, it is cheaper for the debtor to pay by remitting a sixty-day bill and have it discounted in London than to remit a demand bill at \$4.85½.

Exchange on Paris is quoted as follows: for demand bills, say, 5.19⅜ francs, and for sixty-day sight drafts, say, 5.21¼ francs. The quotation for demand means that for each dollar paid on delivery of the bill by the New York banker the purchaser receives a bill for 5.19⅜ francs payable on demand in Paris. The quotation for sixty-day sight drafts means that on payment of each dollar by the purchaser in New York he is given a bill calling for payment of 5.21¼ francs in Paris at its maturity, sixty days after its issue.

The Bank of France rate as a general thing is lower than the outside market rate. At the time we are dealing the Bank rate is, let us say, two per cent. It will accordingly be seen that if the remitter desiring to pay a debt in Paris buys and remits a sixty-day bill at 5.21¼ and has it discounted at the Bank rate, it will net him there 5.19½ francs, which is cheaper to him than remitting a sight bill at 5.19⅜.

By the French mint-law a kilogram of gold, .9 fine, is coined into 3,100 francs, and as a kilogram equals 1,000 grams, and a gram equals 15.432+

(troy) grains, and a dollar contains 23.22 grains pure gold, the par between this country and France is 5.1827+ francs to the dollar. But the dealers in bills on Paris use as a base—or par—for trading 5.20 francs. And, as it may be noted in the daily papers, exchange on this center fluctuates at the rate of .00⅝ franc from this base. So that quotations vary as 5.20, 5.20⅝, 5.21¼, and so on, or 5.20, 5.19⅜, 5.18¾, and so on. This rate of variation of .00⅝ is within only .0002⅛ of ⅛ per cent. of the accepted par. But to make the rates narrower than this approximate ⅛ per cent. variation bills on Paris are usually traded in plus or minus 1-16 per cent. So that if the quotation is 5.22⅛ less 1-16 per cent. it is dearer than 5.22½, for the remitter gets 5.22⅛ francs less 1-16 per cent., or 5.2218 francs.

We may consider now that all those factors, themselves the primary and potent cause for the demand for bills, are finally and ultimately and to their remotest points embodied in bills for foreign transmission. The holders of these bills, then, to secure to themselves their payments, enter the market in which foreign bills are bought and sold. These buyers and sellers, we are to understand, are the dealers in foreign exchange, the transactors of the foreign exchange business, those intermediaries whom we have before pointed out as the necessary interveners for the settlement of all international claims. At this stage, the buyers on their part, and the sellers on theirs, as in any market in which any raw material is dealt in, higgle and haggle, as Adam Smith says, until the final adjustment of prices devolves upon the relation between supply and demand. But however scarce the bills on a foreign country may be or however brisk the demand, there are limits, now presently to be more fully explained, above or below which the prices for bills do not go. It is evident now that the limits are governed by the cost of transmitting bullion, and it may be equally evident that it is the price of short or demand bills and not of long that governs the movement of bullion.

SPECULATIVE DEALINGS IN EXCHANGE.

To be exact and precise in a consideration of the exchanges it is necessary to state that all dealings in foreign bills are not for the purpose of settling debts abroad. Speculative dealing in exchange is carried on by those who neither own exchange to sell nor owe exchange to buy. So that under such a circumstance a price made for bills is not a natural result of supply and demand. Such speculation, as well as buying exchange for investment, can only be made in long bills. But unlike investment buying of exchange, speculative buying consists in the seller selling bills which he does not possess to deliver. He looks forward to being able at the time of delivory to buy them in at a less price than he sold them out. That is, he sells short. And in the buying for investment the profit to the buyer lies in the difference between that price at which he purchases the bill and the price which he gets for it at its maturity. And this difference is, as we have before seen, the rate of interest in the foreign market on which the bill is drawn.

It has been remarked before that though the prices for bills are finally decided by supply and demand, they are further limited by what in a more material transaction would be called the cost of production. This element of further limitation, it is intended to be shown, is the sum of the items of expense involved in moving bullion. It has been shown that the supply of bills, from whatever the cause giving rise to the supply, relative to the

demand makes the price. It is obvious, therefore, that if not disturbed by any foreign or extraneous cause the demand may, at times, bear such a relation to the supply that the price of exchange may vary from the par, and on either side, as to leave a wider margin than the cost of shipping gold would entail. If this natural operation of supply and demand was therefore allowed to take its course the traders having to pay money abroad would prefer to ship the gold than remit the bills that had gone to an abnormally high price. So on the other side, the creditors, if the exchange on the foreign market in which their debtors lived had fallen to so low a figure, would prefer to have their foreign debtors ship them gold than to themselves sell in their own market the bills they hold against their foreign credits. It is evident, therefore, that the variations in the rates for exchange—the bills being drawn at sight, it is clear from the preceding—are limited between that rate above and that rate below the par which covers twice the cost of shipping bullion from one market to another.

There is one point never to be lost sight of in a complete understanding of the specie point and the rates of exchange, and that is, that under an exceptional circumstance, such as a war, or such cause as will occasion a financial panic, holders of foreign bills are induced, for the sake of immediately getting the ready money, to sell them at a price below the par, which gives a greater margin than the cost of importing gold would occasion. As a recent illustration it will be remembered that at the outbreak of the late war with Spain the dealers in foreign exchange in Madrid and other cities of Spain had great difficulty in disposing of their bills. It was the same cause, the state of the Spanish money market and of the Spanish credit, which induced the holders to sacrifice their bills below the specie point and made the purchasers reluctant to buy.

International Movement of Gold.

If the supply of bills drawn by one country on another is at any time greater than the demand for them by those who are required to remit, and if at the same time the supply held by the other country upon the one falls short of the demand for them by those who are under the necessity of remitting, so, in the first instance, the bills drawn by the one country upon the other will sell at a discount, while, in the second instance, the bills drawn by the other upon the one will sell at a premium. So from which it follows that a fall in the price of bills drawn by one country on another is always coincident with a rise in the price of those drawn by the other on it.

In the enumeration of those various items of expense incurred in the shipping of gold are to be taken into account premium for insurance, charges for freight, each usually one-eighth per cent., loss of the current rate of interest, which, while in transit, the gold cannot earn, packing, boxing, trucking, and, when the specie or bullion is procured through him, the commission of the bullion broker. In some cases the charge for commission will include such other expenses as insurance and freight. On whom should fall the charges for insurance, brokerage and freight is a matter left between the shipper and the importer. Whenever the coin or bullion is procured by the exporter direct from the sub-Treasury or the Assay Office, the charge for brokerage is of course eliminated. Another item to be considered is that known as "sweating." The bullion is tightly packed in heavy kegs, but there is always

a certain amount of loss by attrition, and for which a regular allowance is made.

In the shipment, for instance, of gold bars from New York to London an invoice is made out in which each bar is numbered, and opposite each number is put its weight in ounces, its fineness in thousandths and its value, which is stamped upon each bar; and the total of the column containing the stamped value is, added to such expenses as boxing, cartage and the charges that he must bear, the amount of the invoice, expressed in the currency of the exporting country, against the consignee. On the receipt of this shipment and invoice the consignee has the bars weighed and assayed. From this assay he derives the weight, allowing for shrinkage in sweating, of the pure metal. This pure metal is therefore worth the mint price of the country in which it is received. From this price which will be realized are to be deducted all those charges which may fall upon the importer and are not enumerated in the bill of invoice. These charges may be itemized as drayage from the steamer, railroad charges for freight, if the bullion is moved inland, and if those charges should fall upon him, broker's commission, insurance and ocean-carriage. This net result expressed in the terms of the monetary unit of the importing country is the amount received for the bars by the importing merchant. Thus if the total of an invoice charge be multiplied or divided, according as the country gives or takes the fixed price in the ascertainment of the par, by the net proceeds of the invoice consignment, the result is the rate of exchange at which the transaction is made.

If it be looked into sufficiently it will be seen that the cost or charges for paying foreign debts by either a remittance of bills or of bullion must in the natural course of things fall upon each successive purchaser of that particular commodity which must be paid for by one of these two means.

It is calculated that the cost of moving gold from London to New York, or *vice versa*, makes all those items of expense attached to the movement of gold foot up two and three-quarter cents or three cents for each pound sterling transferred. Now, if we take $4.86½ as the par and deduct three cents, we have $4.83½, the rate at which gold can be imported without loss. But to make clearer the effect that relative rates of interest and premium on gold bars have on the profits involved in moving bullion, it may be stated that when exchange on London has stood at $4.85 gold bullion has been imported at New York. The only explanation of this is that money is dear in New York and at the same time cheap in London, and that gold bars in New York command a premium while in London they can be procured without the payment of a premium. So that it can be said, contrary to what is often stated in the daily press of New York, that there is no definite rate in the exchanges at which gold can be either imported or exported with profit.

The Bank of England is enabled, similar to other institutions in European centres, by a rise both in the rate of discount and in the premium on gold bars, to maintain its gold holdings at times till prices for bills reach the specie point. The Bank of England, however, is prohibited by its charter to discount above a maximum of ten per cent. or below a minimum of two per cent.

The Treasury Department being a bank of issue without possessing the power of discount, is unable to profit by what Mr. Goschen considers an infallible corrective of an unfavorable exchange. It cannot, that is to say, maintain its gold reserve by an advance in rate of discount. It has, though, when

rates were at the shipping point, by raising the premium on Assay Office gold bars made it more expensive to the dealers to ship bullion. This also practically lowers the rate of exchange, for it is equivalent to a reduction to a proportionate extent in the price of bills. It is impossible, however, to raise the price of gold coin, but as the coin has lost by abrasion it is not so desirable a means of remittance as bullion. The margin of exchange is very close and in the shipment of coin it is difficult to figure exactly the costs of the transaction, and in some such cases the shipments have been made at a loss.

Banks Interested in Preventing Gold Exports.

The banks of New York in their capacity as lenders of money are interested in the rates for exchange. The ninety odd banks of that city, State and National, and the trust companies of both New York and Brooklyn, have constantly outstanding, roughly speaking, $400,000,000 loaned on stock exchange collateral. These loans are usually margined at twenty per cent., and this margin must always be kept good. This borrowers on sudden declines are not always able to do. The rate of exchange, either as the sign or the cause of the movement of bullion, being an element affecting the prices of stocks, affects accordingly the value of the collateral held by the banks. If the rates for sight bills are such that they cause a movement of bullion the prices of stocks, as it may be noted in the papers at the time, rise or fall according as to whether that movement is an influx or efflux; though whether these changes in prices are due wholly to a matter of sentiment, or whether the encashment of foreign credits and the consequent inflow of gold (so, *vice versa*, if an outflow) bear out in any manner the quantitative theory of money and prices, it is not material to the subject to inquire. So that at times when the rate of exchange has been at the gold-shipping point the banks in conjunction with the regular drawers of bills have, in order to prevent exportations of specie, sold bills at a price less than the current rates warranted. It is evident that any profit, or rather saving, to the banks would be in the difference between what would otherwise have been their loss and the difference between the natural market price and the cost of those bills to them.

The banks also lend on drafts drawn against shipments of breadstuffs and other commodities. The exporters are thus enabled to procure at once on payment of the bank charges for discounting the amount of those bills not payable until maturity.

International Arbitrage Operations.

No discussion on the foreign exchanges would be complete without a consideration of that method whereby though the relative indebtedness of two countries leaves a balance on the side of the one which can not be offset by an equal claim by the other upon it, their mutual claims upon a third country give the country owing the balance power to pay, not by exporting its own bullion, but by transferring its claims upon the third country. It is one of the functions of the foreign banker, it will be remembered, to buy up as well as to emit exchange. He acts, purely in his capacity as a dealer in exchange, as a settler of the claims held by the merchants of one or more countries upon the merchants of one or more others.

If therefore, to save himself a greater expense, and hence therefore to the remitter, importer and all consumers of the commodity thus paid for, at

a time that England owes a balance, let us say, to America, has a claim upon Australia and Australia owes to America, he does not move gold from Australia to England and thence to America but having his correspondents at the principal markets of the world he is able, by ordering a direct shipment from Australia to San Francisco, to pay England's debts to America and receive, in this manner, England's balance from Australia. This transaction in the exchanges may account for the arrivals of gold at various periods at San Francisco shipped from Melbourne and Sydney, reports of which are to be seen in the daily papers. The amount received is, we see, not a settlement alone of the indebtedness of Australian parties to American merchants but a payment also of the indebtedness of a third country by assigning its Australian credit as an offset to its American indebtedness. It is evident, too, that as far only as the indebtedness of the three countries, each to the other, can not be embodied in bills is it shipped in bullion.

Preventing Gold Exports.

There is yet another important case to consider. If a country's exports and imports fall in different seasons it is seemingly necessary to import, at or about the season of exports, bullion in payment therefor; and so likewise export, at or about the season of imports, bullion in payment for the imports. For when there is such a preponderance of either exports or imports it is obvious that in natural cases the supply of bills would, in the first case, be so much greater than the demand, and, in the second case, be so far short of the demand, that, in the first instance, the price of exchange would be so low and, in the second instance, would be so high, that at either time it becomes cheaper to respectively receive or make payment by respectively importing or exporting bullion. But the foreign-exchange houses are usually able by putting into operation the machinery of their large resources in foreign credit to forestall, at either time, the necessity for bullion remittances. At the season of import they are enabled by drawing upon this foreign credit to issue bills to those requiring foreign remittance, and at the season of export they are again enabled, by coming into possession of the bills drawn against these exports, to remit them abroad to cover their previous drawings.

New York. WALTER D. ABRAHAM.

National Bank Reserves.—The National banks have to keep either fifteen or twenty-five per cent., as the case may be, of their deposits in cash. But they are never allowed to use the reserves.—*The Statist* (*London*).

This is not correct. Country banks must keep six per cent. in cash, and may deposit nine per cent. with reserve agents, which means that they loan nine per cent. of their reserves to the banks in reserve cities, on which they get interest. Banks in what are called reserve cities may likewise deposit one-half of their reserves in the central reserve cities, keeping the other half on hand. In the central reserve cities—New York, Chicago, and St. Louis—the law requires a reserve of twenty-five per cent. to be kept on hand, but actually the reserves of some of the banks are occasionally much less. In that case the Comptroller of the Currency *may* notify the banks to make good their reserves. Whether he does so or not is left to his discretion; but when he notifies a bank to make good its reserve, it must comply on penalty of being closed up.

Except in the three cities named, a large part of the National bank reserves is actually loaned out by the banks in the central reserve and reserve cities, and even with the former the twenty-five per cent. rule is not strictly enforced.

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

NATIONAL BANK AS STOCKHOLDER IN OTHER NATIONAL BANK—ULTRA VIRES.

Supreme Court of the United States, May 15, 1899.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CONCORD *vs.* HAWKINS.

A National bank cannot lawfully acquire and hold the stock of another National bank as an investment.

And where such stock has been purchased the bank may plead its want of power as a defense to an assessment upon the stock, notwithstanding it appears as the registered owner thereof, and has received and retained the dividends thereon.

In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

In May, 1895, Edward Hawkins, as Receiver of the Indianapolis National Bank, brought a suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire against the First National Bank of Concord. At the trial a jury was waived and the court found the following facts:

"The plaintiff is Receiver of the Indianapolis National Bank, of Indianapolis, which bank was duly organized and authorized to do business as a National banking association. The bank was declared insolvent and ceased to do business on July 24, 1893. The plaintiff was duly appointed and qualified Receiver of the bank on August 3, 1893, and took possession of the assets of the bank on the 8th day of the same month.

The capital stock of the bank was 3,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each. On October 25, 1893, an assessment was ordered by the Comptroller of $100 per share on the capital stock of the bank, to enforce the individual liability of stockholders, and an order made to pay such assessment on or before November 25, 1893; and the defendant was duly notified thereof.

The defendant, being a National banking association, duly organized and authorized to do business at Concord, N. H., on May 21, 1889, with a portion of its surplus funds, purchased of a third party, authorized to hold and make sale, 100 shares of the stock of the Indianapolis National Bank, as an investment, and has ever since held the same as an investment. The defendant bank has appeared upon the books of the Indianapolis bank as a shareholder of 100 shares of its stock from the time of such purchase to the present time. During such holding the defendant bank received annual dividends declared by the Indianapolis bank prior to July, 1893. The defendant has not paid said assessment or any part thereof."

After argument, the court, on July 28, 1896, entered judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $11,646.67 and costs. From that judgment a writ of error from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit was sued out, and by that court the judgment of the trial court was, on March 5, 1897, affirmed.

(83 U. S. App. 747, 24 C. C. A. 444, and 79 Fed. 51.) From the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals a writ of error was allowed to the Supreme Court.

Mr. JUSTICE SHIRAS: The questions presented for our consideration in this case are whether one National bank can lawfully acquire and hold the stock of another as an investment, and, if not, whether, in the case of such an actual purchase, the bank is estopped to deny its liability, as an apparent stockholder, for an assessment on such stock ordered by the Comptroller of the Currency.

By Section 5136 of the Revised Statutes a National banking association is authorized "to exercise by its board of directors, or duly authorized officers and agents, subject to law, all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking; by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of indebtedness; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling exchange, coin and bullion; by loaning money on personal security; and by obtaining, issuing and circulating notes according to the provisions of this title."

In construing this provision, it was said by this court in *First National Bank of Charlotte* vs. *National Exchange Bank of Baltimore* (92 U. S. 122) that "dealing in stocks is not expressly prohibited, but such prohibition is implied from the failure to grant the power. In the honest exercise of the power to compromise a doubtful debt owing to a bank, it can hardly be doubted that stocks may be accepted in payment and satisfaction, with a view to their subsequent sale or conversion into money, so as to make good or reduce an anticipated loss. Such a transaction would not amount to a dealing in stocks."

And in the recent case of *Bank* vs. *Kennedy* (167 U. S. 362, 17 Sup. Ct. 831) it was said to be "settled that the United States statutes relative to National banks constitute the measure of the authority of such corporations, and that they cannot rightfully exercise any powers except those expressly granted, or which are incidental to carrying on the business for which they are established. No express power to acquire the stock of another corporation is conferred upon a National bank, but it has been held that, as incidental to the power to loan money on personal security, a bank may, in the usual course of doing such business, accept stock of another corporation as collateral, and by the enforcement of its rights as pledgee it may become the owner of the collateral, and be subject to liability as other stockholders. So, also, a National bank may be conceded to possess the incidental power of accepting in good faith stock of another corporation as security for a previous indebtedness.

It is clear, however, that a National bank does not possess the power to deal in stocks. The prohibition is implied from the failure to grant the power."

Accordingly it was held in that case that a provision of the laws of the State of California which declared a liability on the part of stockholders to pay the debts of a Savings bank, in proportion to the amount of stock held by each, could not be enforced against a National bank, in whose name stood shares of stock in a Savings bank; it being admitted that the stock of the Savings bank had not been taken as security, and that the transaction by which the stock was placed in the name of the National bank was one not in the course of the business of banking, for which the bank was organized.

It is suggested by the learned circuit judge, in his opinion overruling a petition for a rehearing in the circuit court of appeals, that the question considered in the case of *Bank* vs. *Kennedy* was the liability of a National bank as a stockholder in a State Savings bank, while the question in the present case is as to its liability as a stockholder in another National bank, and that therefore it does not follow, beyond question, that the decision in the former case is decisive of the present one. (50 U. S. App. 178, 27 C. C. A. 679, and 82 Fed. 301.)

No reason is given by the learned judge in support of the solidity of such a distinction, and none occurs to us. Indeed we think that the reasons which disqualify a National bank from investing its money in the stock of another corporation are quite as obvious when that other corporation is a National bank as in the case of other corporations. The investment by National banks of their surplus funds in other National banks, situated perhaps in distant States as in the present case, is plainly against the meaning and policy of the statutes from which they derive their powers, and evil consequences would be certain to ensue if such a course of conduct were countenanced as lawful. Thus it is enacted in Section 5146 that "every director must, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States, and at least three-fourths of the directors must have resided in the State, Territory or district in which the association is located for at least one year immediately preceding their election, and must be residents therein during their continuance in office."

One of the evident purposes of this enactment is to confine the management of each bank to persons who live in the neigborhood, and who may for that reason be supposed to know the trustworthiness of those who are to be appointed officers of the bank, and the character and financial ability of those who may seek to borrow its money. But if the funds of a bank in New Hampshire, instead of being retained in the custody and management of its directors, are invested in the stock of a bank in Indiana, the policy of this wholesome provision of the statute would be frustrated. The property of the local stockholders, so far as thus invested, would not be managed by directors of their own selection, but by distant and unknown persons. Another evil that might result, if large and wealthy banks were permitted to buy and hold the capital stock of other banks, would be that in that way the banking capital of a community might be concentrated in one concern, and business men be deprived of the advantages that attend competition between banks. Such accumulation of capital would be in disregard of the policy of the National Banking Law, as seen in its numerous provisions regulating the amount of the capital stock, and the methods to be pursued in increasing or reducing it. The smaller banks in such a case would be in fact, though not in form, branches of the larger one.

Section 5201 may also be referred to as indicating the policy of this legislation. It is in the following terms:

"No association shall make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock, nor be the purchaser or holder of any such shares, unless such security or purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith; and stock so purchased or acquired shall, within six months from the time of its purchase, be sold or disposed of at public or privale sale; or, in default thereof, a Receiver may be appointed to close up the business of the association."

This provision forbidding a National bank to own and hold shares of its own capital stock would, in effect, be defeated, if one National bank were permitted to own and hold a controlling interest in the capital stock of another.

Without pursuing this branch of the subject further, we are satisfied to express our conclusion, upon principle and authority, that the plaintiff in error, as a National banking association, had no power or authority to purchase with its surplus funds, as an investment, and hold as such, shares of stock in the Indianapolis National Bank of Indianapolis.

The remaining question for our determination is whether the First National Bank of Concord, having, as a matter of fact, but without authority of law, purchased and held as an investment shares of stock in the Indianapolis National Bank, can protect itself from a suit by the Receiver of the latter brought to enforce the stockholders' liability arising under an assessment by the Comptroller of the Currency, by alleging the unlawfulness of its own action.

This question has been so recently answered by decisions of this court that it will be sufficient, for our present purpose, to cite those decisions, without undertaking to fortify the reasoning and conclusions therein reached.

In *Central Transp. Co.* vs. *Pullman's Palace-Car Co.* (139 U. S. 24, 11 Sup. Ct. 478), after an examination of the authorities, the conclusion was thus stated by Mr. Justice Gray:

"It was argued on behalf of the plaintiff that, even if the contract sued on was void, because *ultra vires* and against public policy, yet that, having been fully performed on the part of the plaintiff, and the benefits of it received by the defendant for the period covered by the declaration, the defendant was estopped to set up the invalidity of the contract as a defense to this action to recover the compensation agreed on for that period. But this argument, though sustained by decisions in some of the States, finds no support in the judgment of this court. * * * The view which this court has taken of the question presented by this branch of the case, and the only view which appears to us consistent with legal principles, is as follows:

"A contract of a corporation, which is *ultra vires* in the proper sense—that is to say, outside the object of its creation as defined in the law of its organization, and therefore beyond the powers conferred upon it by the Legislature—is not voidable only, but wholly void and of no legal effect. The objection to the contract is not merely that the corporation ought not to have made it, but that it could not make it. The contract cannot be ratified by either party, because it could not be authorized by either. No performance on either side can give the unlawful contract any validity, or be the foundation of any right of action upon it.

When a corporation is acting within the general scope of the powers conferred upon it by the Legislature, the corporation, as well as persons contracting with it, may be estopped to deny that it has complied with the legal formalities which are prerequisites to its existence or to its action, because such requisites might, in fact, have been complied with. But, when the contract is beyond the powers conferred upon it by existing laws, neither the corporation nor the other party to the contract can be estopped, by assenting to it or by acting upon it, to show that it was prohibited by those laws."

The principles thus asserted were directly applied in the case of *Bank* vs. *Kennedy* (167 U. S. 367, 17 Sup. Ct. 833) where the question and the answer were thus stated by Mr. Justice White:

"The transfer of the stock in question to the bank being unauthorized by law, does the fact that, under some circumstances, the bank might have legally acquired stock in the corporation, estop the bank from setting up the illegality of the transaction?

Whatever divergence of opinion may arise from conflicting adjudications in some of the State courts, in this court it is settled in favor of the right of the corporation to plead its want of power; that is to say, to assert the nullity of an act which is an *ultra vires* act. The cases recognize as sound doctrine that the powers of corporations are such only as are conferred upon them by statute."

There is then quoted a passage from the decision of the court in *McCormick* vs. *Bank* (165 U. S. 549, 17 Sup. Ct. 436), as follows:

"The doctrine of *ultra vires* by which a contract made by a corporation beyond the scope of its corporate powers is unlawful and void, and will not support an action, rests, as this court has often recognized and affirmed, upon three distinct grounds: The obligation of anyone contracting with a corporation to take notice of the legal limits of its powers, the interest of the stockholders not to be subject to risks which they have never undertaken, and above all, the interest of the public that the corporation shall not transcend the powers conferred upon it by law."

The conclusion reached was thus expressed :

"The claim that the bank, in consequence of the receipt by it of dividends on the stock of the Savings bank, is estopped from questioning its ownership and consequent liability, is but a reiteration of the contention that the acquiring of stock by the bank, under the circumstances disclosed, was not void, but merely voidable. It would be a contradiction in terms to assert that there was a total want of power by any act to assume the liability, and yet to say that by a particular act the liability resulted. The transaction being absolutely void could not be confirmed or ratified."

In the present case it is sought to escape the force of these decisions by the contention that the liability of the stockholder in a National bank to respond to an assessment in case of insolvency is not contractual but statutory.

Undoubtedly the obligation is declared by the statute to attach to the ownership of the stock, and in that sense may be said to be statutory. But as the ownership of the stock in most cases arises from the voluntary act of the stockholder, he must be regarded as having agreed or contracted to be subject to the obligation.

However, whether in the case of persons *sui juris*, this liability is to be regarded as a contractual incident to the ownership of the stock, or as a statutory obligation, does not seem to present a practical question in the present case.

If the previous reasoning be sound, whereby the conclusion was reached that by reason of the limitations and provisions of the National banking statutes, it is not competent for an association organized thereunder to take upon itself for investment ownership of such stock, no intention can be reasonably imputed to Congress to subject the stockholders and creditors therof, for whose protection those limitations and provisions were designed, to the same liability by reason of a void act on the part of the officers of the bank as would have resulted from a lawful act.

It is argued on behalf of the Receiver that the object of the statute was to afford a speedy and effective remedy to the creditors of a failed bank, and that this object would be defeated in a great many cases if the Comptroller were obliged to inquire into the validity of all the contracts by which the registered shareholders acquired their respective shares.

The force of this objection is not apparent. It is doubtless within the scope of the Comptroller's duty, when informed by the reports of the bank that such an investment has been made, to direct that it be at once disposed of ; but the Comptroller's act in ordering an assesment, while conclusive as to the necessity of making it, involves no judgment by him as to the judicial rights of parties to be affected. While he, of course, assumes that there are stockholders to respond to his order, it is not his function to inquire or determine what, if any, stockholders are exempted.

The judgment of the circuit court of appeals is reversed. The judgment of the circuit court is also reversed, and the cause is remanded to that court with directions to enter a judgment in conformity with this opinion.

NATIONAL BANK—ACTION TO RECOVER DIVIDENDS PAID TO STOCK HOLDERS.

Supreme Court of the United States, May 15, 1899.

McDONALD *vs.* WILLIAMS.

The Receiver of a National bank cannot recover a dividend paid not at all out of profits, but entirely out of the capital, when the stockholder receiving such dividend acted in good faith, believing the same to be paid out of profits, and when the bank, at the time such dividend was declared and paid, was not insolvent.

On certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Mr. Justice Peckham: This suit was commenced in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. It was brought by the plaintiff, as Receiver of the Capital National Bank, of Lincoln, Neb., for the purpose of recovering from the defendants, who were stockholders in the bank, the amount of certain dividends received by them before the appointment of a Receiver.

Upon the trial of the case the circuit court decreed in favor of the plaintiff for the recovery of a certain amount. The defendants appealed from the decree because it was not in their favor, and the plaintiff appealed from it because the recovery provided for in the decree was not as much as he claimed to be entitled to. Upon the argument of the appeal in the circuit court of appeals certain questions of law were presented, as to which that court desired the instruction of this court for their proper decision.

It appears from the statement of facts made by the court that the bank suspended payment in January, 1893, in a condition of hopeless insolvency, the stockholders, including the defendants, having been assessed to the full amount of their respective holdings; but the money thus obtained, added to the amount realized from the assets, will not be sufficient, even if all dividends paid during the bank's existence were repaid to the Receiver, to pay seventy-five per cent. of the claims of the bank's creditors.

This suit was brought to compel the repayment of certain dividends paid by the bank to the defendants on that part of the capital of the bank represented by their stock of the par value of $5,000, on the grounds alleged in the bill, that each of said dividends was fraudulently declared and paid out of the capital of the bank, and not out of net profits.

A list of the dividends and the amount thereof, paid by the bank from January, 1885, to July, 1892, both inclusive, is contained in the statement; and it is added that all dividends except the last (July 12, 1892) were paid to the defendant, Williams, a stockholder, to the amount of $5,000, from the organization of the bank. The last dividend was paid to the defendant, Dodd, who bought Williams' stock, and had the same transferred to his own name December 16, 1891.

When the dividend of January 6, 1889, was declared and paid, and when each subsequent dividend, down to and including July, 1891, was declared and paid, there were no net profits. The capital of the bank was impaired, and the dividends were paid out of the capital, but the bank was still solvent. When the dividends of January and July, 1892, were declared and paid, there were no net profits, the capital of the bank was lost, and the bank actually insolvent.

The defendants, neither of whom was an officer or director, were ignorant of the financial condition of the bank, and received the dividends in good faith, relying on the officers of the bank, and believing the dividends were coming out of the profits.

Upon these facts the court desired the instruction of this court for the proper decision of the following questions:

First question: Can the Receiver of a National bank recover a dividend paid not at all out of profits, but entirely out of the capital, when the stockholder receiving such dividend acted in good faith, believing the same to be paid out of profits, and when the bank, at the time such dividend was declared and paid, was not insolvent?

Second question: Has a United States circuit court jurisdiction to entertain a bill in equity brought by a Receiver of a National bank against stockholders to recover dividends which, as claimed, were improperly paid, when such suit is brought against two or more stockholders, and embraces two or more dividends, and when the objection that there is an adequate remedy at law is raised by the answer?

It will be noticed that the first question is based upon the facts that the bank, at the time the dividends were declared and paid, was solvent, and that the stockhold-

ers receiving the dividends acted in good faith, and believed that the same were paid out of the profits made by the bank.

The complainant basis his right to recover in this suit upon the theory that the capital of the corporation was a trust fund for the payment of creditors entitled to a portion thereof, and, having been paid in the way of dividends to the shareholders, that portion can be recovered back in an action of this kind for the purpose of paying the debts of the corporation. He also bases his right to recover upon the terms of Section 5204 of the Revised Statutes.

We think the theory of a trust fund has no application to a case of this kind. When a corporation is solvent, the theory that its capital is a trust fund upon which there is any lien for the payment of its debts has, in fact, very little foundation. No general creditor has any lien upon the fund under such circumstances, and the right of the corporation to deal with its property is absolute, so long as it does not violate its charter or the law applicable to such corporation.

In *Graham* vs. *Railroad Co.* (102 U. S. 148, 161) it was said by Mr. Justice Bradley, in the course of his opinion, that: "When a corporation becomes insolvent, it is so far civilly dead that its property may be administered as a trust fund for the benefit of its stockholders and creditors. And a court of equity, at the instance of the proper parties, will then make those funds trust funds which, in other circumstances, are as much the absolute property of the corporation as any man's property is his."

And in *Hollins* vs. *Iron Co.* (150 U. S. 371, 383) it was stated by Mr. Justice Brewer, in delivering the opinion of the court, and speaking of the theory of the capital of a corporation being a trust fund, as follows:

"In other words—and that is the idea which underlies all these expressions in reference to 'trust' in connection with the property of a corporation—the corporation is an entity, distinct from its stockholders as from its creditors. Solvent it holds its property as an individual holds his—free from the touch of a creditor who has acquired no lien; free also from the touch of a stockholder who, though equitably interested in, has no legal right to, the property. Becoming insolvent, the equitable interest of the stockholders in the property, together with their conditional liability to the creditors, places the property in a condition of a trust, first for the creditors, and then for the stockholders. Whatever of trust there is arises from the peculiar and diverse equitable rights of the stockholders as against the corporation in its property, and their conditional liability to its creditors. It is rather a trust in the administration of the assets after possession by a court of equity than a trust attaching to the property as such, for the direct benefit of either creditor or stockholder."

And also:

"The officers of a corporation act in a fiduciary capacity in respect to its property in their hands, and may be called to an account for fraud, or sometimes even mere mismangement in respect thereto; but as between itself and its creditors the corporation is simply a debtor, and does not hold its property in trust, or subject to a lien in their favor, in any other sense than does an individual debtor. That is certainly the general rule and if there be any exceptions thereto they are not presented by any of the facts in this case. Neither the insolvency of the corporation, nor the execution of an illegal trust deed, nor the failure to collect in full all stock subscriptions, nor all together, gave to these simple-contract creditors any lien upon the property of the corporation, nor charged any direct trust thereon."

Other cases are cited in the opinion as holding the same doctrine.

In *Railway Co.* vs. *Ham* (114 U. S. 587, 594) Mr. Justice Gray, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"The property of a corporation is doubtless a trust fund for the payment of its debts, in the sense that when the corporation is lawfully dissolved, and all its busi-

ness wound up, or when it is insolvent, all its creditors are entitled, in equity, to have their debts paid out of the corporate property before any distribution thereof among the stockholders. It is also true, in the case of a corporation as in that of a natural person, that any conveyance of property of the debtor without authority of law and in fraud of existing creditors, is void as against them."

These cases, while not involving precisely the same question now before us, show there is no well defined lien of creditors upon the capital of a corporation while the latter is a solvent and going concern, so as to permit creditors to question at the time the disposition of the property.

The bank being solvent, although it paid its dividends out of capital, did not pay them out of a trust fund. Upon the subsequent insolvency of the bank and the appointment of a Receiver, an action could not be brought by the latter to recover the dividends thus paid, on the theory that they were paid from a trust fund, and therefore were liable to be recovered back.

It is contended on the part of the complainant, however, that if the assets of the bank are impressed with a trust in favor of its creditors when it is insolvent, they must be impressed with the same trust when it is solvent; that the mere fact that the value of the assets of the corporation has sunk below the amount of its debts, although as yet unknown to anybody, cannot possibly make a new contract between the corporation and its creditors. In case of insolvency, however, the recovery of the money paid in the ordinary way without condition is allowed, not on the ground of contract to repay but because the money thus paid was in equity the money of the creditor; that it did not belong to the bank, and the bank in paying could bestow no title in the money it paid to one who did not receive it *bona fide* and for value. The assets of the bank while it is solvent may clearly not be impressed with a trust in favor of creditors, and yet that trust may be created by the very fact of the insolvency, and the trust enforced by a Receiver as the representative of all the creditors. But we do not wish to be understood as deciding that the doctrine of a trust fund does in truth extend to a shareholder receiving a dividend, in good faith believing it is paid out of profits, even though the bank at the time of the payment be in fact insolvent. That question is not herein presented to us, and we express no opinion in regard to it. We only say that if such a dividend be recoverable it would be on the principle of a trust fund.

Insolvency is a most important and material fact, not only with individuals but with corporations; and with the latter as with the former the mere fact of its existence may change radically and materially its rights and obligations. Where there is no statute providing what particular act shall be evidence of insolvency or bankruptcy, it may be and sometimes is quite difficult to determine the fact of its existence at any particular period of time. Although no trust exists while the corporation is solvent, the fact which creates the trust is the insolvency, and when that fact is established at that instant the trust arises. To prove the instant of creation may be almost impossible, and yet its existence at some time may very easily be proved. What the precise nature and extent of the trust is, even in such case, may be somewhat difficult to accurately define, but it may be admitted in some form and to some extent to exist in a case of insolvency.

Hence it must be admitted that the law does create a distinction between solvency and insolvency, and that from the moment when the latter condition is established the legality of acts thereafter performed will be decided by very different principles than in a case of solvency. And so of acts committed in contemplation of insolvency. The fact of insolvency must be proved in order to show the act was one committed in contemplation thereof.

Without reference to the statute, therefore, we think the right to recover the dividend paid while the bank was solvent would not exist.

But it is urged on the part of the complainant that Section 5204 of the Revised Statutes makes the payment of a dividend out of capital illegal and *ultra vires* of the corporation, and that money thus paid remains the property of the corpora ion and can be followed into the hands of any volunteer.

The section provides that "no association, or any member thereof, shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw or permit to be withdrawn, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of its capital." What is meant by this language? Has a shareholder withdrawn or permitted to be withdrawn in the form of a dividend any portion of the capital of the bank, when he has simply and in good faith received a dividend declared by a board of directors of which he was not a member, and which dividend he honestly supposed was declared only out of profits? Does he in such case, within the meaning of the statute, withdraw or permit to be withdrawn a portion of the capital? The law prohibits the making of a dividend by a National bank from its capital, or to an amount greater than its net profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses and bad debts. The fact of the declaration of a dividend is in effect the assertion by the board of directors that the dividend is made out of profits. Believing that the dividend is thus made, the shareholder in good faith receives his portion of it. Can it be said that in thus doing he withdraws or permits to be withdrawn any portion of the capital of the corporation? We think he does not withdraw it by the mere reception of his proportionate part of the dividend. The withdrawal was initiated by the declaration of the dividend by the board of directors and was consummated on their part when they permitted payment to be made in accordance with the declaration. We think this language implies some positive or affirmative act on the part of the shareholder by which he knowingly withdraws the capital or some portion thereof, or with knowledge permits some act which results in the withdrawal, and which might not have been so withdrawn without his action. The permitting to be withdrawn can not be founded upon the simple receipt of a dividend under the facts stated above.

One is not usually said to permit an act which he is wholly ignorant of; nor would he be said to consent to an act of the commission of which he had no knowledge. Ought it to be said that he withdraws or permits the withdrawal by ignorantly, yet in entire good faith, receiving his proportionate part of the dividend? Is each shareholder an absolute insurer that dividends are paid out of profits? Must he employ experts to examine the books of the bank previous to receiving each dividend? Few shareholders could make such examination themselves. The shareholder takes the fact that a dividend has been declared as an assurance that it was declared out of profits and not out of capital, because he knows that the statute prohibits any declaration of a dividend out of capital. Knowing that a dividend from capital would be illegal he would receive the dividend as an assurance that the bank was in a prosperous condition and with unimpaired capital. Under such circumstances we can not think that Congress intended by the use of the expression, "withdraw or permit to be withdrawn, either in the form of dividends or otherwise," any portion of its capital, to include the cases of the passive receipt of a dividend by a shareholder in the *bona fide* belief that the dividend was paid out of profits, while the bank was in fact solvent. We think it would be an improper construction of the language of the statute to hold that it covers such a case.

We are strengthened in our views as to the proper construction of this act by reference to some of its other sections. The payment of the capital within a certain time is provided for by Sections 5140 and 5141. Section 5151 provides for the individual responsibility of each shareholder to the extent of his stock at the par value thereof in addition to the amount invested therein. (These shareholders have already been assessed under this section.) And Section 5205 provides for the case of a cor-

poration whose capital shall have become impaired by losses or otherwise, and proceedings may be taken by the association against the shareholders for the payment of the deficiency in the capital within three months after receiving notice thereof from the Comptroller. These various provisions of the statute impose a very severe liability upon the part of holders of National bank stock, and while such provisions are evidently imposed for the purpose of securing reasonable safety to those who deal with the banks, we may nevertheless say in view of this whole system of liability, that it is unnecessary, and that it would be an unnatural construction of the language of Section 5204 to hold that in a case such as this a shareholder by the receipt of a dividend from a solvent bank had withdrawn or permitted to be withdrawn any portion of its capital.

We may concede that the directors who declared the dividend under such circumstances violated the law, and that their act was therefore illegal; but the reception of the dividend by the shareholder in good faith, as mentioned in the question, was not a wrongful or designedly improper act. Hence the liability of the shareholder should not be enlarged by reason of the conduct of the directors. They may have rendered themselves liable to prosecution, but the liability of the shareholder is different in such a case; and the receipt of a dividend und r the circumstances is different from an act which may be said to be generally illegal, such as the purchase of stock in one National bank by another National bank for an investment merely, which is never proper. (*Bank* vs. *Hawkins* [just decided], 19 Sup. Ct. 739.)

The declaration and payment of a dividend is part of the course of business of these corporations. It is the thing for which they are established, and its payment is looked for as the appropriate result of the business which has been done. The presumption of legality attaches to its declaration and payment, because declaring it is to assert that it is payable out of the profits. As the statute has provided a remedy, under Section 5205, for the impairment of the capital, which includes the case of an impairment produced by the payment of a dividend, we think the payment and receipt of a dividend, under the circumstances detailed in the question certified, do not permit of its recovery back by a Receiver appointed upon the subsequent insolvency of the bank.

The facts in the various English cases cited by counsel for complainant are so entirely unlike those which exist in this case that no useful purpose would be subserved by a reference to them. No one holds that a dividend declared under such facts as this case assumes can be recovered back in such an action as this.

We answer the first question in the negative.

The second question relates to the jurisdiction of a court of equity over an action of this nature. It is evident that the question was propounded to meet the case of an affirmative answer to the first question.

In that event the second would require an answer. As we answer the first question in the negative, and the second question was scarcely touched upon in the argument, we think it unnecessary to answer it in order to enable the court below to proceed to judgment in the case. The first question will be certified in the negative.

NATIONAL BANK—ACCOMMODATION GUARANTY—ULTRA VIRES.

Supreme Court of Iowa, May 12, 1899.

THILMANY *vs.* IOWA PAPER-BAG COMPANY, *et al*

A National bank has no authority to give an accommodation guaranty, and such a guaranty is unenforcible against the bank.

This was an action at law to recover the contract price of a car load of bag paper sold and delivered to the Iowa Paper-Bag Company, and which it was claimed the

Iowa National Bank guarantied. The paper-bag company made default, and the issue was between plaintiff and the bank. The bank alleged that the guaranty was without consideration, *ultra vires*, and void. The case was tried to a jury, and at the conclusion of the evidence the trial court directed a verdict for the bank, and plaintiff appeals.

DEEMER, *J.:* Plaintiff is a manufacturer of paper, doing business at Kaukauna, Wis.; and the defendant, the Iowa Paper Bag Company, is a manufacturer of paper bags, doing business at the city of Ottumwa, in this State. In the year 1894 the paper-bag company, desirous of purchasing paper of plaintiff, secured from the Vice President of defendant bank the following guaranty:

"Edwin Manning, President; William Daggett, Vice-President; Calvin Manning, Cashier; W. R. Daggett, Assistant Cashier. No. 1,726. Iowa National Bank. Capital stock, $200,000. Ottumwa, Iowa, December 8, 1894. Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company, Kaukauna, Wis.—Dear Sirs: The Iowa Paper-Bag Company, of this city, desire to establish business relations with you, and request us to write you. We will guaranty the fulfillment of their obligations to you, to the extent of the cost of a car load of bag paper, for the next twelve months. They are doing a good and safe business, and changed from an Ohio paper mill to your mill at our request. We hope you will give them all advantage possible, as their competition comes from Ohio bag factories, and is sharp in this district; looking, doubtless, to driving this bag company out of the Southern Iowa market. Yours, etc., Iowa National Bank, by William Daggett, V. P."

This letter it enclosed, with an order for a car of paper, in a letter addressed to the plaintiff; and plaintiff thereupon shipped a car of paper to the bag company. The purchase price for this car was promptly paid, and thereafter plaintiff shipped five other cars, all of which were paid for, except the last. This action is to recover the purchase price of the last car from the bag company on its order, and from the bank on the letter of credit above set out. When plaintiff offered the letter in evidence it was objected to by the bank on the following grounds: "Incompetent, immaterial, and because the National bank has no authority or power to guaranty the payment of commercial bills, or to bind itself by a guaranty such as (the letter referred to"). This objection was sustained and the ruling is assigned as error.

Counsel concede that the controlling question in the case is whether or not a National bank has power to issue such a letter of credit or of guaranty as the one offered in evidence. National banks are creatures of the general Government, and their powers are enumerated as follows: A National bank can "exercise by its board of directors or duly authorized officers or agents, subject to law, all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking, by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling exchange, coin and bullion; by loaning money on personal security; and by obtaining, issuing and circulating notes." (Rev. St. § 5136.) This act expressly confers upon such banks all incidental powers necessary to carry on the banking business. "These powers," as said by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Bank* vs. *Armstrong* (152 U. S. 351), "are such as are required to meet all the legitimate demands of the authorized business, and to enable a bank to conduct its affairs within the scope of its charter, safely and prudently. This necessarily implies the right of a bank to incur liabilities in the regular course of its business, as well as to become the creditor of others."

The statute we have quoted does not give National banks express authority to issue letters of credit or to make instruments of guaranty. Neither does it expressly authorize the indorsement of notes or bills of exchange. But, as indorsement is often necessary to the transfer of negotiable instruments, it is clearly within

the power of such banks to make this kind of contract. And so it has been held that, as a guaranty is a less onerous and stringent contract than that created by an indorsement "waiving demand and notice," such a contract is also good when made with reference to the transfer of notes in which the bank has an interest. (*People's Bank* vs. *Manufacturers' Nat. Bank*, 101 U. S. 181.) When either contract has relation to a transaction in which the bank has a pecuniary interest, as where made to transfer or negotiate choses in action, or negotiable instruments which it owns or in which it has an interest, there is no longer room for doubt as to the validity of the transaction. But a guaranty of a note or bill or of an account as of a mere loan of credit to another, disconnected with any transfer of title or ownership of the paper or account guarantied, may well be doubted. Indeed, we think there is a manifest distinction between the right of a bank to guaranty choses in action belonging to it and its right to guaranty those belonging to another. It has been squarely held by the Supreme Court of the United States that a Cashier has no power to indorse accommodation paper so as to bind the bank. (*West St. Louis Savings Bank* vs. *Shawnee Co. Bank*, 95 U. S. 557.) The Supreme Court of Michigan has also held that a Cashier has no authority to accept bills of exchange for the accommodation merely of the drawers, and that there can be no recovery thereon by one having knowledge. (*Farmers and M. Bank* vs. *Troy City Bank*, 1 Doug. 457.)

But, as not all contracts of guaranty or letters of credit are void, resort must be had to the instrument itself, and it may be, to evidence *aliunde*, to determine the effect of the particular instrument in question. Letters of credit are of two kinds. When purchased by the person desiring credit, or procured by the use of checks or other securities lodged with the person who grants it, it is in effect a bill of exchange; and as it is based on a consideration passing directly to the bank that issues it, and has gained recognition in the commercial world, it is a valid and binding contract, and may be entered into by National banks. (Daniel, Neg. Inst. § 1794.) When the letter is not purchased but is purely an accommodation, or simply a guaranty of the payment of an account to be created in the future, it is not binding on a National bank, for such an institution has no power to thus jeopardize its capital. Such transactions are not necessary to the exercise of powers granted to National banks, and are therefore without their charter powers and invalid.

The controlling question in the case is, To which class of contracts does the one in suit belong? We are of the opinion that the letter on its face shows it belongs to the latter class. There is nothing on the face of the instrument to indicate that the paper-bag company purchased the letter, or that it had deposited any money or collaterals to secure the same. It is simply a promise to guaranty the fulfillment of the obligation of the bag company. True, when accepted by the plaintiff, a consideration is presumed, and need not ordinarily be alleged or proven. But this consideration may have been simply the disadvantage to the seller, or the benefit conferred upon the purchaser. There is no presumption that the paper-bag company gave anything for the letter, or that anything was withheld from it on account of the issuance thereof.

The case does not differ materially from one where a member of a firm has signed the name of his partnership to a note as surety. In such case the holder cannot recover without showing that all the members of the firm assented. (*Bank* vs. *Law*, 127 Mass. 72; *National Park Bank* vs. *German-American Mutual Warehousing and Security Co.* [N. Y. App.] 22 N. E. 567; *Bank* vs. *McDonald*, 127 Mass. 82.)

As the instrument in suit clearly shows on its face that it is simply a contract of guaranty, there can be no recovery without proof that it was in effect a bill of exchange; and it may be (a point however which we do not decide) that evidence to establish such fact would be inadmissible because of the form of the letter. Again, the plaintiff sues upon the instrument as a contract of guaranty; and it

is well settled, as we have heretofore observed, that such contract is invalid unless made in connection with the transfer of a chose in action or other property belonging to the bank. (See, as further sustaining this proposition, *Madison. W. & M. Plank-Road Co.* vs. *Watertown & P. Plank-Road Co.* 7 Wis. 59; *Madison & I. R. Co.* vs. *Norwich Sav. Soc.* 24 Ind. 457; *Norton* vs. *Bank*, 61 N. H. 589; *Ætna Nat. Bank* vs. *Charter Oak Life Ins. Co.* 50 Conn. 167; *Beecher* vs. *Dacey*, 45 Mich. 92.)

The cases referred to by appellant all involve the negotiation or transfer of negotiable instruments belonging to the bank or in which it had an interest, and are therefore not in point. As the contract is strictly one of guaranty, the presumption is that the bank had no authority to issue it, and the trial court correctly refused to admit it in evidence. Affirmed.

PROMISSORY NOTES—WAIVER OF PROTEST.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, May 22, 1899.

VALLEY NATIONAL BANK OF LEBANON *vs.* URICH.

A waiver of protest before maturity of a note is a waiver of all the steps leading to it, and includes demand and notice of non-payment.*

The waiver may be by parol; and may be a general waiver applicable to all subsequent paper upon which the person is a party.

This was an action against the defendant as an indorser upon certain promissory notes.

GREEN, *J.:* The only question at issue in this case was whether the plaintiff abstained from protesting the notes in suit in consequence of the request of the defendant to that effect. It was a pure question of fact.

* * * * * * * * * * *

It only remains to say, so far as any legal question arising in the case is concerned, it is all settled by the decision of this court in the case of *Bank* vs. *Kettering* (106 Pa. St. 531). It was a case in which a parol general waiver of protest was made by the defendant in advance, and as to all his subsequent paper. The court below held that, notwithstanding the waiver of protest, the paper must be presented for payment, and payment demanded, just as if there had been no waiver, and that this must appear in the testimony. But this court held otherwise, and reversed the judgment. The present Chief Justice, delivering the opinion, said:

"No principle of the law merchant is better settled than that demand and notice of the non-payment of a negotiable note may be waived by the indorser, either orally or in writing, or by acts clearly calculated to mislead the holder, and prevent him from treating the note as he otherwise would. * * * It is not essential that the waiver should be in writing. When the fact is established by competent evidence a parol waiver is as binding as a written one. * * * The general principle underlying nearly all cases of waiver is that the indorser has by word or deed done something calculated to mislead the holder, and induce him to forego the usual steps to fix the liability of the former. * * * A waiver of protest before maturity of a note is a waiver of all the steps leading to it, and includes demand and notice of non-payment. * * * When the alleged waiver is in writing its construction is for the court; but when it consists of verbal communications it is the special province of the jury to consider the testimony and ascertain the facts. When ascertained it is their duty to apply the law under the direction of the court."

As the present case was tried in precise accordance with these principles there was no error in the trial, and the assignments are all dismissed. Judgment affirmed.

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* "A waiver of protest, whether in the case of a foreign bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, is deemed to be a waiver, not only of formal protest, but also of presentment and notice of dishonor." (Negotiable Instruments Law, Sec. 182, N. Y. Act.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS—SUIT TO ENFORCE JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL COURT.

United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, May 11, 1899.

TOMPKINS *vs.* CRAIG, *et al.*

The Receiver of an insolvent bank incorporated under the laws of Iowa can not maintain a suit in equity in the Federal court to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders; for such liability is legal and not equitable, and also several and not joint.

McPherson, *District Judge*: The plaintiff is the Receiver of an insolvent Iowa bank, and the defendants are stockholders residing in this district. The bill is brought to collect an assessment of fifty per cent. levied upon each of the defendants under the Iowa statute which provides that all stockholders in corporations organized to transact a banking business shall be "individually and severally liable to the creditors of such association or corporation of which they are stockholders or shareholders, over and above the amount of stock by them held therein, to an amount equal to their respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while they remained such stockholders. * * *" (Laws Iowa 1880, c. 208, § 1.)

The assessment was levied by the district court of Woodbury county, and was sustained by the supreme court of the State. The report of the case will be found in 70 N. W. 752, and in 72 N. W. 1076.

The bill is demurred to upon the ground of multifariousness, and we think the objection must prevail. The statute does not impose a joint but a several liability upon the defendants, and they have no common interest in the decree asked for by the bill. The plaintiff seeks to support the action upon the ground that such a proceeding will prevent a multiplicity of suits, but this is a reason in form rather than in substance; for, while the bill has only one number upon the docket and calls itself a single proceeding, it is in reality a bundle of separate suits, each of which is no doubt similar in character to the others, but rests nevertheless upon the separate and distinct liability of one defendant. The liability is legal, and not equitable. It is based upon the stockholder's contract of subscription, an implied term of that contract being the declaration of the statute that a certain contingent liability should follow the subscription. Each contract is a separate obligation, and should be separately enforced. As was pointed out upon the argument by the learned counsel for the defendants, this is not a proceeding to determine how large the assessment should be. For obvious reasons such an inquiry should be made in equity, and all the stockholders should be parties. But after the rate of assessment has been fixed and the individual liability of each stockholder has thus been ascertained, the enforcement of such liability is the proper subject of a suit at law, in which the separate rights of the defendant stockholders are distinctively to be considered. (*Flash* vs. *Conn.* 109 U. S. 380.)

It is plain also that each defendant may desire to set up a different defense. One stockholder may have paid his assessment in whole or in part; another may seek to raise the question whether the Iowa court had jurisdiction to make the levy; a third may wish to attack the amount of the assessment; another may aver that his subscription was void from the beginning; and still other defenses which need not be specified are readily conceivable. We say nothing about the validity of these defenses. Some of them may not be available, and others may not be successful; but each defendant has the right to make whatever objection he may see fit to raise, in order that it may be passed upon by the court. If the defendants are numerous, as they are in the pending suit, it would be almost, perhaps wholly, impossible to apportion fairly the costs of hearing and of determining many unrelated issues.

The analogy of similar proceedings is also against the method adopted by the bill in controversy. An assessment by the Comptroller of the Currency upon stockholders of a National bank closely resembles the levy now before the court. So also does an assessment upon the stockholders or the members of an insolvent insurance company, under the Pennsylvania statutes. But so far as we know such assessments are always recovered by actions at law, brought separately against each member or stockholder, and we see no good reason why the assessments now in dispute should not be sued for in the same way.

The objection of multifariousness is supported by the further consideration that the plaintiff is seeking to recover not only the assessments already referred to, but also the amount of several promissory notes, averred to be due by one of the defendants for money borrowed from the bank. Clearly, the other defendants have no connection with this transaction, and may properly object to the bill upon this ground alone.

It may not be amiss to add that the question whether the Iowa statute imposes an obligation that can be enforced by a Receiver, is not raised by the demurrer, and has not been considered.

In view of the rulings in *Flash* vs. *Conn.* (*supra*), referred to in *Mechanics' Sav. Bank* vs. *Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co.* (87 Fed. 113), there may perhaps be some conflict of opinion between the courts of Iowa and the Federal courts on this subject; but even if the conflict exists it need not now be decided which judgment should prevail.

The demurrer to the bill must be sustained.

BANK DIRECTORS—LIABILITY—DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Supreme Court of Utah, April 26, 1899.

WARREN, *et al.* *vs.* ROBINSON, *et al.*

1. A board of directors of a banking corporation is elected primarily for the management of the corporate affairs; and when the board delegates its authority to the executive officers, and through their carelessness and mismanagement disaster and loss to the stockholders and creditors ensue, the individual members of the board can not escape liability by showing that they did not know of the unfortunate transactions, and were ignorant of the business of the corporation.
2. Directors of a banking corporation are bound to use ordinary care and prudence, and to exercise over the affairs of the bank such supervision and vigilance as a discreet person would exercise over his own affairs.
3. A showing that certain directors of a defunct banking institution were careless and negligent in the performance of their duties as such directors, that they exercised no supervision over the conduct of its affairs, but turned everything over to the executive officers, and allowed loans to be made to the officers of the bank and to others, practically without security, and that these loans resulted in wrecking the bank, in an action on behalf of stockholders and creditors for an accounting and for damages, is a sufficient showing to establish a *prima facie* case against such directors, and a nonsuit as to them was imperfectly granted. (Syllabus by the Court.)

This action was instituted by the plaintiffs, as stockholders of defendant Citizens' Bank, in behalf of themselves and all other stockholders, creditors, and others similarly situated, against the defendants for an accounting, and for damages alleged to have been occasioned by reason of negligence in the management of the bank by its directors and officers. The points decided are stated in the official syllabus given above.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: COLUMBIA, Pa., June 15, 1899.

SIR: This bank, acting as the Treasurer of the Borough of Columbia, agreed with the authorities of this borough to redeem an outstanding bonded indebtedness, at a stipulated rate of interest for the funds required. The old bonds, being a legal issue, are to be redeemed out of a new legal issue of redemption bonds. Are the old bonds paid for by this bank a sufficient security, or should the bank require an addition to the security acquired in the bonds? CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

Answer.—The production of the old bonds would be a complete defense to any claim made against the bank under its contract with the borough; and hence we do not see that the bank need require anything further than the surrender of those bonds.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: WATERTOWN, Wis., June 23, 1899.

SIR: A has a running account at the bank, and also owes the bank on his note, payable on demand at said bank, say $500. A dies. Question: Can the bank on hearing of A's death legally charge his note to his account, he having sufficient funds to his credit to pay the same? CASHIER.

Answer.—Yes. A bank has the right to set-off against a deposit a debt due it from the depositor; and this right is not lost by the death of the depositor. And as an actual demand of payment is not required in order to charge the maker's estate, presentment to the executor or administrator is not necessary. For should the bank be sued by the personal representative for the amount of the deposit, it could set up the note as a set-off or counterclaim, though no demand had been made.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: NEW YORK, June 16, 1899.

SIR: Will you kindly favor me with your opinion upon the following point in regard to a certificate of deposit issued by a bank: In case of forgery of a payee's endorsement and negotiation through a bank, upon whom would the loss fall, the collecting bank or the bank which issued and paid the certificate? The courts in Missouri have held that a bank issuing a certificate of deposit is bound to know the depositor's signature, and that it could not recover from an innocent holder on a forged endorsement of the payee's name. I understand, however, that the New York courts have not passed upon this point, and it is contended that our courts look upon a certificate of deposit in the light of a promissory note, and the loss on a forged endorsement of such a paper would fall upon the bank which endorses and collects the same, though an innocent holder for value. J. C. EMORY.

Answer.—Our correspondent's statement of the Missouri rule is quite correct. In *Stow* vs. *Benoist* (39 Mo. 277), it was held by the supreme court of that State that a bank which had paid a certificate of deposit upon a forged indorsement of the payee could not recover the amount from the bank to which the payment had been made, the latter bank having paid over the money, and having been guilty of no fraud or negligence. This decision was based upon the case holding that the drawee is bound to know the signature of the drawer. But we doubt the soundness of this case, and we do not believe that it would be followed in this State. There is no rule which requires the maker of an instrument to know the signature of the payee; and there appears to be no good reason for applying to bankers a different rule than that which governs other persons. True, it is sometimes said by the courts that a bank is bound to know the signature of its customer; but this is only

another way of stating the rule which obtains between drawer and drawee. When a check or draft is drawn upon a bank, the bank must, like any other drawee, determine at its own peril, whether the signature of the drawer is genuine. But this appears to be the whole extent of the rule; and the Supreme Court of Missouri fell into an error in failing to properly distinguish between the signature of a drawer and that of a payee.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: EL PASO, Ill., June 12, 1899.

SIR: A customer of ours who is a master in chancery of this county, in a distribution of an estate which he is handling, comes to us and buys a draft on New York for $500 for one of the distributees of said estate, having it made payable to himself and endorsing it to Anna R——, who lives in Los Angeles, Cal. He had previously addressed a letter to this Anna R——, and had obtained from her a receipt for the money, and this remittance is to close up the transaction. A month or more afterward he gets a letter from a relative of Anna R——, who states she has never received the money. Upon investigation he finds this to be true, that is, the Anna R—— to whom he intended this should go did not receive it at all but another person of the same name did get it and got it cashed at one of the Los Angeles banks. The party who got the money has left Los Angeles for an unknown destination. The bank in Los Angeles took the draft without any other endorsement than that of Anna R——. My query is, who loses on this according to the decisions, and will you please refer to the cases bearing on this point. So far as the names go it might just as well be John Smith, as they seem to be identical in every way. The inference is that the party who got the money is dishonest. No attempt was made to imitate the handwriting of the party to whom the money should have gone; it was simply the wrong party with the right name, but the wrong kind of morals who got the money. F. B. STITT, *Cashier*.

Answer.—The indorsement of the name of the payee was no less a forgery because made by a person of the same name (8 Am. & Eng. Enc. of Law, p. 469); and the legal aspect is precisely the same as if some other person had written the signature. The case, therefore, is governed by the rule which applies where a bank has paid a check upon a forged indorsement without fault on its part; and under this rule the bank is permitted to recover the amount from the bank to which the payment was made, as money paid under a mistake of fact (*Canal Bank* vs. *Bank of Albany*, 1 Hill. N. Y., 287).

Editor Bankers' Magazine: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16, 1899.

SIR: A check is given to, or made out to the order of, John Smith. John Smith makes it payable over his endorsement as follows: "Pay to the account of Mary Smith. John Smith." There is nothing to indicate that the amount of the check was so paid or placed, the endorsement of the bank only being there, and stamped "Endorsement guaranteed. First Nat. Bank of Jonesboro," etc. I hold in the first place that the check was not a negotiable instrument, but that it required that the bank in which it was deposited should state that it was deposited, as it was made payable to the account of, etc. What is your opinion as to the necessity of endorsement? CASHIER.

Answer.—We cannot concur in the views taken by our correspondent. As the name of the payee does not purport to be the name of any person or corporation, the drawer could not have intended that there should have been any indorsement by the payee, and hence the instrument should be treated as payable to bearer. In *Willets* vs. *Phœnix* (2 Duer [N. Y.] 121) it was held that checks drawn to "bills payable" and to the "order of 1658" were payable to bearer. So, in *Mechanics' Bank* vs. *Straiton* (3 Keys [N. Y.] 365) a check to "bills payable or order" was held to be payable to bearer. And we think the same rule would apply in the case stated in the inquiry. This would certainly be the rule in any State where the Negotiable Instruments Law has been adopted, for by that law it is enacted that "when the name of the payee does not purport to be the name of any person," the instrument is payable to bearer. But we do not understand that this introduces any new rule; it is simply declaratory of the rule which prevailed at common law.

OUR TRADE BALANCE AND CURRENCY DEFECTS.

From "The Commercial and Financial Chronicle," June 24.

Three weeks ago, in our "Financial Situation," we called attention to the frequency of the set-backs our cycles of progress have for many years met with, and their consequent brevity. In that particular our financial history is unlike that of any other country. The week following we referred to the high rates for foreign exchange which have recently, and indeed almost since the first of January, been hovering around the gold-export point, and now are being interpreted by an outflow of that metal begun Saturday the third of June. These long-continued high exchange rates, followed by gold exports, indicate that our foreign trade balance has not only been liquidated but has been reversed; other known facts tell us that this has been done in part by foreign holders sending home for redemption non-dividend paying stocks, though to a much greater extent through the return from Europe of large blocks of our best securities.

When the phenomenal character of that balance is considered, can any one fail to be surprised at the result? Indeed, it was more than phenomenal, the total accumulated during the last two years having never been approached and having continued to accumulate down to the latest dates; the report for May, issued last week, shows an excess of exports (including merchandise, gold and silver) of over twenty-three million dollars, while for the twenty-four months ending with June 30, 1899 (estimating the last month, June), the similar total in favor of the United States reaches $999,852,839. Recall the fact that there has never been in our history any twenty-four months during which the corresponding figures have aggregated one-half that total, and the reader will be in position to appreciate the full extent of this latest balance. Yet we are forced to assume that not only has the whole been paid off chiefly by a return of our securities, but further than that, and through the same movement, we have been put in debt to Europe, which we are now paying by our gold exports. In this return of securities every class of investment has been represented—State, city, railroad, industrial, bonds as well as stocks. We have not redeemed them either at low and advantageous prices, but at the highest values they have ever reached, the values paid being far above those we sold them at. The inflow was brought about by the extremely high prices ruling here which we stood ready to pay—so high that an investment netting a return of three or three and one-half per cent. could be found about as easily in London or Berlin as in New York.

We need hardly say that such conditions as these are far from normal. Had they been natural, liquidation would have been kept within reasonable limits and at figures making the transaction every way desirable. To pay off the country's indebtedness, and to do it at a fair price, with exports of gold and other of our products, would show prudence and thrift. The mere fact that we are to-day shipping gold causes no anxiety to any one. Our banks and our Treasury are at present safe, doubly safe, so far as possible weakness from that movement is concerned. At the same time it is clear that the situation as now developed has about it grave elements of insecurity. The influences which have produced it, the extreme wastefulness of the process which has been in operation, and the fact that so long as the cause remains unchecked there is no limit to the repetition of these prostrating methods other than with an absolute check to our industrial progress—these are the thoughts

which must arrest attention and cause every conservative man to look upon what is passing as serious and needing as speedy a remedy as the case will admit.

We are not permitted to doubt what are the distinctive characteristics in the surroundings which have occasioned this return of our securities and their redemption by us at these wasteful prices, and finally forced the export of gold now in progress. A heedless speculation, fostered and stimulated by a cheap, because a congested, money market, with no natural check to the speculation nor any cure open to the money market by a rise in the interest rates, sum up the formative elements of the derangement we have described and are suffering from. Many consider easy money, however produced, the chief of boons and the source of all benefits. That does not at all describe the character of low interest rates produced by a piling up of idle currency at the chief financial centers of the country. Such accumulations do not make loans cheap, except very briefly and at moments of extreme confidence, to any others than those who have high-class securities or names of unquestionable standing to offer. In all other respects they are simply disturbing. They serve to lessen the supply of currency left for employment outside the leading trade centers, and so tend to keep rates at the congested points above the normal. But that is the least of the complications entailed.

The truth of the matter is, a money market in which the rates ruling through a defective currency are placed beyond the ordinary influences and checks that control the flow of capital, is liable at all times to derange and put our business affairs with foreign markets at a disadvantage. Thus it has happened that rates of interest ruling here have through currency congestion at our leading trade centers been of late the lowest in the world. Rates of interest in New York cannot, except abnormally, rule lower or even as low as rates in Europe. The New York and European markets are to-day more nearly equalized than they used to be because 1) the two Continents are nearer, so that in the exchange of products there is less loss of time; (2) home capital has increased materially; and (3) the safety of foreign capital is better insured. But rates cannot rule as low here as they do in Europe until the amount of home capital seeking investment bears the same relation to the demands of our industrial development as exists in the older countries. The contrast, as it now stands, is expressed accurately when we state the well-known facts that Great Britain and the Continent have so great a surplus of capital that it is all the time seeking investment in every part of the world; whereas, the United States, on the other hand, has no surplus for foreign investment, but needs all it has and all the foreign capital it can get to use in developing its industries.

Under the circumstances it is consequently clear that money should be dearer in America than in Europe. Yet in face of this natural condition of the markets, an opposite status has all along prevailed. This is especially true since our latest cycle of prosperity began. Money has continued with very brief interruptions cheaper here than in London and Berlin. That relationship has existed and continued not because money in Europe was dear but because money here was much of the time a drug, so that our banks were seeking the borrower everywhere. Under these circumstances the speculation we have referred to accompanying our trade revival has been fostered and stimulated by the money lender. Securities reached prices higher than ever before, not only higher than in London, but so high that the money they sold for here, as we have already said, could be invested in Europe to better advantange than it could be left here. Although loans increased largely they had no effect on money rates. The inflow of currency was so free that deposits all the time increased as fast or faster than uses could be found for the funds. Hence, we repeat, the money market was subject or open to no healthy checks, for there could be none so long as the supplies of loanable funds were apparently inexhaustible. Wall Street likewise was thus put in position to get money at almost nominal rates and conse-

quently able to absorb at the prevailing high prices the increasing flood of securities that was passing into it from Europe.

Fortunately the country's financial condition was and is strong; business operations have continued to expand and industrial affairs look highly promising. But no conditions can endure this depleting process continued indefinitely. The question consequently presses for answer—if through the past year and a half we have received and absorbed Europe's holdings of our securities in sufficient amount to more than pay our phenomenal trade balance, what will happen or how are we to manage when we have a very much smaller trade balance, which will be the case the coming twelve months? Some kind of adjustment we must prepare for—either the inflow of securities must be stopped and a very considerable merchandise balance be kept up, or large exports of gold be provided, ending with the dislocation in due course extended throughout trade circles.

The source of the derangement we have suffered from is unmistakable. It is, too, an affair that will continue to plague us and make our industrial cycles short just as long as we omit to correct it. Every form of paper money we have is without the homing quality. Once in circulation it is uninterruptedly in circulation, pressing for use. Instead of returning to the issuer when out of employment, it collects, as stated above, at our leading trade centers, makes the money market abnormal, fostering every kind of speculation and deranging domestic affairs and every foreign trade condition. This is alike true of legal tenders, of silver certificates and of bank notes. Congress, through its committees of the House and Senate, has in preparation plans for currency changes at its next session. All the statements made public purporting to give the character of the legislation to be proposed by these committees omit to include any provision amending our bank note system. The only feature affecting those notes suggested is a proposal to enlarge the bank issues to the par of the bonds on deposit. Whether that provision will increase the price of the United States bonds or will enlarge the currency, or to what extent it will do both, we do not care to discuss. It is sufficient to say to-day that it leaves the old defects which we have so often pointed out unchanged.

What the country needs is a new bank currency; one that is adjustable automatically to the varying volume of industrial requirements—never too little outstanding and never too much. Until this change is made, and until our money market becomes subject to and rates of interest under the control of the natural and ordinary influences affecting the flow of capital, our cycles of prosperity will always be short and our trade with the outside world will continue to be conducted on terms that are to our disadvantage. Among other burdens is the one we have been discussing. Europe will, as in the past, be sending us our securities when prices are high enough to be tempting and buying them when, through the exports of gold which their return to us produces, they have dropped to their nadir. Our currency system has encouraged this depleting and disturbing process and will have that tendency so long as it is continued as it now is.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN 1898.—An estimate of the gold production of the United States for the calendar year 1898 has been made by Director of the Mint Geo. E. Roberts, the figures being given below in comparison with those for 1897:

	Fine ounces.	*Value.*
1898	3,118,998	$64,463,000
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000
Increase	344,063	$7,100,000

Colorado leads all the other States in the quantity of gold produced and furnishes more than one-third of the total for the whole country. The product of gold in the United States for 1898 was the largest ever reported, and shows a gain of $7,100,000 over last year.

*MODERN BANKING METHODS.

A NEW SERIES ON PRACTICAL BANKING—HELPFUL HINTS DERIVED FROM EXPERIENCE.

The General Ledger.

We now come to one of the most important desks in the bank, the general ledger desk. In this ledger is kept a condensed record of the whole business of the bank. In fact all the other desks may be considered auxiliaries of the general desk, as the the results of the day's business that pass through them are carried in aggregates to the general ledger.

In this ledger is kept the capital stock account, all the various profit accounts, such as interest, exchange and discount; all the accounts representing the expenses of running the business, such as expense, salaries, interest paid, exchange paid, discount paid, rent, taxes and insurance; also furniture and fixtures and the profit and loss account. We will also find there the dividend account, the account showing the indebtness of the bank to its depositors, called the individual deposit account, also the certificate of deposit account, the certified check account, the Cashier check account, the clearing-house due bill account, the accounts showing the indebtedness of the bank on account of money borrowed for its benefit, either upon paper of others for which it has made loans, which is called rediscounting, and is kept in a rediscount account, or upon paper of its own, signed by the directors of the bank, and called bills payable, and kept in an account of that name; the account showing the circulation of the bank, one showing the amount of bonds that have been deposited with the United States Treasury for the circulation, and one showing the premium on the bonds, the amount owing to the bank on account of loans of various kinds, which in some banks are kept in separate accounts, such as demand loans, collateral loans (demand), collateral loans (time), and bills discounted representing the usual discounted time paper. Most banks keep only one account representing all their loans and discounts, which is kept under the name of bills discounted or notes discounted, but I think it will be found advisable to have a separate account for the demand loans.

The accounts with the various correspondent banks and with the reserve banks are kept on this ledger, also the cash account of the bank, in aggregate, and the redemption fund account.

From the records of this desk, therefore, the officers, directors or stockholders of the bank should be able to obtain at any time a statement of its assets and liabilities, showing clearly what the condition of the bank is, and from its records, together with detail from the paying teller's desk, and amount of overdrafts from the individual ledger, is made up the reports of condition that are called for by the Comptroller of the Currency five times a year.

The system to be employed, and the necessary number of books for this department, depend largely upon the amount of business done. In a small country bank the system is quite simple, the necessary books being simply a journal (called cash book by some), ledger and statement book. In banks doing a larger business, espe-

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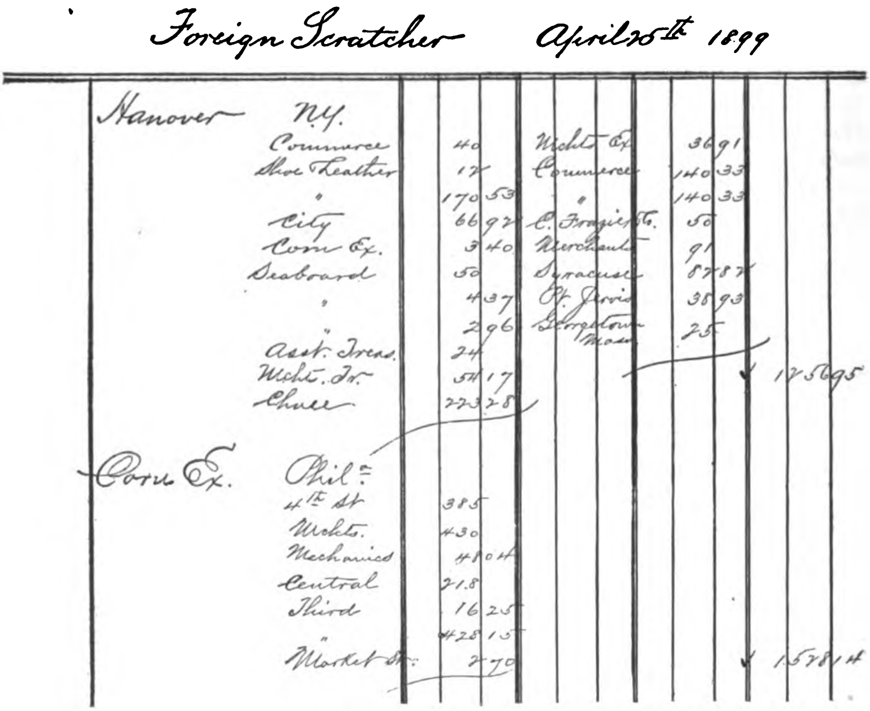
*Continued from the June number, page 863. This series of articles commenced in the Magazine for August, 1896, page 249.

cially where there are many items with correspondents, it is found advisable to subdivide the journal, using a book called the foreign scratcher, in which are entered during the day the various checks upon foreign banks that have been received, and are to be sent away to the correspondent and collecting banks; thus this detail is entered only in the scratcher and the aggregates carried into the journal.

I give here in Form 1 a good form for a foreign scratcher, one that is much in use. Form 2 shows another style much liked by many.

Some banks make it a rule to record the names of the drawer and endorser as well as of the bank on which the check is drawn. This, of course, takes more time and space in making the entries in the scratcher, but there is no doubt that it makes



FORM 1.—FOREIGN SCRATCHER.

a very complete record, and one that may be of considerable value in case the necessity should arise to obtain duplicate checks, as has occurred more than once in my own experience, in consequence of railroad accidents in which the mail was destroyed by fire.

The items for the scratcher are obtained from the teller's desk, most often the receiving teller, and from the collection desk. After having been entered upon the proof book, they are assorted according to the banks to which they are to go, and are then entered under their proper heads in the scratcher. By keeping the items closely written up during the day the work is in such condition that when the bank's doors are closed it is only necessary to foot the scratcher and carry the totals to the journal.

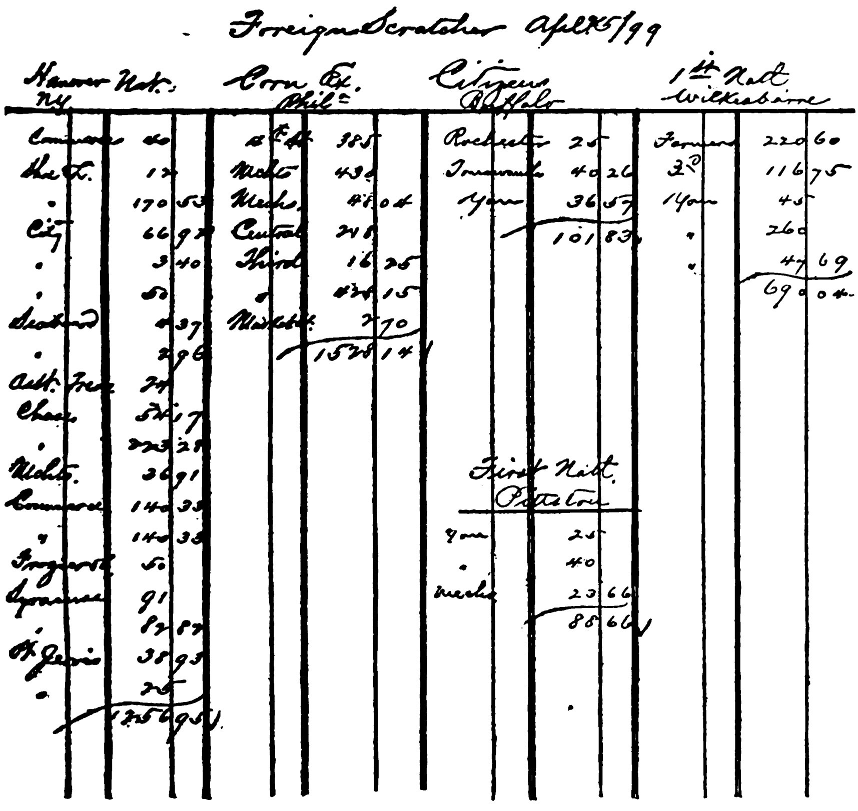
FORM AND DESCRIPTION OF JOURNAL.

The journal is the main book of original entry. In this book all the business of the day is gradually concentrated, preparatory to being posted to the proper accounts

in the ledger. In making the entries in the journal, where specific items are entered, it is wise to give such a description of them that they can be easily traced if necessary.

Form 3 shows the usual form for a general journal (or cash book). I give here a full day's work showing both sides of the journal. The scratchers show only the items of the first few debit accounts, which is sufficient to exhibit the working together of these two books.

In Form 4 will be seen a form for a general journal, which has been introduced by the writer to many banks and has been much liked. Its chief advantage is that one set of names acts for both charge and credit items. The aid of the printer is often obtained in making this book, the names of the permanent accounts being printed in, leaving spaces for the writing in of any transient accounts. The blank columns on the right and left of the names are for the ledger paging in posting. It



FORM 2.—FOREIGN SCRATCHER.

will be noticed that the amounts for banks are placed in a column by themselves; this arrangement, I think, will always be found of benefit, very materially assisting in case of reference at any time. The work on this form has been much abbreviated, simply enough being given to show the method.

The entries on the journal should of course represent actual transactions. No fictitious entries would be allowed in a bank honestly managed.

The journal page marked "Dr." represents charges to the various accounts, and a credit to cash account of the total. The charges to the various banks are items that have come in through the individual deposits or by mail upon these foreign

General Journal Apl 12th 1899 Cr.

132	Hanover Nat. Coll. a/c 4/12	1279 31	20	Ind. Deposits			20025 60
140	Corn Ex. Phil^a Coll. a/c 4/12	975 80	26	Time "		1677 33	
104	Binghamton Trust 4/12	433 66	10	Bills Disct^d as per Tickler		7763 64	
108	B. H. Nelson & Son 4/12	27 77	205	Discount Rec^d		131 74	
48	Citizens Buffalo 4/12	10	201	Exchange a/c Hanover Nat.		2 37	
50	1st Wilkesbarre 4/12	265 46	220	Certified Checks as per Cert. Bk.		50	
112	Shoe & Leather N.Y. 4/12	475 13	240	Cert. of Dep. as per Cert. Reg.		100	
52	1st Carbondale 4/12	5	32	Hanover Nat. Drafts drawn		2137 34	
54	M. & M. Carbondale 4/12	155 20	40	Corn Ex. Phil^a Drafts drawn		250	
58	Honesdale Nat. 4/12	37 01	210	Cashier a/c F. J. Dodge		900	
62	Nat. State Binghamton 4/12	141 90		J. H. King		130	
116	Wyoming Valley Tr. Co. 4/12	418 95					
66	1st Montrose 4/12	253 32					
74	1st Pittston 4/12	69 14					
100	Farmers Bloomsburg 4/12	797 07					
120	Peoples Wilkesbarre 4/12	19 61					
90	Citizens Syracuse 4/12	223 28					
	Ex	24					
32	Hanover Natl. Exchange	58					
108	B. H. Nelson & Son Pro. Browning	30					
	fees	1 59					
82	Citizens Towanda Chapman & Hall	143 11					
8	5% Redemption Fund Cy. fit for Cir.	340				13132 37	20025 60
						6101 08	19233 45
		6101 08				19233 45	39259 05

Form 8.—Left-Hand Page.

Dr. General Journal Apl 25th 1899

32	Hanover Nat. N.Y.	1256	95	20	Ind. Deposits			28625	06
40	Corn Ex. Phil^a	1528	14	26	Time "	203	99		
48	Citizens Buffalo	101	83	10	Bills Disct^d as per Dis. Reg.	3834	64		
50	1st Wilkesbarre	690	04	201	Exchange a/c				
					Hanover		50		
51	1st Carbondale	70	90		Honesdale		10		
					Syracuse		24		
54	M & M "	269	94						
				210	Cashier a/c				
58	Honesdale Natl.	4			F. J. Dodge	900			
					1139 B. R. English	5			
62	Nat. State Binghamton	107	61						
				220	Certified Check				
66	1st Montrose	99	91		I. Otis	275			
					C. W. King	10			
68	2d Wilkesbarre	48	69						
74	1st Pittston	88	66	54	M & M. Carbondale				
					W. H. Williams	75			
78	1st Towanda	33	89						
				240	Cert. of Deposit				
82	Citizens "	64	53		#116 J. B. Brown	75			
					104 S. B. Smith	25			
86	Peoples Wilkesbarre	48	71						
90	Citizens Syracuse	79	67						
94	Liberty Nat N.Y.	500		230	Expense a/c				
					Sub. to Bankers Mag	5			
100	Farmers Bloomsburg	19	01		Reynolds Bros				
					bill 3/31	12	78		
104	Binghamton Trust	37	55		Express on Redemption		60		
						7255	93	28625	06
						5049	98	12305	91
		5049	98			12305	91	40930	97

FORM 8.—RIGHT-HAND PAGE.

General Journal

Dr. April 25th 1899 Cr.

Dr.					Cr.			
			1256 95 ✓	Hanover Nat'l. dft. Exchge ✓		2132 34 / 50		
			1528 14	Corn Ex. Phil^a dft		250		
			101 83	Citizens Buffalo		10		
			690 04	1st Wilkesbarre		265 46		
			70 90	1st Carbondale		8		
			99 91	1st Montrose		252 37		
			85 66	1st Pittston		69 14		
			64 53	Citizens Towanda Chapman & Hall		142 11		
				5% Redemption a/c Cy. for Circulation			340	
		290		Certified Checks 275 J. Otis 15 C.W. King			50	
		100		Certificates of Dep. C/D Register 75 # 116 25 104			100	
				Discount Rec'd			131 74	
		97		Exchange 58 Hanover 10 Honesdale 24 Syracuse			2 32	
		18 38		Expense 5 Sub. to Bankers Mag. 12.78 Reynolds Bros bill 3/31 .60 Express on Circulation				
		905		Cashier a/c 900 O.J. Dodge O.J. Dodge 900. 5 B.R. English J.K. King 130.			1030	
		3834 64		Bills Disct'd			7762 64	
30657 05				Checks Ind. Dep. a/c Deps				21694 93
		5148 94	3900 96			3131 95	9417 70	
		3900 96	3900 96			3131 95	3131 95	
9049 90	9049 90						12549 65	12549 65
39706 95								34247 58

Form 4.—General Journal.

banks or upon some of their correspondents for whom they collect, and being entered during the day in the foreign scratcher are at the close of the day carried by aggregates to the journal, as mentioned above.

The charge to individual deposits and to time deposits comes from the individual ledger desk and represents the individual checks and various charge items charged against the individual depositors' accounts.

The charge against bills discounted represents the loans made by the bank during the day, and is the amount shown by the discount register.

The charges to exchange account represent exchange charged to the bank by other banks, these having been credited to the other banks on the page marked Cr.

The charges to Cashier account, certified check account and certificates of deposit represent checks and certificates paid, and entered here in detail because it simplifies the keeping of these accounts correctly to have the credit items posted in detail when they occur, and to post the debits against their corresponding credits. By this method one can always tell what items are outstanding and unpaid.

In very large banks where the volume of business is heavy, this detail is kept in

NATIONAL RESERVE BANK

PHILADELPHIA, Apl 25 1899

CHARGE M & M Carbondale

Collection W. H. Williams

$ 75 00/100

CREDIT Geo. Freeman & Co D. V. Price

ASST. CASHIER.

FORM 5—CHARGE SLIP.

registers prepared for the purpose, descriptions of which will be given in another chapter.

The charge to "Carbondale $75" represents a collection item which the bank at Carbondale had collected for one of the bank's depositors. The Carbondale bank reported the collection but did not remit, consequently its account charged with the amount and the credit to the depositor is made through the individual ledger.

The general ledger bookkeeper obtains his vouchers for this charge, and for the charges to exchange mentioned, from the Cashier by means of a charge slip (see form 5).

The charges to expense account, as shown, are made from the bills that have been paid and are endorsed by the Cashier. Many expense items are of so trifling amounts that no bills accompany them. Items of this character are, first having been acknowledged by the Cashier, generally entered in a small memorandum book, called a petty expense book and carried by the paying teller in his cash among his cash items until the end of the month, when they are charged up in lump to expense account by means of a charge slip made by the Cashier.

Expense items in the shape of salaries should come from the pay-roll book. This is an ordinary journal ruled book, generally of small size, on which under the proper date at the close of each month should be entered on the left-hand page the name of every officer and employee drawing a salary, with the amount of salary due opposite his name. As the salaries are paid the recipient should sign his name on the right-hand page opposite his amount. This book becomes an important voucher and receipt for the payment of the salaries, and when marked O. K. by the Cashier,

or a charge slip given by him for the total amount, is ready to be charged to salary account.

On the credit side of the journal are seen various items to banks representing remittances in settlement of collection items or balances; the aggregate of deposits made by individual depositors; the aggregate of loans that have been paid; the amount of discount and exchange received; and the amounts of certified checks, certificates of deposit, drafts, and Cashier's checks issued.

The bookkeeper would have the letters enclosing the remittances, after having been marked by the Cashier, from which to make these entries; the total of deposits he would get from the receiving teller; the amount of loans paid from the note tickler; and the amounts of the certified checks, certificates of deposit, drafts, and Cashier checks from their respective registers.

The item of discount comes from the discount register and exchange from the draft register.

It will be seen that the general bookkeeper makes his entries from actual transactions, and he should always make them from the completed transactions entered in a regular book of original entry or from some voucher or letter duly authorized by the Cashier, or by some officer of the bank empowered to do this.

He should have some authority for entering every transaction before placing it upon his journal.

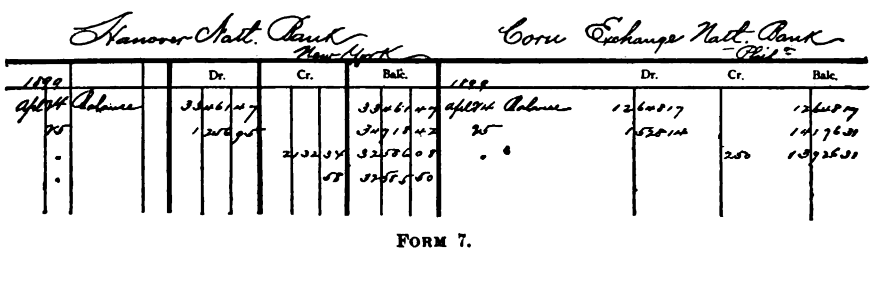
A good plan adopted by many banks is to have a report, which, being passed from desk to desk, is filled out with the aggregates needed from these departments, by those having charge there, and then comes to the general bookkeeper. From this report he makes the entries. Form 6 is a good form for such a report.

	April 25, 1899.
Individual deposit account (checks)	$28,625.06
" " " (deposits)	20,025.60
Time " " (checks)	2,031.99
" " " (deposits)	1,672.38
Bills discounted, Dr	13,834.64
" " Cr	9,763.64
Drafts drawn, Hanover	2,132.34
" " Corn Exchange	250.00
Discount, Cr	131.74
Exchange, Cr	2.32
Cash balance	59,752.18

FORM 6.—DAILY REPORT.

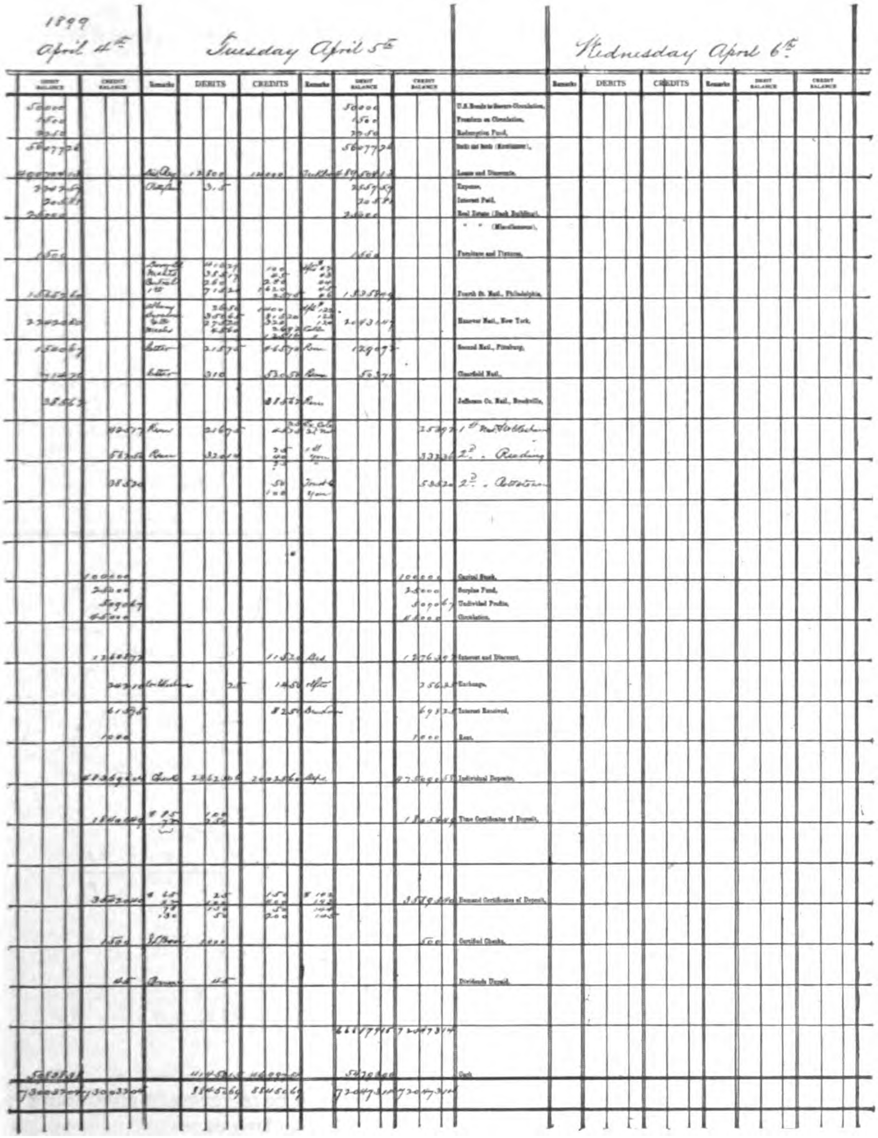
After the items have all been entered in the journal, and the work footed, and balance struck and found to agree with the cash on hand as shown by the paying teller, then comes the posting of the items into the ledger to their proper accounts.

Various styles of ledgers are in use. First of all is the old-fashioned debit and credit ledger used by the fathers of most of us and the grandfathers of some. Used at a time when the transactions in banks were comparatively few to what they are to-day, these ledgers seemed all that was necessary. The first improvement was seen



FORM 7.

in the introduction of the balance ledger, between thirty-five and forty years ago. By some this has been called the Cincinnati ledger, because it first appeared in use in the banks in that city. It has been and is a great favorite, very many banks prefering it now to any other style. The ease with which the balances of the accounts can



Form 8.

be kept, and the general condition of any of the accounts, for any specified period, learned at a glance, certainly make it a very useful form.

Form 7 shows this style of ledger.

The balances shown here being debit balances should appear in red ink to distinguish them from credit balances, which should be made in black ink.

THE BOSTON LEDGER.

Another style of ledger much used is similar to what is called the Boston ledger. In this ledger the names are written or printed sometimes down the left-hand side of the page and sometimes down the middle of the page, the advantage of the latter plan being that in entering the amounts the eye does not have so far to travel across

Debit Journal

Debit Bank Accounts *March 15th 1899*

	Collections				
Harrisburg Pa. 1st Nat.	Coleman		50 00		
Lebanon " "	Hodge		20 00	70 00	
	Reserve Accounts				
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	our letter		1600 00		
First Nat. " "	"		250 00		
Chemical " " "	"		180 00	2030 00	
	Foreign Collections				
Lock Haven Pa. Second Nat.	A. Lewis		8 20		
New York 1st Nat.	S. Rocker	75			
	J.B. Coleman	50	1 25	9 45	
	Drafts				
Charleston S.C. 1st Nat.	#4152	470			
	4153	12 35			
	4154	27 50	509 85		
Quincy Ill. Second Nat.	821	57 82			
	822	150	207 82		717 67
				1662 67	

FORM 9.

the page. The pages are divided into daily sections, each page generally containing three days so that a week's work would be comprised upon two pages.

Each day is ruled with a debit, a credit and a balance column, sometimes with two balance columns. In this latter instance the two balance columns become in reality a balance sheet, when the balances of the accounts are extended in them.

Form 8 gives a ledger of the kind mentioned. The names in this instance are in the middle of the page. The extreme left-hand page shows the balances brought over from the previous page. For convenience the paper is creased at the continu-

Credit Journal

Reserve Agents March 15th 1899

Nat. City Bank N.Y. overdft 14	50000			
First Nat. " " 15	25000			
Chemical Nat. " " 16	30000			105000
Debit Bank Accounts				
Harrisburg Pa. 1st Nat. their dft	23040 72			
Lancaster " Trust Co. " "	54820 87			
Lebanon " 1st Nat. " "	67843 87			145705 46
Mail	1st Mail		2d Mail	afternoon Mail
Charleston S.C. 1st Nat.	743 21 54 18	797 39		
Richmond Ind. Second Nat.	857 89 21 70	879 59		
Quincy Ill. Second Nat.		1547 82		
Boston Mass. Winthrop Nat.			1783 92	
New York Chase Nat.				45 92
		3224 80	1783 92	45 92
Total Mail				5054 64
Foreign Collections				
Richmond Ind. 2d Nat.	J. B. Coleman S. Rucker	50 75	125	
Quincy Ill. 2d Nat.	Lewis	820	820	945
City Collections				
New York Chase Nat.	J. Currier		56 75	56 75
				6056 39

Form 10.

ous blue dividing line between the columns credit balance and remarks, so as to enable it to be readily folded back and make it much easier in transferring the balances.

In this form the journal can be used or not, as the use of the columns called remarks enables one to, in a measure, describe the entries. A great improvement, however, could be made by having the remarks column made wider, otherwise I would recommend the doing away with it entirely and using the journal, posting from the journal to the ledger as in the former cases described. The term rem. stands for remittance. In some instances reference is made to the letter for the items. To this I object, as I think it always preferable to have the items on some one of the regular books of entry, either scratcher or journal, and the letter book can hardly be called a record book, properly speaking. Still this will be found a

FOREIGN COLLECTIONS.

NATIONAL RESERVE BANK

To *New York City First Natl Bank*

Payer *J Rocker* $*75 00/*

Where Payable *New York City*

Date *March 1/99* Time *15 days* Due *Mch 15/99*

Depositor No Protest.

Richmond Ind. Date Credited or Returned,

No. *1st Natl* *Mch 15/99*

Date

Form 11.

Dr. General Journal March 15th 1899

Demand Loans					40000
Bills Discounted Collateral					21000
Bills Discounted					5000
Foreign Bills					7500
Exchange & Interest	Banks				25
Expense acct					54 30
Discount acct.	Rebate				17 50
Cashier acct.					
First Teller's Due Bill		14620 14 5000 4213 18	21833 32		21833 32
Fourth St. Nat. Bank Drafts	$170		670		670
Certified Checks	74		93		93
Certificates of Deposit	160		12000		12000
5% Redemption Fund					
	Total General Accounts				108193 12
Reserve Agents	Total				203000 00
Debit Accounts	Foreign Checks % Debit Banks	7000 34450	41450		41450
Bank Deposits		1662 67			1662 67
Individual Deposits					420683 19
					774988 98

Form 12.

useful form, especially for small or moderate sized banks, and especially so if the improvements mentioned be considered.

In large city banks, with a heavy volume of business, of course it becomes necessary to subdivide the books mentioned. In one bank that I have in mind, where they have nearly six hundred foreign bank accounts, and each day's work covers about thirty pages of the journal, they keep a debit journal for all debit items and a credit journal for all credit items. The accounts of banks are classified alphabetically as follows: A to C, D to K, L to Q, and R to Z, and a separate journal used

General Journal March 15th 1899 Cr.

Demand Loans					5000	
Bills Discounted Collateral					10000	
Bills Discounted					20000	
Foreign Bills					2000	
Discount account					473	54
Exchange & Interest	Banks				73	
Demand Loan Interest						
Cashier acct.						
First Teller's Due Bills			82300		82300	
Fourth St. Natl. Bank Draft		173	59	60	59	60
Certified Checks		83	1000		1000	
Certificates of Deposit		162	540		540	
5% Redemption Fund						
	Total General accounts				121446	14
Reserve Agents	Total				105000	
Debit Accounts	Total				145705	46
Bank Deposits	Total				6056	39
Individual Deposits					504876	93
					883084	92

FORM 13.

for each class. These debit and credit journals are in fact foreign scratchers and consist of loose sheets, ruled on both sides. Each day's work is kept carefully filed, and every few months they are bound.

Forms 9 and 10 show in an abbreviated form the two journals mentioned.

The entries on these journals are made from the items with the exception of the foreign collections, which are made from slips, as is shown by Form 11, which come from the foreign collection desk.

After all the items are entered upon the debit and credit journals they are footed, as shown, and their aggregates carried to the general journal, as will be seen by the debit and credit pages given in Forms 12 and 13.

Of course many items on this general journal will not be found on the debit and

General Accounts March 1899

	15th Dr.	15th Cr.	16th Dr.	16th Cr.	17th Dr.	17th Cr.	18th Dr.	18th Cr.
Capital Stock		500000		500000				
Surplus		600000		600000				
Net Profits		93761 73		94211 07				
Circulation		45000		45000				
Bank Deposits		575587 62		579901 34				
Unpaid Dividends		1750		1750				
Individual Deposits	420683 19	500876 93 2785005 02		2867198 76				
Contingent Fund		50000		50000				
Individual Interest acct.		543 87		503 87				
Certificates of Deposit	12000	500 87000		75500				
Certified Checks	93	1000 14750 06		15657 06				
First Tellers Due Bills	21830 32	83300 213113 99		273579 67				
Bank Drafts	670	57 60 670		57 60				
Loans & Discounts	3509517 17		3500017 17					
U.S. Bonds for Circulation	50000		50000					
Premium	7050		7050					
Investments	223000 51		223000 51					
Due from Banks	202508 17		98252 71					
Reserve Agents	420558 10		518558 10					
Cash	[illegible] 92 560297 34	773900 98	600893 28					
U.S. 5% Redemption Fund	2250		2250					
U.S. Treasurer (other than 5%)	10000		10000					
	4965181 29	4965181 29	5103521 77	5103521 77				
Reserve Agents								
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	100000 147683 14	50000	257683 14					
First Nat. " "	25000 152000	25000	152000					
Chemical " "	10000 120874 96	30000	108874 96					
	420558 10		518558 10					
Banks								
Charleston S.C. 1st Natl.	509 85	797 39 58245 73		58533 27				
Richmond Ind. 2d "		1004 59 19720 01		20724 60				
Quincy Ill. 2d "	207 82	2367 82 23057 82		25217 82				
Boston Mass Winthrop "		1783 92 154251 73		156035 65				
New York Chase "		1102 67 172963 42		174066 09				
Lock Haven Pa. 2d "	820	7820 07		7000 07				
New York 1st "	125	8876 42		8751 42				
Phila. Pa. W. Phila. Bank		130652 42		130652 42				
Harrisburg Pa. 1st Natl	5000 [illegible] 57820 43	24000 72	54279 71					
Lancaster " Lancaster Natl	13250 58672 47	54020 92	9101 55					
Lebanon " 1st Natl	2000 2700 96015 27	63044 02	34871 45					
	202508 17	575587 62	98252 71	579901 34				
Investments								
Norfolk & Western 4s	76000 51		76000 51					
Del. Lack. & W. 5s	30000		30000					
Phila. & Rdg. Impt. 4s	42000		42000					
Cinn. RR Gen. 6s	50000		50000					
N.J. Cent. 5s	25000		25000					
	223000 51		223000 51					

FORM 14.

credit journals mentioned, as these last, as was said before, are simply scratchers and are used for the foreign bank items exclusively. The general journal is also kept on sheets, these being filed carefully each day and bound up every six months.

The general ledger used is also in sheets, and taken care of and treated as those before mentioned. One set of these sheets is used entirely for the general accounts, and another set of sheets is used for the bank accounts.

	15th		16th		17th
Loans and Discounts					
Demand Loans	40,000.00 1,605,647.82	5,000.00	1,640,647.82		
Bills Disct^d., Collateral	21,000.00 243,982.76	10,000.00	254,982.76		
Bills Discounted	5,000.00 1,625,300.97	20,000.00	1,610,300.97		
Foreign Bills	7,500 34,585.62	2,000.00	40,085.62		
Total	3,509,517.17		3,546,017.17		
Expenses					
Interest debit	2,235.01		2,235.01		
Semi Annual Duty					
State Tax					
Rent	2,250		2,250		
Exchange debit	25 893.04	75	845.04		
Expense a/c	54.30 10,780.32		10,834.62		
Total	16,158.37		16,164.67		
Profits					
Interest credit		5,730.18		5,730.18	
Discount	17.50	473.54 24,320.92		24,776.96	
Demand Loan Interest		12,930.42		12,930.42	
Exchange credit		2,408.58		2,408.58	
Coupons & Dividends		4,530		4,530	
Total		49,920.10		50,376.14	
Net Profits					
Profits		49,920.10		50,376.14	
Less Expenses		16,158.37		16,164.67	
		33,761.73		34,211.47	
Profit & Loss Cr.		60,000		60,000	
Net Profits Total		93,761.73		94,211.47	

Form 14 (Continued).

This ledger is ruled with only debit and credit columns, the balances when brought over to their proper columns from the previous day's work forming a balance sheet of the ledger. The postings are then made, as shown, from the general journal, the amounts being posted in red ink into the debit or credit columns as they belong, the balances being carried forward in black ink. By this plan a balance column is dispensed with.

Form 14 shows this ledger, and this together with Forms 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 constitute a set, through which the transactions can be traced.

I cannot leave this subject of the ledgers without saying a word regarding the custom in some banks of using loose sheets. The opportunity that is here presented to cover fraudulent or irregular transactions is so great that I feel no bank should bring such a temptation within its doors. While it is no doubt a fact that the majority of bank officers and employees are honest men, yet, in an institution such as a bank is, holding in its possession the property of other people, all the elements of temptation should be minimized as far as possible. From my personal experience in this matter I must give it as my opinion that firmly bound books will be found the safest for all the permanent bank records. A. R. Barrett.

(To be continued.)

*ARCHIBALD G. LOOMIS.

Archibald G. Loomis, the recently elected Vice-President of the National City Bank, of New York, was born in Hartford, Conn., June 20, 1848.

After receiving the education of the district and High School there, he left the latter before graduation to enter the employ of the Ætna National Bank of Hartford as messenger in 1865, just after it had been reorganized as a National bank. Within six months he was made discount clerk and he became teller within a year. This position he held for twenty years, serving as acting Cashier during that official's absence in Europe in 1871, and there being no change in the *personnel* of the officers preceding him until 1887, when he was elected Cashier to succeed A. R. Hillyer, who was made President. When Mr. Loomis entered the bank O. G. Terry was the well-known and popular President. He was a rich retired merchant. After his resignation, on account of long ill-health, William R. Cone, of the well-known legal firm of Hungerford & Cone, was made President. After Mr. Cone's resignation in 1887, A. R. Hillyer, who had been Cashier of the bank since its organization in 1857, was made President as above stated.

Upon being elected Cashier the active management of the institution almost immediately fell to the hands of Mr. Loomis, who took charge of the credit department and began the work of a systematic inspection and purchase of commercial paper, which he made a particular feature of the bank's assets. Mr. Hillyer retiring in 1891, Mr. Loomis became the President of the bank and continued his successful system of credits, which had already shown fruits in the growing surplus and undivided profits account. From $180,000 in 1887 it became $450,000 in the spring of 1899, the bank increasing the dividend rate on its capital stock, meanwhile, from six to eight per cent. and putting an additional amount into improvements and office fixtures. The deposits likewise grew in a most commendable manner and the President's personality and following were instrumental in bringing the line of deposits to the $5,000,000 mark, thereby placing the Ætna National at the head of all the banking institutions in the State of Connecticut.

As a buyer of commercial paper and judge of commercial credits Mr. Loomis became most successful, and as an authority in such matters his opinion was widely sought, and bankers from other cities besides Hartford relied upon his judgment.

Mr. Loomis is a careful, painstaking banker, of sound judgment, thorough and systematic in his methods, and endowed with good Yankee common sense. His whole life having been devoted to financial interests and credit ratings, he is fitting in most acceptably to his new position with the National City Bank, to which he was called last March. It is understood that William Rockefeller was one of the prominent men who recommended Mr. Loomis for Vice-President of the City Bank. In a warm endorsement of him he wrote to President Stillman that Mr. Loomis was very prudent and cautious and "while he said enough he had the gift of never talking too much."

He has served several terms as Vice-President of the American Bankers' Association, and has taken a lively interest in the practical work of that organization.

In the volume of its deposits and in general financial standing, the National City Bank occupies the foremost position among the financial institutions of the country, and in calling into its service men of trained ability in special lines of banking, it is taking the proper course to maintain and strengthen that position.

*A portrait of Mr. Loomis, especially engraved for the BANKERS' MAGAZINE from a recent photograph, is presented in this number as a title illustration.

THE DUTIES OF A BANK EMPLOYEE.

[Paper prepared by I. L. Jones, of the Mechanics' Bank, St. Louis, and awarded a prize of $50 by the Missouri Bankers' Association.]

The duties of a bank employee are multifarious and ceaseless; taken in detail they would compass the whole moral code as well as the principles and practice of banking and the science of bookkeeping. In the economy of time and space only such elements as are essential to his proper discharge of duty will be considered. In no other business is a daily statement of assets and liabilities so necessary as in a bank, and in pursuance of this requirement a statement of a bank employee's resources and obligations is presented.

ASSETS, or what he owns:	LIABILITIES, or what he owes:
Character,	Fidelity,
Conscience,	Labor,
Education,	Loyalty,
Health,	Politeness,
Honor,	Punctuality,
Talent.	Reliability.

In the payment of his obligations all of his resources must be employed.

Fidelity.

Each clerk accepting service in a bank takes an oath, expressed or implied, to honestly, faithfully and impartially discharge his duties according to law, and to keep secret the proceedings of his institution. This, then, is a paramount obligation which binds him to support the honor and dignity of his bank, the confidential nature of the business enjoining him to keep his own counsel. The knowledge necessarily gained from the intimate relation between depositors and the bank must be sacredly kept. Upon this depends his future usefulness. As the Cashier is directly responsible to the board for the management of the office, so in turn an employee is accountable to him for his conduct; as he is an assistant to the Cashier, and in his intercourse with the customer he acts as his agent and representative. To maintain this relation in its greatest state of perfection, he must thoroughly establish himself in the Cashier's confidence, and show that every trust in him reposed, be it small or great, will be carefully guarded and rigidly executed.

Labor.

The bank expects him to work, and his salary is received as full compensation for all of his time. The willing performance of duty should not be mercenary though the service is measured by money. The fundamental principle of government is law and order, while the foundation of good banking is strict justice and the rigid performance of contract. He should proceed systematically, have a time for doing all things and do something all the time. Industry is an evidence of prosperity, it inspires confidence and invites capital.

Loyalty.

The sentiment of loyalty should be a sure and adequate guarantee for the ready and faithful discharge of all obligations which are essential to the welfare of the bank. He is bound by integrity of purpose and reasonable diligence in the execution of all his duties.

Politeness.

Politeness is the circulating medium; it is the gold standard, not subject to discount or protest; passing at par in all branches of the business, and like small change, is in constant demand. A proper respect for the presence and feelings of others is a great aid to success.

Punctuality.

Punctuality is among the highest virtues of a business man; it is the result of training and conscience, the want of which shows a disregard for the time and property of others. If he has no regard for the former, there is no assurance that he will respect the latter. Prompt obedience commends him to all.

Reliability.

In the complicated business of a bank, where each man's work is necessarily linked to another man's task, reliability and accuracy are demanded and expected. He has no more right to be careless or indifferent than he has to be dishonest or untruthful.

There are also many other resources upon which he must draw to strengthen these liabilities, one of great importance being

Study.

The duty to study is co-equal with that of labor. It requires long and careful training to become familiar with the technical details of banking. He should study the disposition of men, the theory of banking, as well as the broader subjects of political economy and general finance. He should be acquainted with the laws governing endorsements, bills of exchange and promissory notes. The Cashier cannot be expected to scrutinize each piece of paper that comes into the bank; his representative, the clerk, should handle the business intelligently, guarding the bank against fraud, and protecting the customer against loss. Reasonable ambition is a laudable incentive to the discharge of duty, for the clerk of to-day may be the officer of to-morrow. He should be prepared for promotion whenever it is offered. An employee who does not profit by experience is losing golden opportunities.

His Duty to Employ Opportunity.

A clerk should increase in value in ratio to the length of his service. There is probably no business or profession where opportunity is more abundant and less appreciated than in a bank. The daily association with the masters of finance, men of experience, honor and talent, is a liberal education in itself. Precept and example invite emulation. Man's entire energy in business is devoted to the accumulation and distribution of wealth; concentration being the secret of success, while dissipation is a cause of failure. The cause which bankrupts men and nations is neglect of opportunity.

Value of Memory in His Daily Duties.

Memory is an important factor in the daily routine of a bank employee, and is useful in every department, more especially the teller's. He makes constant drafts upon this storehouse of knowledge for faces, signatures, balances and moneys, in safeguarding the bank against frauds, forgeries and counterfeits. There is no power more desirable nor aid so valuable. He should therefore train his memory with care that it may serve him with profit.

Responsibility.

Responsibility does not cease at the close of a day's business, but accompanies him home on the street and in society. The individual efforts of each one connected with the bank affects its general welfare, its character being as easily influenced as

the employee's, and is reciprocal in effect. His conduct is subject to the same scrutiny as the officers', and he should let nothing in his daily life be at variance with an upright, manly deportment.

Routine Duties and Personal Habits.

The importance of keeping the officers informed of everything pertaining to the bank's welfare cannot be too strongly urged. It is for him to do, for them to interpret. The bank is the custodian of other people's property, and its records should be so carefully and completely made as to afford a correct statement of all accounts at a moment's notice, enabling the officers to determine at a glance the value of a depositor's business, for their guidance in making loans, granting renewals and allowing overdrafts. The work in each department should be so thorough, neat and explicit, that his absence would not retard the progress of business. Cleanliness is a cardinal virtue; dirt, blots and erasures being silent witnesses of his imperfections. Routine duties should not make him a machine for copying and adding, but he should be alert in attention, keen in perception, quick in execution, diligent in application, courteous and respectful in manner, gentle and considerate in voice, dignified in bearing, firm in decision, conscientious in all. He should speak distinctly, write plainly, figure correctly and dress neatly, having proper regard for his health.

Let him "Live honestly, hurt no one and render to every one his due."

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINATIONS.

Comptroller Dawes is endeavoring to improve the system of National bank examinations by providing for a number of inspections other than those made by the regular district examiners, and also to have the work of these latter supervised by a corps of experts in the service of the Bureau.

The bank examiners of the larger cities have been asked to keep a convenient tabulatation of approximate lines of the larger credits given by the banks throughout the country, to be used for reference in connection with the efforts of the Comptroller to determine the safety of loans. Efforts are being made to have the system of tabulation of the different examiners uniform, and it is the intention to call the examiners to the Comptroller's office for a general conference at least once a year. There are being utilized at the present time throughout the country a set of special examiners, who are experts, and, as above stated, an effort is being made through them to supervise the work of the local examiners as well as to add to the Comptroller's detailed information as to the condition of the National banks.

The exchange among examiners of lists of banks for examination will be more frequent hereafter, although the extent to which this can be done successfully is necessarily somewhat limited, for the reason that the more exact knowledge of local credits to be expected on the part of a local examiner adds to the value of the examination.

It is understood that the New York district will continue under the charge of a permanent resident examiner, owing to the exceptional nature of the district, and that he will receive special expert assistance from time to time.

These reforms are believed to be such as will result in benefits to both the banks and the public. They imply no change in the present system, in principle, but merely make such alterations of methods as are regarded likely to improve the service and to further promote the security of depositors and shareholders of the National banks of the country.

The tendency of bank supervision, both State and National, is tending constantly toward greater efficiency.

CLEARING OUT-OF-TOWN CHECKS IN NEW YORK.

In 1899 the attitude of New York and Boston banks to out-of-town banks has changed. In April the New York banks put charges of 1-10 or ¼ per cent. (no charge less than 10 or 25 cents) on all out-of-town checks except those payable in certain cities, as only Boston and Providence in all New England. On June 8 the Boston Clearing-House began clearing Massachusetts checks, having persuaded all but some twenty banks in the State to pay at par any checks drawn on them in Boston or New York funds on receipt of the checks from the clearing-house. New York made no more or less important move than Boston. Each city did first what the other must yet do.

Boston has adopted the sane, practical, straightforward idea that a check on Plymouth deposited in Springfield is to go direct to Boston, and from Boston direct to Plymouth. An ordinary letter addressed to Bridgeport, Conn., and mailed at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, goes to New York and thence direct to Bridgeport. But a Bridgeport check deposited in Tarrytown may (to avoid the New York charge) go first to Albany, then to Philadelphia, next to Boston, back to New Britain and over to New Haven before it is finally mailed to Bridgeport. It is idle to imagine that New York can escape following Boston in this matter of direct collections. The way from Tarrytown to Bridgeport is through New York.

On June 24, 1899, I sent a circular letter to every Connecticut bank inquiring as to whether it would be willing to pay at par in New York funds on the day of receipt for all checks drawn upon it and coming to it from the New York Clearing-House, on condition that all charges on the checks ceased in New York. A Hartford bank, the largest in the State, replied: "We should be willing to do so with the understanding that the New York Clearing-House would make Hartford a par point, and to that end cease making any charge upon Hartford checks." A New Haven banker replied: "The banks in Boston have got on the right track, and anything I can do to facilitate the clearing of country checks in Boston and New York I shall be pleased to do." A Norwich bank, whose President was formerly the head of a Wall Street bank, replied: "This bank is ready and willing to remit the New York Clearing-House at par for all checks drawn on us, on day of receipt from New York. We signified our willingness to do this to the Boston Clearing-House, and we should be very glad to have the New York Clearing-House put the same plan into operation." A Bridgeport Cashier replied: "Should a majority go into it we will most assuredly join the procession." And as to the small places, Deep River replied: "The plan is entirely in accord with our views and we will unite with others, if majority agree on this plan." I have fourteen written assents, and know of forty banks in Connecticut that would assent. And I believe that, with the New York charge 1-10 per cent. remaining on all Connecticut checks not payable in New York funds on the day of receipt from the New York Clearing-House, every Connecticut bank would assent.

In Massachusetts scarcely a dozen banks have refused to conform to the Boston rules, and they, more from the novelty of the rules or inattention than from any determination to resist. Not one would have refused or neglected to conform if a charge of one-tenth per cent. had been put on their checks in Boston for refusing. Boston proposes to collect in the most direct manner, without delay or charge, all checks on any bank in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut. As yet only Massachusetts checks are handled, but prep-

arations are being made to embrace all New England, including Connecticut, unless similar collection facilities for that State are provided by the New York Clearing-House. Probably in other New England States, as in Massachusetts, a few banks will refuse to conform. I have been urging the Boston banks since last September to put a charge on the checks of non-conforming banks. And the sooner Boston now follows the example of New York, to this extent, the better for all concerned.

Without any trouble the New York Clearing-House could clear Connecticut checks and send daily to each Connecticut bank, in a single letter, all the checks cleared, enabling it to pay in one draft on its correspondent for all not actually deposited with the correspondent, which would be sent direct by the latter. In clearing Connecticut checks the New York banks have but to adopt the Boston plan. It is operated there in the same room as the city clearing. In New York superior accommodation is afforded by the great exchange or clearing room of the beautiful building on Cedar street. To clear Connecticut checks it would require an addition of but four or five clerks to the clearing-house staff.

In New York I have learned of a proposition to make par or discretionary points of all banks within 600 miles of New York city which will consent to remit New York funds on receipt of checks drawn on them and forwarded from New York. If this were done without clearing the checks or devising some way to pay them in one draft, the country bank might have, say, sixty-one drafts to make in paying the New York banks at a cost of $1.22 in revenue stamps daily. Within 600 miles of New York there are some 3,000 banks and trust companies. If an average of eleven letters were received by the country bank from New York daily, by reducing the letters to one, each country bank would save twenty cents a day or sixty dollars a year, making a total annual saving to the 3,000 banks of $180,000. This can be accomplished by adopting the Boston plan of country clearing, according to which, as proposed by me last year, the Manager of the clearing-house would be nominally a member of it and called No. X. (In Boston they now call him No. 100.)

Each New York bank that is a member of the clearing-house, would send the Manager country checks for collection, duly assorted, with a slip attached to each bundle, showing the amount of checks contained, and a credit ticket for the total of checks delivered. Each country bank would, on receipt of the checks, send to the Manager a single draft on its New York correspondent for the total of the checks sent to it by the Manager, less those not paid, and state the amount of unpaid items against each New York bank. The Manager then, after charging back the unpaid items, would have a total amount of drafts on the associated banks exactly equal to the total of the amounts due them by him. He would pass these drafts through the city clearing to offset their claims on him. Thus daily at the clearing-house each member would receive settlement for the country checks. Differences or errors between the country and city bank could be adjusted through the Manager or by direct correspondence outside of the clearing-house.

The New York Clearing-House, instead of attempting to clear at once for a territory with a radius of 600 miles, should begin with Connecticut checks, then add Long Island, next include more of New York State or northern New Jersey, and finally take in what larger portion of the United States seemed best.

THOMAS PARK, South Boston, Mass. JAMES C. HALLOCK.

GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.—The report of the Indian Currency Commission appointed in 1898 has just been made public. It favors the gold standard and recommends that the British sovereign be made legal tender. It advises that no limit be at present imposed on the amount for which rupees are legal tender. It declares that the Indian Government ought not to be compelled to buy rupees with gold on demand for merely internal purposes, but a gold reserve ought to be freely available for foreign remittances whenever exchange falls below the specie point.

NEW YORK STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, TO BE HELD AT ALEXANDRIA BAY JULY 14 AND 15.

The complete official programme of the convention of the New York State State Bankers' Association, to be held at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands, is presented below. It will be seen that the subjects to be discussed are of great practical interest, and much valuable information will be gained by all who attend.

As a place for a summer meeting Alexandria Bay is most delightfully situated, and for the banker who desires to combine pleasant recreation with the other advantages incident to the meeting, the convention will afford an opportunity never before surpassed. Every possible provision has been made by the committee of arrangements for entertaining all who may attend, and upon the whole this year's convention promises to be a source of great profit and pleasure to the bankers of the State. As the social and entertainment features are more than ordinarily attractive, it is expected that a large number of ladies will be present during the meeting. Following is the complete official programme :

PROGRAMME OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW YORK STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1899.

First Session—10 A. M.

Call to order by the President.
Prayer by Rev. J. H. La Roche, D.D.
Annual Message by the President.
Report of the Treasurer.
Report of the Secretary.
Announcements.
Nomination of Officers, informal ballot.
Miscellaneous business.
Adjournment.

Friday Afternoon.

EXCURSION.—At 2 P. M. the delegates, ladies and guests will take the steamer New York, the largest and most beautifully finished boat of the Folger line, for an excursion through the Canadian channel and among the islands, returning to the hotels about 6 o'clock for supper.

Friday Evening.

RECEPTION.—At 8 P. M., by courtesy of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club, a reception, with music and dancing, will be held in the charming house of the Club on Welcome Island.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899.

Second Session—10 A. M.

ADDRESS : "Outline of the Pennsylvania System of Taxation for State Purposes, with Especial Reference to the Taxation of Banks." Mr. Frank M. Eastman, of Harrisburg, Pa., author of "Taxation for State Purposes in Pennsylvania," and

for many years in charge of the tax correspondence in the Auditor General's office.

ADDRESS: "Suggestions Concerning Corporate Taxation." Hon. John R. McPherson, Judge of the Tax Court and recently made Judge of the U. S. Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

These gentlemen are experts in the taxation laws of their State, and members are invited to ask questions and to participate in the discussion of the subject of taxation.

Third Session—1:30 P. M.

ADDRESS: "Branch Banks." Mr. W. S. Witham, of Atlanta, Ga., who is President of over twenty banks in his State.

Reports of Committees.

Miscellaneous Business.

Election of Officers.

Introduction of President elect.

Adjournment.

At 3:30 P. M. sharp, boats will leave the hotels to carry the members and guests to the reception by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Boldt, at their elegant summer home on Heart Island, landing at the wonderful "Alster Tower," and returning to Alexandria Bay at 6 P. M.

At 8 P. M. there will be a search-light excursion among the islands and illuminated cottages on the steamer St. Lawrence. A fine male quartette and orchestra will add to the pleasures of the trip, and the boat will return to the hotels before midnight.

INTRODUCTION AND RECEPTION COMMITTEES.

Group 1.—J. W. Lascelles, Buffalo; Wm. B. Jackson, Holland: L. F. Gray, Buffalo.

Group 2.—Frank H. Hamlin, Canandaigua; Norman H. Becker, Seneca Falls; Chauncey C. Woodworth, Rochester.

Group 3.—B. W. Wellington, Corning; J. T. Sawyer, Waverly; C. M. Strong, Binghamton.

Group 4.—B. F. Petheram, Skaneateles; G. W. Hannahs, Adams; G. K. Betts, Syracuse.

Group 5.—E. T. Johnson, Glens Falls; Frank E. Howe, Troy; Charles H. Sabin, Albany.

Group 6.—C. A. Pugsley, Peekskill; Bradford Rhodes, Mamaroneck; David Cromwell, White Plains.

Group 7.—Walter E. Frew, Long Island City; Hiram R. Smith, Rockville Center; H. B. Coombe, Brooklyn.

Group 8.—Edwin S. Schenck, New York; H. P. Davidson, New York; Samuel S. Campbell, New York.

OFFICERS 1898-99.—Charles Adsit, President, Hornellsville; John B. Dutcher, Vice-President, Pawling; Geo. W. Thayer, Treasurer, Rochester; William I. Taber, Secretary, Herkimer.

CHAIRMEN OF GROUPS.—1, L. H. Humphrey, Warsaw; 2, H. C. Brewster, Rochester; 3, Seymour Dexter, Elmira; 4, E. S. Tefft, Syracuse; 5, W. G. Schermerhorn, Schenectady; 6, Chas. F. Van Inwegen, Port Jervis; 7, James M. Brush, Huntington; 8, E. H. Pullen, New York.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Geo. W. Thayer, Chairman, Rochester; A. B. Hepburn, New York; A. D. Bissell, Buffalo; C. F. Van Inwegen, Port Jervis; Ledyard Cogswell, Albany; E. O. Eldredge, Owego.

Headquarters at Crossmon House.

General Information.

Special rates of one and one-third fares for the round trip have been secured through the Trunk Line Passenger Association. Each delegate availing himself of this reduction will pay full first-class fare going to the convention, and take a certificate filled on one side by the agent from whom the ticket is purchased. Agents at all important stations and all coupon ticket offices are supplied with certificates. If a ticket agent at a local office is not supplied, he can inform the delegate of the nearest important station where a certificate can be obtained. In such case the delegate should purchase a local ticket to that station and there take his certificate and buy his through ticket to Alexandria Bay. These certificates will be endorsed by the secretary of the convention, to whom they must be delivered on arrival, and *vised* by a special agent of the Trunk Line Association on Saturday, and then the holder will be entitled to a return ticket at one-third the regular fare. Delegates should present themselves at the railroad ticket offices for their certificates and return ticket at least thirty minutes before the departure of trains.

By special courtesy of the Trunk Line Association, we are granted an extension of time on the "fare and one-third round-trip certificates," and they will be good for the return journeys till July 25 inclusive, and will be on sale July 11. This will give our members the privilege of two weeks' vacation among the Thousand Islands with reduced rates of fare and also the low rates of the hotels at Alexandria Bay. These favors are seldom granted, and should be appreciated.

If bankers take friends with them, these guests will also have these privileges, and may attend the two receptions and the two steamboat excursions without charge. Formerly the Thousand Islands were considered on the "edge of the world," but if our bankers will examine the time tables of the present splendid train service of the New York Central, with through cars to and from Clayton, they will find that the location is as easily accessible as any in the State.

All hotels at Alexandria Bay give reduced rates to delegates and guests, and these rates are available after the convention for those who desire to stay longer for a vacation at this beautiful place.

Crossmon House and Thousand Islands House, $3 per day ; $4 with bath.

Marsden House, $2.50 per day ; $3 with bath.

The officers of the association earnestly desire a large attendance of ladies, and particular attention will be given to their comfort and pleasure during the convention.

Special reception committees of three gentlemen from each group have been appointed to introduce delegates to each other; identification badges will be furnished, and every effort will be used to make the acquaintance general between the delegates from all parts of the State.

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

REPORTS OF RECENT AND PROSPECTIVE MEETINGS.

CONNECTICUT BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to a preliminary meeting held at Hartford, May 12, a convention of the bankers of Connecticut met in that city on June 13 to form a permanent organization, and to consider matters of interest to the bankers of the State. Charles H. Trowbridge, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, New Haven, presided, and Robert Foote, Cashier of the National Tradesmen's Bank, New Haven, acted as secretary.

On taking the chair Mr. Trowbridge spoke of the close business and social relations existing between the people of New York city and those of Connecticut, and referred to the fact that many of the New York merchants offered to ship goods a distance of 100 miles free of freight charges, which, he thought, was hardly consistent with the action of the New York Clearing-House banks in making a charge for collecting Connecticut checks.

Charles E. Curtis, Vice-President of the City Bank, New Haven, on behalf of a committee appointed to consider the matter of collecting checks, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which where adopted:

"*Whereas*, The interval between the selttlements for collections by many of the banks in the smaller towns of the State is the same to-day that it was twenty or even thirty years ago, although modern business methods demand more frequent remittances; and

Whereas, It is now coming to be recognized that all needless delay in the ultimate payment of customers' checks hinders and impedes the free use of such checks as the currency of commerce; and

Whereas, The customary delay in remitting for checks on country banks is to some extent accountable for the disinclination of the banks in the larger cities to accept such country checks on deposit; and

Whereas, Many of the banks in New Haven, Hartford, and Bridgeport settle weekly, and in some cases twice a week, and several banks in other towns have already adopted the plan of weekly settlements; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the bank officers of Connecticut in convention assembled, that the time has come when the interval between the settlement of collections made by any bank in the State should not exceed one week; and be it further

Resolved, That on and after July 1, 1899, we will extend to all our present correspondents in this State terms which shall be at least as liberal as weekly settlements for the collection of items upon all banks in our respective towns.

Resolved, That the secretary of the Connecticut Bankers' Association forward a copy of these resolutions to every National bank, State bank, and trust company in this State, and endeavor to secure assent to the same by every banking institution.

Resolved, That on or before June 20 the secretary shall mail to each bank a list of all banks which assent to these resolutions, and that it is the sense of this association that no money charge shall be made to the regular customers of any Connecticut bank for the collection of checks drawn upon such assenting bank."

GEORGIA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual convention of the Georgia Bankers' Association met at Warm Springs, June 9, and was called to order by President W. G. Cann, Cashier of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company, the proceedings being opened with prayer by Joseph S. Davis, Cashier of the First National Bank, Albany.

In his annual address President Cann had the following to say in regard to currency reform:

* * * "And yet, flushed with victory, exulting over the magnificent results to this country of the war, we find the dangerous feeling toward the currency question of 'let it alone.' I say, my friends, now is the time for action; now when our country is prosperous; now when our coffers are full of gold; now is the time to make those reforms in our monetary system which were so urgently necessary a few years since, and the necessity for which still exists, though the wave of abundant prosperity for the moment covers it. We must have a more elastic currency, a more thoroughly general currency, and in my humble judgment, it can never be had with Government bonds the sole basis of bank circulation. The wild-cat currency cry has no terror for me. Because in the past issues of bank notes were made which proved worthless, is all the more reason why, profiting by that experience, we can now issue a perfectly safe currency, under National control, which would be based largely upon the assets of banks and good from one end of this country to the other. Government bonds as a basis will not answer, for they are necessarily too limited, and when the expansion is most needed they will not furnish elasticity.

The proposed reforms of reducing the tax on circulation, raising the limit of issue to par of bonds and allowing National banks of $25,000 capital, are to my mind but small and unsatisfactory bites at the cherry. Let Congress declare for the gold standard unequivocally, thus putting it on record that our money shall be equal to the best in the world. This is practically true now, and yet for the lack of it in our laws we have lost millions on the bonds sold in the past five years. The people spoke for gold two years ago, now let their representatives confirm that judgment; stop the opportunity to bleed the Treasury of its gold by means of the 'endless chain,' and give us a good, safe, elastic bank currency."

After the presentation of several routine reports, an address on the "Perfecting of Merchandise Collateral in the South in the Interest of the Banker, Producer and Manufacturer," was made by Percy Thompson, General Manager of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Warehousing Company, New York.

A discussion in regard to the use of signed property statements by applicants for bank loans was participated in by Joseph A. McCord, Cashier Third National Bank, Atlanta, and E. D. Walter, Cashier National Bank of Brunswick, and on motion of the latter the convention declared in favor of a system of uniform statement blanks.

W. B. Slade, Cashier of the National Bank of Columbus, opened the discussion on the "Bankruptcy Law, Its Bearing on Banks," and John A. Davis, President of the First National Bank, Albany, spoke on the topic, "Should the State of Georgia Adopt the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law?" Upon concluding his address he offered a resolution urging the Legislature to pass the law. This resolution was adopted.

At the second days' session the "Operations of the Internal Revenue Law" was the first subject on the programme, the discussion being opened by C. C. Sanders, President of the State Banking Company, Gainesville, several other members also giving their views.

It was the opinion of some that the uniform tax of two cents on all checks was an unnecessary burden on small transactions, falling usually upon those who were least able to pay the tax. The conflicting rulings and opinions in regard to the law were referred to as giving rise to much confusion.

"Unprofitable Accounts and Overdrafts" was the next topic, introduced by J. W. Cabaniss, President of the Exchange Bank, Macon, and incidentally the subject of exchange and collection charges was brought up. John A. Davis, President of the First National Bank, Albany, offered a resolution declaring that the matter should be left to the discretion of the banks, which was debated and then adopted.

W. S. Witham, who is President of twenty-seven Georgia banks, spoke on "Loans to Officers." He said:

"Mr. President—This will be the shortest speech of the session. Whether a bank should loan money to its officers is the question. If the President applies for money, I think he ought to have it. If both the Cashier and the President apply for a loan at the same time, there are two questions you ask. You ask the President this question: 'How much can

you use?' and the Cashier, 'How much collateral have you got?' I do not borrow money from our banks for the reason that in case I should fail I would want to owe some other fellow's bank. This question has been brought about not because officers have borrowed money from their banks and the result has been hurtful, but because officers of banks have been practicing what examiners call 'milking.' They have been taking without authority. They have not been borrowing—they have just been scooping in all in sight, taking all they could get, and more if they could get it, and after exhausting their own deposits and capital have called upon their banks to apply to their correspondents for more money, and then use that up. Such banks and such officers are being mustered out of the service right along.

In banking and loaning money I have this idea: The man who has the first claim on your money is the depositor; it does not make any difference whether he is an officer of the bank or not. If an officer of the bank has got the collateral and will pay the rate, give it to him after the depositor has been cared for. That is about all that is to be said on this subject, so far as I know. I leave it to these gentlemen who are accustomed to loaning officers money."

B. S. Walker, President of the Monroe Cotton Mills, and Vice-President of the Bank of Monroe, made an important address in regard to the establishment of cotton mills in the South. His address was as follows:

A Cotton Mill as an Adjunct to a Country Bank.—Address by B. S. Walker.

"There are in almost every town in Georgia merchants who fume and fret every time a new merchant locates in their town; doctors who criticise and slander the new pill-roller as he comes fresh from the medical college with his new crisp diploma, prepared, as he thinks, to heal all the diseases to which humanity is subject; lawyers who pounce upon the new limb of the law, and in a sneering manner advertise his mistakes in his first cases and predict his failure in places likely to do him harm; bankers who groan in disgust every time they see that Mr. Witham has opened a new bank. There are cotton-mill men in this State now rolling in anguish, fretting their lives away because they see now and then a new cotton mill projected in some Georgia town; and, if by chance they are appealed to for advice by those intending to build a new mill, they tell the parties to keep their money out of cotton mills, that there are already too many in the country, those now running do not pay, and oftentimes they defeat the building of the mill.

I am thankful I do not belong to this class of croakers. I am one of those who believe every bale of cotton produced in Georgia should be spun in Georgia. There is no such thing as too many mills in Georgia, or in the South, so long as a single bale of cotton is shipped to New England or across the water. I am tired of seeing our farmers sell their cotton at $25 per bale to foreign manufacturers and buy it back in its manufactured state at from $60 to $75, the difference between the price received and the price paid having gone to pay freight, to enrich foreign manufacturers and to feed and clothe the poor of other countries, while our worthy poor people are left to spend their lives in misery and want. A noble old Georgian, who has made a large fortune by manufacturing cotton, said a few days ago, as several hundred of his operatives were passing out of his mill, 'I enjoy feeding and clothing these poor people more than I enjoy all the money I've made.'

If by what I shall say here to-day I can arouse one dead, sleepy town to action: if I can cause one honest Georgia widow, with her helpless children, to leave the cotton field, where they are not making expenses, and move to a new cotton mill to be built in her county town: to move from the old dilapidated cabin in the country to the new, white cottage in the mill village near by, where they will make more clear money in one month than they have made in twelve months on the cotton farm, I will be delighted and will welcome the slurs and abuse of those selfish, narrow-minded men who, because they own a few shares in some cotton mill, or perhaps hold an office in one, will shower upon my head their harshest epithets.

I am almost prepared to say wherever there is a bank in a Georgia town and no cotton mill, the bank has not done its duty. I will say most emphatically the bank has neglected a most imdortant opportunity for increasing its own business and the business of every individual in its community, from the largest merchant to the most insignificant washer-woman or woodchopper.

For the proof of this assertion I have but to refer you to my own town, Monroe, to Harmony Grove, to Jackson, to Toccoa and to Elberton, in each of which places prosperous, dividend-paying cotton mills have been built under the supervision of officers of the local bank, and are now being operated most successfully to the great good of the banks, and for the benefit of every man, woman and child in those towns.

Do not understand me to say the banks are in partnership with the mills. This is not true

and it would not be advisable, but the mills are under the fostering care of the banks, an officer of the bank being an officer of the mill.

The mills need money to buy their supply of cotton in the fall and winter, just when the banks are full of money. They use the bank's money, say from November until May, and pay it back in time for the farmers to use it in making their crops. The cotton is fully insured and is held and owned by the bank and is paid for before it is spun by the mill. It is stored right at home, not all in one large warehouse subject to fire, but in several warehouses holding from one to three hundred bales, and perhaps in sheds in the mill yard under the protection of excellent waterworks. There is no better paper or collateral. There is not a banker within my hearing who has in his vault a better paper than the note of either of the cotton mills I have mentioned, with a warehouse receipt for cotton attached to it. A country bank with a cotton mill under its care need never have an idle dollar. Not so with a bank without a mill in its vicinity. It sends its money in October and November to its city depository, where it remains without interest till the spring of the year.

Another great advantage to a country bank in having a cotton mill in its care, is the fact that the stock owned by the citizens of the town and the farmers near by affords such excellent collateral upon which to lend money. Cotton mill stock worth par on the market is as good collateral as a Government bond. If there is in Georgia a village cotton mill which is under proper management, and has been kept up to date in all modern improvements, whose stock is not worth par, I do not know it. Not so, however, with some of the larger mills in the cities, where high salaries, high taxes, labor unions and tramp labor have ruined their profits. When these advantages which the villages have over the cities in the manufacture of cotton become fully known and appreciated, the new mills will all be located in the villages and the country banks will prosper as never before.

But it is in the construction of the mill that the banker can do the most good for his community, and at the same time reap a rich harvest for himself. What can be better for a country bank, with one of its officers president of an incipient cotton mill, than to have in its assets several thousand dollars of subscription notes for stock in the mill on which one-half, or one-third of the amount has been paid? How nobly the bank can assist the struggling mill by advancing the cash on solvent subscription notes. With the aid of the local bank, a mill can be easily built in many a Georgia town when without such aid a mill will be an impossibility.

To those present who are interested in the upbuilding of their towns I would say, select the very best man in your community and authorize him to say to your people that the bank will advance the money at a low rate of interest on their subscription to a mill after one-third has been paid. You will be surprised to see how nobly they will respond.

Not many weeks ago a banker in a Georgia town suddenly awoke to the fact that the manufacturing towns around him were outstripping his own town, and determined to build a cotton mill. He appealed in vain to the only wealthy man in his town to subscribe. After exhausting every argument and failing to move him to action, he finally proposed to go to Monroe to see the new mill. They came, the doubting Thomas was convinced: he subscribed $15,000 to the new mill; others followed in quick succession, and the amount needed was soon raised. The mill is now organized and the man referred to is its enthusiastic vice-president. If you find such a character in your town, try this remedy on him.

If you are charitably inclined and would mingle philanthropy with your business investments, how better could you act than by gathering several hundred of the worthy poor of your county into a new cotton mill village? If you belong to that class who believe all the ills of the country are due to the overproduction of cotton, why not show your faith by your works and take from the fields several hundred laborers and put them to manufacturing cotton instead of producing it.

A cotton mill with one hundred hands will spin one thousand bales of cotton annually, worth, at present $25,000 in its raw state, and say $50,000 after it is spun. This force will consist of say fifteen men, twenty-five women and sixty children. In the fields this force will not produce more than 300 bales of cotton, worth $7,500, while in the mill the value of their labor will amount to $25,000. This is why New England is rich and the South poor. Will you not think of this and act?

Do not hesitate because coal is high, and you have no convenient water power. Georgia pine wood at $1.25 per cord beats coal at $2 per ton. With the new improvements for economizing fuel, a steam plant on a railroad is better than water power four or five miles from a shipping point.

Fifteen years ago there lived in the small town of Griffin a merchant of only moderate means, who was badly afflicted with that dreadful disease, nervous dyspepsia. Forced by the hand of disease to abandon his store, he decided to build a cotton mill. After weeks of anxious soliciting he could raise only $84,000. With this small beginning, backed up by the friendly promise of the local bank, he made the venture. From this small beginning his plant has grown to nearly a million dollars, the stock being worth $250 per share of $100. The

city of Griffin has doubled more than once in wealth and population, and the cotton mills are now lending money to the very bank which helped them in their infancy.

All throughout the Piedmont regions of the Carolinas the hum of the spindle and the smoke of the furnace are heard and seen upon almost every hill top; but after crossing the Savannah River into our own State, the noise of the cotton mill is no longer heard, but in its stead the stillness of death prevails. The wave of prosperity which has caused the Carolinas to reach far ahead of Georgia has passed over Georgia, and is now finding a hearty welcome in the State of Alabama.

I will not say that the bankers of Georgia are to blame for this sad state of affairs, but I will say that it is in your power to change it, if you would. Will you not try?"

The treasurer reported that the financial condition of the association was satisfactory, and that the membership was increasing. Of the 191 banks in the State, there are only about sixty not members.

A resolution was adopted favoring the location of a United States sub-Treasury at Savannah or some other point in the Central or Southeastern Atlantic States.

Officers for the ensuing year were then chosen as given below:

President—Joseph G. Rhea, Cashier City National Bank, Griffin.

First Vice-President—Percy E. May, Cashier National Exchange Bank, Augusta.

Second Vice-President—E. H. Thornton, Cashier Neal Loan and Banking Company, Atlanta.

Third Vice-President—B. W. Hunt, Cashier Middle Georgia Bank, Eatonton.

Fourth Vice-President—S. W. Peek, Cashier Hartwell Bank, Hartwell.

Fifth Vice-President—S. B. Brown, President Exchange Bank, Albany.

Treasurer—G. H. Plant, President First National Bank, Macon.

Secretary—L. P. Hillyer, Cashier American National Bank, Macon.

Executive Council—Chairman, F. T. Hardwick, Manager C. L. Hardwick & Co., Dalton; R. A. Graves, President Bank R. A. Graves, Sparta; Thos. D. Meador, Vice-President Lowry Banking Company, Atlanta; J. B. E. Brown, Cashier Carrollton Bank, Carrollton; Frank Sheffield, Cashier Bank of Commerce, Americus; F. D. Bloodworth, Cashier National Bank of Savannah, Savannah; Warren Lott, Cashier Bank of Waycross; Jno. H. Reynolds, President First National Bank, Rome; V. E. Dooley, Cashier People's Bank, Talbotton.

IOWA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Iowa Bankers' Association was called to order in the Free Public Library, Burlington, June 14, by Secretary J. M. Dinwiddie, in the absence of the president.

As both the president and vice-president were delayed in reaching the convention on account of an interruption in railway travel, John T. Remey, President of the National State Bank, Burlington, was elected president *pro tem.*

After prayer by Rev. H. W. Perkins, the address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Philip M. Crapo, who spoke as follows:

Address of Welcome by Hon. Philip M. Crapo.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen—The holding of conventions has become a necessary part of the business and social education of the day in which we live. By thus meeting frequently and comparing notes, we not only attain homogeneous habits of thought and action, but we are able to disseminate what is good, and eliminate what is bad or unprofitable from our views and methods of business; for thus only, in these days of strenuous effort and rapid development, can we hope to hold our place in the front rank of progressive workers. We can no longer drift with the tide or run in the old ruts, and hope to win the prizes sought for by the business men of to-day. Only by foresight, a daily knowledge of existing conditions and their necessary sequences, coupled with unflagging industry, can success be attained.

The phrase 'go West and grow up with the country,' does not have the same significance in this section as formerly. When that noble utterance was made, a generation ago, a young

man of good habits following the sage advice of Mr. Greeley, needed only to pack his portmanteau, take his little earnings, and his large stock of vigor and pluck out to the virgin fields of Iowa, buy a quarter section of land for a song, and settle down to a life of frugal toil. The result was as certain as the coming of the seasons. Each year brought an enlarged neighborhood, new wealth, brawn and intelligence, until our rich prairies everywhere teemed with the harvests, and on every hand sprung up the busy marts of trade. The dream of youth was realized—the settler had literally 'grown' into the possession of wealth through a transformation not less marvellous than the productions of Alladin's wonderful lamp.

The conditions all contributed to this unexampled growth. Nowhere on the face of the globe can an equal extent of territory be found so uniformly fertile and productive. It lies in the very center of the zone of activity, physically and intellectually, and safely distant from the areas of excessive humidity or drouth. Its advantages have attracted a class of settlers of superior capacity, and the result follows that we not only lead all others as an agricultural State, but our school system and all our State institutions rank with the best in the Union. We not only furnish the largest amount of surplus food products, and turn out the best equipped all-around citizens, but in proportion to our population we do more business among ourselves and with the outside world than any other State in the Union. I will not go into detail, although the parallel holds equally good in other directions, but will simply illustrate this point by your own line of business.

There are twelve hundred and seven banks in Iowa, National, State and private. This is an average of more than twelve banks for every county in the State, and furnishes a place to do banking business to each 1,705 inhabitants. Our neighboring State of Missouri with 600,000 more population has only six hundred and fifty-four banks—six to each county, and a bank for each 4,096 of her population. Michigan has a little more than six banks to each county and a bank for each 3,995 of population. Indiana has less than five banks to each county, or one to each 5,000 inhabitants. Ohio has seven hundred and twenty-four banks, a little over eight for each county, and one for each 5,000 of her population. Our neighboring State of Illinois, with all the bankers and brokers of Chicago included, has less than nine and one-half banks to each county in the State, and a bank for each 3,961 of the inhabitants. Leaving Chicago out of the calculation, there is in the balance of the State one bank for each 3,170 of her population.

IOWA SHOULD LEAD IN THE CURRENCY REFORM MOVEMENT.

The banks in Iowa are as prosperous as those in other States. Recent reports show that the deposits in State and Savings banks increased $20,000,000 in fifteen months. The banks are here because they are needed. They are doing great service in the development of the State, and a great responsibility rests upon the managers of these more than twelve hundred banks. As representatives of these banks you are assembled here to-day to discuss and decide how you can best discharge your duty to your patrons and the great State of Iowa. By your great numbers you are able to exert a wider influence than the bankers of other States; for the same reason you have better acquaintance and closer personal relations to your depositors and are better able to guide and control the sentiment of the community in which you reside.

In your hands, to a greater degree than any others, rests the solution of gravest questions which now confront us as a nation; the settlement once for all of our standard of values, and the adjustment of our currency problems so that the fluctuations of trade may be more readily accommodated and the constant apprehension of disturbance by the business interests of the country removed.

The simplest and most effectual means of accomplishing this purpose yet proposed seems to be the plan of basing our paper currency on the assets of the banks. Experience has demonstrated that properly protected by Government safeguards and restrictions the method affords a safe and elastic currency which can be enlarged or diminished as exigencies require.

In the settlement of these questions you have an important duty to perform. Iowa is a great State in all the elements which justify leadership. Her resources and the intellectual vigor of her people give her an undisputed place in the front rank of the Western States. You are her leaders and representatives in determining her domestic financial policy, as well as her relations to the financial policy of the country. By assuming an advanced position on these questions you will promote the interests of the State and give her proper prestige in national affairs. Adopt a vigorous policy and prosecute it courageously. Take a place at the front on the financial questions. By so doing you can not only control the sentiment of your own State but exert a controlling influence in settling the questions which disturb the the business interests of the country. This is Iowa's opportunity and you are her accredited leaders.

You are here to consider these and other important matters. You have honored our city and the bankers of Burlington by accepting their invitation to meet here. We are

proud of our banks; they rank with the best in the State. We are proud of the fact that we have the oldest bank in Iowa. Burlington is rich in history and tradition. Here civil government was first inaugurated within the limits of this Territory, and here the first judicial tribunal was established. Full of love for our city, and animated with that great pride which makes every true citizen of Iowa carry his head so loftily when he speaks her name, we welcome you to Burlington and to our homes. We greet you as the men who by your broad policies and liberal co-operation with the farmers and business men of the State have made possible the wonderful prosperity which surrounds us. We are glad to have you with us and we will do everything in our power to make your sojourn pleasant and facilitate your work. The keys of the city are at your command, but you will have no need of them for you will find every door open to you, and friendly hands everywhere extended to give you a cordial welcome."

A reply to the address of welcome was deferred until the arrival of the president, the acting chairman making the following remarks:

"Owing to the unfortunate absence of our president, Mr. McNider, who, as has already been explained, has been detained by a washout on some railroad, the response and president's address will have to be omitted for the present, and when Mr. McNider arrives we will ask him to give it to us. So there will be no response or address further than that, in behalf of the gentlemen present, I extend our thanks to Mr. Crapo for his cordial welcome, and I will take occasion here to say that Mr. Crapo is one of our most enterprising citizens, and to him, more than to any other one citizen in the city, are we indebted for this beautiful library building and for the opportunity to hold our meeting here in this room."

Secretary J. M. Dinwiddie, Cashier of the Cedar Rapids Savings Bank, then presented his annual report, giving in detail an account of the valuable work done by the association in the past year.

The membership is now 403, as compared with a total of 335 at the date of previous report. Receipts for the year were $2,049 and expenses $1,241.73.

There were many interesting historical facts presented in Secretary Dinwiddie's report.

The first meeting of the association was held at Des Moines July 26 and 27, 1887.

His report also contained the following interesting information in regard to the association:

"The complete list of presidents, vice-presidents, treasurers and secretaries, since organization, is as follows:

PRESIDENTS.	VICE-PRESIDENTS.
1887-88—G. L. Tremain, Humboldt	G. H. Maish, Des Moines.
1888-89—J. H. Branch, Marengo	P. M. Casady, Des Moines.
1889-90—J. H. Branch, Marengo	J. K. Deming, Dubuque.
1890-91—Hon. D. N. Cooley, Dubuque	A. A. Ball, West Liberty.
1891-92—J. T. Remey, Burlington	Chas. R. Hannan, Council Bluffs.
1892-93—Hon. S. F. Smith, Davenport	V. F. Newell, Des Moines.
1893-94—W. A. McHenry, Denison	Simon Casady, Des Moines.
1894-95—Simon Casady, Des Moines	Hon. F. H. Helsell, Sioux Rapids.
1895-96—Hon. F. H. Helsell, Sioux Rapids	J. K. Deming, Dubuque.
1896-97—J. K. Deming, Dubuque	Chas. R. Hannan, Council Bluffs.
1897-98—Chas. R. Hannan, Council Bluffs	A. F. Balch, Marshalltown.
1898-99—C. H. McNider, Mason City	C. H. Martin, Des Moines.

TREASURERS.

1887-90—W. T. Fenton, Ottumwa, now of Chicago.
1890-94—J. F. Latimer, Hampton.
1894-96—Tom D. Lockman, Albia.
1896-98—Chas. H. Martin, Des Moines.
1898-99—C. B. Mills, Sioux Rapids.

SECRETARIES.

1887-89—J. E. Henriques, Marshalltown.
1889-99—J. M. Dinwiddie, Cedar Rapids.

Of the presidents, Hon. D. N. Cooley, died November 13, 1892.
Of the vice-presidents, Geo. H. Maish, died May 2, 1888.
The treasurers and secretaries are all still living.

The following cities have entertained the bankers at annual meetings:

Meetings.	No. of delegates registered.
1887—Des Moines	69
1888—Spirit Lake	45
1889—Cedar Rapids	98
1890—Dubuque	70
1891—Sioux City	165
1892—Davenport	148
1893—Council Bluffs	83
1894—Des Moines	135
1895—Storm Lake	110
1896—Marshalltown	176
1897—Ottumwa	140
1898—Mason City	156
1899—Burlington	...

The district system was changed to the group system in 1897, and in groups where an effort has been made, it has proven successful and beneficial, and will add much to the usefulness and strength of the association.

In 1897 the association set aside funds for the prosecution of criminals, or those who might victimize any of its members. This action brought many friends to the association, and the activity of its officers in bringing to justice many criminals, or in providing witnesses, through whose evidence it has been possible to convict, together with the care taken by the association to advise bankers of frauds, attempted or successful, with description of parties and their mode of work, has saved Iowa bankers many dollars, and proven time and again that this department alone was worth many times the annual cost of a membership in the association."

As shown by the secretary's report the protective committee, composed of Chas. R. Hannan, of Council Bluffs, H. M. Carpenter, of Monticello, and J. M. Dinwiddie, of Cedar Rapids, did effective work during the year in apprehending and causing the conviction of a number of bank swindlers.

C. B. Mills, President State Security Bank, Sioux Rapids, then delivered his report as treasurer.

After the consideration of some routine matters the chairman announced an address by S. C. Campbell, Cashier of the Bank of Carson, Carson, Iowa, on "The Banker in Politics."

Mr. Campbell spoke of the good influence the bankers could exercise by a proper participation in political affairs, and in conclusion strongly urged an alliance with Great Britain on international questions, giving it as his opinion that Anglo-Saxon civilization was destined to dominate the affairs of the world.

At the opening of the afternoon session, the vice-president, Charles H. Martin, occupied the chair, but the president arrived and took his place shortly after the assembling of the convention.

Reports were read from the various groups detailing the work of the past year.

President C. H. McNider, Cashier of the First National Bank, Council Bluffs, responded to the address of welcome made by Mr. Crapo, and also reviewed the work of the association. He said in part:

President McNider's Annual Address.

"Iowa possesses the largest number of banks of any State in the Union, and one of the largest and strongest associations of bankers.

This association has achieved much for its members during the year by reason of an intelligent discussion of many important questions affecting the business of banking.

The protective committee has been the instrument largely responsible for a decreased number of forgeries, swindles and confidence games.

The work has been thoroughly in hand, pushed with intelligence and energy. As a result of the good work accomplished by this committee six men are 'doing time' in the penitentiaries of Iowa and adjoining States, the evidence to convict in these cases being furnished by your committee and at the expense of your protective fund.

The day is not far distant when swindles and forgeries will be directed largely to banks outside of an association, as they learn that the associations are ever alert and vigilant, ready with men and funds to prosecute offenders to the full extent of the law.

Passing from local conditions to the larger field of national affairs, your attention is called for a moment to much needed legislation along the lines of currency reform.

The agitation of the past years on this serious problem seems likely to bear some fruit at the coming session of Congress.

The measure, reported to be recommended by the caucus committee of the House of Repesentatives, for conference with the Senate committee, is constructed largely on the plan outlined by Mr. Dawes, the present efficient Comptroller of the Currency, and is presumed to have the commendation and approval of President McKinley.

The measure, as reported, does not fully meet the ideas and recommendations of the Indianapolis Monetary Conference, but is a medium ground on which all advocates of a gold standard and an honest currency may stand.

The necessity of legislation on this problem is granted by every intilligent student of finance. It should be our duty to impress on the minds of the members of Congress from Iowa that her citizens demand the enactment of a measure that will remedy the existing evils of the currency system.

Iowa with unlimited resource is ever prosperous. Iowa, ever patriotic, ever ready with men and measures for the nation's need, ever alive to important questions, ever on the right side of all moral and political controversy, gives to every loyal son an inspiration for higher purpose, for better government and higher citizenship.

Iowa has taken no backward step, but stands before the nation to-day the highest type of statehood, in the intelligence of her people, in her influence for right and in unswerving allegiance to the most glorious nation under the canopy of heaven."

The next speaker was Col. C. G. Saunders, of Council Bluffs, whose topic was "The Banker in the Crucial Hours of the Republic." A part of his address is given below:

Address of Col. C. G. Saunders.

"It gives me more than usual pleasure to meet so many of the bankers of Iowa in convention assembled and to be afforded the high honor and privilege of addressing this body of representative citizens upon the subject 'The Banker in the Crucial Hours of the Republic.'

It were a bootless effort to inform you of the position and place you enjoy in your several communities. The fact that you are bankers of Iowa is a guaranty of intelligence, ability and business standing. No State ranks higher in intelligence, patriotism and manhood. Nowhere is there a more general dissemination of education and knowledge; nowhere do the sterling virtues of the Puritan fathers more abound; nowhere is woman more highly exalted: nowhere is the standard of citizenship so high; nowhere is the average home so good as within the confines of this imperial commonwealth. You are the bankers of this people—the custodians of their funds. To be and remain such is an earnest of integrity, character and business sagacity.

One of the favorite charges of the enemies of bankers is that they are not patriotic; that nothing has been done for the nation in its crucial hours by the men possessed of wealth, and that at such times banks have been its foes and not its friends. Permit me to suggest that you are not perfect; that you have not always rendered a just account of your stewardship; that too frequently you have sought to evade the payment of a just share of the public burdens; that it is the man of wealth who too frequently corrupts the public servant, ignoring the fact that he is, of all men, the one who is most exposed to the depredations of a dishonest executive or judiciary. It is not a surprise to me that a struggling debtor sometimes seeks to evade the payment of an honest debt to a banker when he sees that same banker cheating the State of its tax. It is idle to teach integrity to the public by lip service only. The people have the right to demand of you who are their fiduciary trustees that you be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. Give to the public honest lives, honest living, honest accounts, and thus remove from your enemies every ground for just criticism."

The speaker then recounted the services of the banks to the Government in the Revolution and the Civil War, showing that the patriotic action of the bankers was of great assistance in achieving American independence and in subduing the rebellious States. He paid a warm tribute to Jay Cooke, who was influential in placing large amounts of securities abroad during the Civil War, disposing of $500,000,000 of bonds in a year at par at an expense of only three-eighths of one per cent. to the Government. Continuing, he said:

"The banker does not proclaim his deeds from the house-tops, and it is exceedingly difficult to obtain data in reference to the acts of bankers during the Civil War. In Iowa the banks advanced thousands to the State upon the personal security of Governor Kirkwood, when it was known that his credit was exhausted and that a constitutional provision inhibited the creation of a State debt.

In every city and town of the loyal North the people responded nobly to the call of the nation, and foremost in all works for the saving of the country stood the bankers of the land. Many a gray-haired banker returned to the counter and sent his son, the pride of his young manhood and the hope of his old age, to the front to save the flag.

The writer has in mind an Iowa banker who had just opened a struggling bank when Sumter fell. At once his wife, hardly more than a bride, took charge of the bank and he shouldered a musket and went to the front. While she stood at the counter he stood in the firing line and periled his life for the Union. A man of education and culture, cool and deliberate, he enlisted when his country called and duty demanded that he leave the counter to defend the flag. Few know of his splendid deed even in the community where he resides. How many sacrifices of this sort there were you and I will never know. Such lives have made the nation grand and glorious, and have perpetuated it to this hour.

Soon after the close of the Civil War the Government set about to fulfill the promise made to the soldier and citizen that every obligation issued during the war should be placed at a parity with coin. The Resumption Act was passed and Secretary Sherman sought to accumulate a gold reserve. The prophets of ill omen were numerous. Time-servers denounced the Administration as the tool of the money power. John Sherman was described as cold and cruel. Every man in debt was told that he was oppressed by the effort to resume specie payments. The speculator who had thrived for years upon the fluctuations between the value of gold and currency was about to lose his occupation. The fall of 1878 was an anxious one for Secretary Sherman. He felt confident of the success of his plan, and yet there was the awful fear that he might fail, and failure meant ruin. Failure to resume on January 1 would have filled the coffers of the gold speculator, but it would have unsettled our currency for years to come. The fiatists would unquestionably have triumphed at the succeeding elections and then would have followed a train of national disasters such as have invariably accompanied every effort made to create something out of nothing.

January 2, 1879, was the crucial day. Long were the business hours for the faithful Secretary. At three o'clock came the welcome message from New York:

'One hundred thirty-five thousand dollars in currency deposited for redemption in gold, *four hundred thousand dollars in gold deposited for redemption in notes.*'

The banks had been faithful. They had compelled the speculator to refrain from a raid on the gold reserve, and thus had vouchsafed to the people a sound currency.

In 1896, when the nation was again threatened by an invasion of fiatism, the bankers stood shoulder to shoulder in the protection of the gold reserve, and thus averted one of the most awful crises that ever threatened this or any other nation, and made possible the wonderful prosperity that we now enjoy.

It cannot be said that you alone have made this nation great and mighty, as it is to-day. Divers causes have contributed to that result. But it is true that you, as a considerable body of citizens, have done your part. Never has the nation failed of help in the crucial hour. From every class—rich and poor—they have come, and among the foremost in the van has ever been the American banker."

R. W. Birdsall, Cashier of the State Bank of Dows, spoke on "Interest and Taxation," calling attention to the general decline in interest rates, and the increase in the tax rates in most of the cities of the State.

C. A. Ficke, a former mayor of Davenport, made an address on "The Impending Crisis." He thought the present era of prosperity was liable to a sudden and disastrous check at any time, and suggested that Congress should enact a law more firmly establishing the gold standard, by providing for the redemption of National bank notes and silver dollars in gold, and by some measures calculated to repress the growth of trusts.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

On the assembling of the convention for the second day's session the report of the committee on resolutions, composed of C. R. Herman, Fred Heinz and J. L. Edwards, was presented and adopted, those given below being such as are of general interest:

Resolutions Adopted.

"We recommend that the following be referred to the Committee on Legislation:

Appreciating the opportunities and possibilities of American commerce, and as there can be no greater hindrance to the development of that commerce than the constant changing, every few years, of our consuls to the different governments, be it

Resolved, First, that our consular system should be established upon a permanent basis, regardless of politics, having but one object in view—the establishment of a more general commercial brotherhood with foreign nations. Be it

Resolved, Second, that to accomplish the best results, to place our nation upon an equal footing with other leading commercial nations, our government should establish an academy for the special training of those who wish to enter the consular service, and, when it is possible, our consuls should be selected from those who have completed the prescribed course, and changes in our consuls should not be made except for substantial causes, other than political views. And be it

Resolved, Third, that we urge upon our Senators and Representatives, and request other State bankers' associations and all associations interested in the upbuilding of American commerce, to urge upon their Senators and Representatives, and also request the American Bankers' Association to use its influence, that action looking to this end be taken.

Resolved, That we approve of the plan prepared by the Congressional Currency Committee recently announced, as the first step toward needed currency reform.

Resolved, That the Government having seen fit to specially tax the capital stock of all banks, we can say we appreciate the compliment, but fail to realize on what theory the banks should be more favored than other corporations; hence, to establish that fraternity which is said to exist between all corporations, we therefore ask our legislative committee to do whatever they can to have the law amended that all corporations having over $25,000 capital be equally favored by being taxed same as the banks.

Resolved, That we now recommend to the convention the election of eight (8) delegates to the next meeting of the American Bankers' Association, in such manner as the convention may decide on, and such delegates when elected are directed to do whatever they can to get a second member from Iowa on the executive council of the American Bankers' Association. Also

Resolved, That if we are entitled to more than eight delegates the president of our association shall appoint such additional delegates.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are hereby tendered to all the inhabitants of the city of Burlington, and especially the bankers thereof and their heirs and assigns, for the magnificent manner in which they have entertained us."

Address by A. B. Stickney.

A. B. Stickney, of St. Paul, Minn., President of the Chicago and Great Northern Railway Co., made an address on "The Currency Problems of the United States." He defined the currency of the country as being credit, the larger part of which is represented by entries on bank and other ledgers.

Defining the currency as credit, the speaker declared that there was nothing the matter with the currency. Referring to the functions of banks he said:

"There is a popular hallucination, perhaps shared in by some of the bankers of Iowa, that the bank is a money institution. There are many other popular misconceptions of the business of banking, mostly growing out of the technical but unnatural meaning of the word deposit as used in banking. The use of the word 'deposit' in connection with banking originated with those ancient contrivances for borrowing money for the use of the king, under the false pretense of holding it for safe-keeping, which were called banks. The modern bank has no resemblance to these ancient contrivances, except in name and the technical language.

The word 'deposit' is still used, and it still confuses the minds of the people, and the minds of most of the bank managers, as to the real nature of the so-called deposits. An increase of bank deposits is almost universally regarded as an evidence of a like increase of wealth in the form of money, and that the sequence of the banking business is first a deposit then a loan.

If you consider the deposits of all the banks as a whole, you will find that the deposits increase as the loans increase, and decrease as the loans decrease. The deposits are produced by so-called loans.

The fact is, that in most of bank transactions there is no borrowing or lending or depositing. They are simply credit transactions a swapping of credits which in the matter of bookkeeping increase both the so-called loans in the same amount, and at the same time.

The whole country is amazed at the enormous increase of the bank deposits since the panic of 1893 and seems to regard it as evidence of a corresponding increase of money. The so-called deposits in the National banks have increased $660,000,000, and probably (although there are no reports from which the actual increase can be obtained) the so-called deposits of State and private banks and trust companies have increased as much, making an aggregate increase of about $1,300,000,000.

As the balance of foreign trade in favor of this country has been about the same ($1,474,-

607,000), the conclusion is jumped at that this enormous balance has been paid in money, thus increasing the stock of money in the United States even more than the bank deposits have increased.

But it is easy to disprove this assumption. As gold is the only international money, the net imports of gold must be the amount of money which has been paid on account of the balance of trade.

The net imports of gold have been the comparatively insignificant sum of $37,000,000, or about two and one-half per cent. of the balance in our favor. It would be impossible for foreign nations to pay the inconceivable sum of $1,474,607,000 in gold. It would take practically all the gold possessed by England, France and Germany combined. Besides, this country has no use for such an additional amount in gold. For these two reasons the balance of trade has been adjusted on an interest basis instead of with gold. T..e amount that the money of the country has increased is approximately as follows:

The amount paid on balance of trade	$37,000,000
The Government printing presses have turned out lawful money, silver certificates	85,000,000
The gold mines of the country have produced	250,000,000
Total	$372,000,000
Of this the Treasury has withdrawn and locked up	135,000,000
Leaving the increased money in circulation	$237,000,000

This is about sixteen per cent. of the increased bank deposits. This estimate is too large, because part of the gold production is used in the arts.

The amount of money held by all the National banks on December 1, 1898, was only $105,-000,000 more than was held at the time of the panic, or an average increase of less than $28,-000 to each bank.

DEPOSITS PRODUCED BY SWAPPING CREDITS.

It is, therefore, evident that the increase of so-called deposits is evidence that the volume of trade has increased, which has created its own currency by an expansion of individual indebtedness which has been swapped for bank credits, and thus increased the deposits or indebtedness of the banks.

But while this increase of so-called deposits is not money, it is currency. According to the Comptroller's reports about five-sixths of the enormous increase of currency has been produced by individuals issuing their credits and swapping them for bank credits.

It is beyond question that the act of discounting a note at a bank creates that amount of currency available for trade, which once created, continues to exist somewhere until it is redeemed.

Practically, all the so-called deposits in banks are made up by swapping the bank's credits for other credits in the form of notes, checks, drafts, etc. There is a small stream of money continually flowing in and out of banks, but they are so nearly equal that the amount of money held by the banks varies but little from day to day. In five years, from a panic to a boom, the Comptroller's reports show that the amount of money in all the National banks has increased twenty-five per cent., or about five per cent. per annum.

These facts are so well understood that a writer has said that 'a bank's cash resembles a column of money with a slight ripple on the surface.'

The modern bank, then, is not a money institution, but a credit institution. Its business consists in scrutinizing individual credits and in giving its own credit in exchange for such as is acceptable. In form it is a deposit and a loan, but in fact it amounts to insurance, and the consideration paid banks for swapping credits, in its essence, resembles an insurance premium more than interest.

Now, while it is the function of the bank to swap its credit for individual credits, and thereby insure or guarantee the currency, experience has proved that in order for the bank to carry on such insurance it must, at all times, have in possession a percentage of its risks in money. If all the banks are considered as one bank, there is no difficulty in maintaining the reserve. This is proven by the fact that in the panic of 1893, when depositors were supposed to be withdrawing and hiding money, the aggregate reserve increased.

The Comptroller's reports show that at the climax of the panic the aggregate specie and lawful money held by the National banks was $17,000,000 more than in the previous prosperous year of 1892, while the aggregate liabilities were $314,000,000 less.

This also proves that the amount of money withdrawn from the banks during the panic for the purpose of hiding, was inconsiderable—in fact, several millions less than the hard times forced into the banks from the supply which had before been the pocket-money of the people. Hence it is a mistake to suppose that the difficulties of the banks during the panic were due to the withdrawals for the purpose of hoarding. The enormous decrease in so-

called deposits was due to the refusal of the banks to swap credits. The deposits are the bank's risks. If a fire insurance company should allow its policies to expire and refuse to issue new policies, its risks would decrease in the same way, and for the same reasons that the bank risks decreased in 1893.

The difficulty was not to maintain the aggregate, but the individual reserve of each bank. It is, therefore, evident that had the banks been organized into systems so that the aggregate would have been available to each, the tremendous scramble to maintain the reserves would have been unnecessary.

Every other commercial nation has such systems of banks, each bank consisting of a principal office located in an important commercial center, with numerous branches at less important centers. In addition there is a central bank, the primus and connecting link, holding practically all the gold reserve of the nation, managing the international exchanges, and being, in fact, the bank of the banks, all the other systems being its customers, keeping an account with it in the same way that individuals keep an account with a bank.

By this means all the systems in the country act as one bank in defending the reserve, while each system competes with each other system for the business of individuals.

There is monopoly for the purpose of defense, coupled with active competition in the business of swapping credits, usually called loaning money. That such competition is much stronger than among the independent banks of this country is proven by the lower rates of interest.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE BANKS.

The want of a system of banks is the trouble with American currency. The banks are independent and local banks. In prosperous times they do well enough, but a panic produces hysteria. They are like a woman driving a horse. She drives well enough as long as the horse don't need driving. But immediately a difficulty appears, such is her weakness that she can do nothing but hallo 'Whoa! whoa! whoa!' and at the same time pull so hard that the poor horse can't whoa, but backs into difficulties. Just so when the independent bank sees trouble ahead, it begins to hallo 'Whoa! whoa' to commerce, and, to avoid a possible danger ahead, pulls back into certain dangers behind.

Immediately a panic appears on the horizon every bank, well knowing that every other bank will begin to strengthen its reserve at the expense of the other banks, is by its weakness compelled to adopt David Harum's beautiful version of the golden rule: 'Do unto your neighboring bank what you know your neighboring bank will do unto you, and do it fust.' Then commences that unseemly whoaing and scrambling which pulls production, commerce and the banks themselves backwards towards a gulf of common ruin like the panic of 1893.

THE BANK THE COADJUTOR OF THE MERCHANT.

To regard the bank as a loaner of money, is to do the bank an injustice. The mere money-lender is an isolated nonentity in human economy. He performs no useful part, acknowledges no duties. He is not a factor in production or commerce, and whether he lives or dies, concerns no one except himself. In all ages he has been regarded with distrust and contempt.

This is certainly not the position of the bank. The bank has a part, and whoever has a part owes duties, and the more important the part the more sacred are the obligations to perform the duties. The bank is an important factor of commerce.

The ultimate result of commerce is to exchange one product for another product, the same as in barter, the only difference being that in barter the exchange is direct in one transaction, while in commerce it takes two transactions, an intermediary and a medium of exchange, to complete the exchange. Until the discovery of the modern bank, the merchant was the sole intermediary. He received into his possession the surplus products, and issued to the producers the tokens of his currency, which passed from hand to hand, and were finally presented by the consumer for redemption in the products against which they were originally issued.

In process of time commerce became too extended and its transactions too complicated for the intermediary function to be done solely by the merchant. It became necessary for the merchant to have a coadjutor. The modern bank is the coadjutor. The merchant, as before, receives the surplus products, issues his tokens of currency, holds the products for the purpose of redeeming his currency when presented for redemption. But instead of issuing his tokens of currency to the producer, the merchant now issues them to the bank, and it is the part, the function and the duty of the bank, to unify, vitalize and mobilize the currency issued by numerous merchants by swapping and issuing the bank's currency.

As consumption cannot be unnaturally accelerated, and as currency once issued cannot be ultimately redeemed until products are demanded for consumption, a vast volume of such currency must always be outstanding, and as production and commerce are continuous processes, the part, function and duties of the bank are also continuous.

The bank therefore which fails to continuously exercise its function of swapping credits fails to perform its part and its duty, and does incalculable mischief, because the normal value of products can only be maintained by the merchants and banks carrying them, with a steady hand, until they are required for consumption.

Now when the bank, from whatever cause, refuses to perform its part, by refusing to swap credits with the merchants, the merchants are compelled to stop buying, and to vainly attempt to force their stock upon the customers by lowering prices. Such an attempt on the part of all the merchants must always be futile—because the consumption which produces the ultimate redemption of credits, which the banks desire to accomplish, is necessarily a hand to mouth process. The David Harums who 'do it fust' may unload upon less foreseeing merchants. But passing products from one merchant to another does not usually reduce the volume of credits. It only affects the individual merchant, and perhaps his individual bank, by transferring the burdens to other merchants and other banks. But the futile process once commenced, in a large way, forces values lower and lower until some of the merchants and producers are ruined. When some of the merchants and producers are thus ruined, some of the laborers are deprived of employment. When some of the laborers are unemployed, their ability to consume is curtailed, which still further reduces the demand, which still further reduces values, and ruins still other merchants and producers. Thus in repeating circles come the destruction of values, the universal financial ruin to the merchants and producers, and idleness to laborers which was witnessed in the last panic.

CONDITIONS OF 1893.

Now let us recall the conditions of 1893. Never in our history was there greater abundance. But in the midst of plenty thousands and thousands of people, who were possessed of hard-earned savings, sufficient, *at the normal valuation*, to have a competency after paying all their indebtedness, were reduced to poverty and want, for the reason that the normal value of their savings had been destroyed by the processes I have described. Armies of men and women, willing to work, were wandering houseless, hungry and insufficiently clothed, through streets lined with vacant houses and ware-houses overflowing with food and clothing. The churches, school houses and police stations in the cities were crowed at night with shivering humanity seeking the cold warmth of charity in markets of full abundance. Such of the counting-rooms as remained open during those years of terrible ordeal were occupied by men who endeavored, as best they could, to look cheerful during business hours, and in public, but passed their nights in sleepless anxiety.

THE CAUSE OF DEPRECIATION OF VALUES IN 1893.

What was the cause of the enormous depreciation of normal values and of the universal distress? Was it speculation? There are no such desperate speculators as the Englishmen. They had speculated at home, in America, in Australia, in Argentine, in Brazil, in Africa, and in all the isles of the seas. A few speculators came to grief, but there was no universal distress in England. There was individual bankruptcy in France and Germany, but no such collapse of values and distress to laborers as in the United States. Why, then, should the failure of a few speculators cause such havoc in the United States? How many laborers would be deprived of employment by the bankruptcy of a fellow who had platted a forty-acre addition to Burlington?

It was not speculation which produced the indescribable misery of those years. It was the failure of the bank to perform its part as the coadjutor of the merchant.

It was not, however, the fault of the bankers, for they occupied tne same sweat-box with the rest of us. They did the best they could, and did well considering the circumstances. It was the fault of the want of a banking system. We often speak of the banking system of the United States, but, in fact, it has no banking system. The word system means 'a whole plan or scheme consisting of many parts connected in sucn a manner as to create a chain of mutual dependencies and supports.'

All other commercial nations have banking systems, but the laws of the United States forbid such systems.

THE SAFETY OF ALL CLASSES DEPENDS UPON THE CONTINUED EXERCISE OF THE BANKING FUNCTION.

The safety of all classes and of the banks themselves depend upon the banks swapping credits or loaning, with a steady hand, at all times and under all circumstances. While a lot of independent banks cannot, the systems of modern banks can and do.

The commercial crisis due to speculations was as severe in England, France and Germany as in the United States, but there was not a day during the panic of 1893, or at any other time during the last fifty years, since the introduction of the Scotch system of banks, that any bank, in either of these countries, has refused to discount. The only check which such

systems of banks ever place upon the volume of their discounts is such a slight increase in the rate of interest as the law of supply and demand will permit them to get when trade is expanded and the demand increased.

When the banks of England were confronted with the Baring failure at the beginning of the panic—the most stupendous commercial failure the world has ever known—a timid manager of one of the great London banks counseled a stoppage of discounting. The then Governor of the Bank of England replied, in effect, 'let one bank stop discounting for a single day and England will have an American kind of panic which will last for years.'

Wiser counsels prevailed, and instead of stopping discounting the banks extended their liabilities $125,000,000 by assuming the Barings' indebtedness.

PANICS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

We have a fairly distinct recollection of what a financial panic means in the United States, and the distress it causes to all classes, and how long the distress continues. But what does a financial panic in England, France, Germany or any other country with an established modern system of banks, mean?

It means that trade has become so extended that, for the moment, the demand for bank credits is so large, that solely in pursuance of the *law of supply and demand*, the bank sees its opportunity to demand a slightly increased rate. The distress that it causes is confined to a few highflyers who are compelled to cash in their chips, andt o such men in legitimate trade as are unwilling to pay a rate one or two points higher than the normal. The distress which it causes to them consists in their being compelled to wait a few days until the speculators' losses are assimilated, and the demand falls off, and the rate again becomes normal. This is the long and the short of a financial panic in those countries where modern banking systems are established.

A six per cent. bank rate is evidence of an extraordinary panic like the Baring panic, which will become historic. Such a panic is over in a week.

SUCH PANICS AS 1893 ARE PREVENTABLE.

Now, gentlemen, it is my contention that the currency problems which are peculiar to this country are questions pertaining to the organization of the bank. The issue between gold and silver, which was discussed in the past Presidential campaign, was not a currency question. It related solely to the standard, the unit, or the yardstick of values. Whether a few grains of gold or silver shall be the common measure of values does not change the currency problems.

The character of the pictured bits of paper which circulate as tokens of the currency, depends upon the character of the currency they represent, and therefore the problem of the circulating notes hinges upon the character of the bank. It must be evident that the bank which, in times of panic, is unable to support the credits issued by entries in the bank ledger, is equally unable to support credits issued by tokens.

The essential requirement of the currency is therefore a proper system of banking, and the test of a proper system is the ability to continue, with a steady hand, the swapping of credits without interruption during commercial crises, the volume being regulated solely by the gamut of the interest rates. History proves that it is possible, and indeed not difficult, under a proper organization, and when banking is unrestrained by mischievous legislation, to continue discounting during the severest commercial crises.

The Parliament of England has meddled with commercial affairs, the same as Congress. It has prescribed regulations for all kinds of trade.

In 1844 Parliament passed, amid vast popular *eclat*, the Bank Act. This act was sure to correct everything which was wrong, and especially it was to forever prevent speculations, bank failures and panics. The clause most relied upon fixed the minimum of the gold reserve of the Bank of England, which then, as now, held practically the total reserve of all the banks at about $50,000,000. The same as our law, it required the bank, whenever that limit was reached, to stop discounting.

Within three years the law, instead of preventing, produced every economic disturbance which it was sure to prevent, including a currency panic. The legal minimum of the reserve was reached, and, in obedience to the law, the bank stopped swapping credits, and merchants who had received loans were called upon to repay them without being permitted to renew them. The greatest distress followed. Merchants could pay the loans only by selling their merchandise. London merchants walked the streets at midnight offering their goods at any price. Values disappeared. Consols and exchequer bills were offered at enormous discounts, but could not be sold. And the most extravagant rates were offered in vain for the use of money.

Finally, in the midst of universal distress, on petitions sighed by tens of thousands, the very ministry which had procured the passage of the law, was compelled to ask the bank to

disregard the law. The bank resumed swapping credits, and history recites that 'in ten minutes after it was known, the panic was ended.' Merchants who had been clamoring for discounts, as soon as they could get them, did not need them, and the smart Harums who had 'done it fust,' brought back the gold which they had never needed, and begged to be relieved from the payment of interest.

In the panic of 1857, which was the last in which any attention has been paid to the absurd provision of the law, which, however, has never been repealed, the same history was repeated, except that the Ministry refused to act until the total gold reserve in the Bank of England and its branches was reduced to only 358,208 pounds sterling, a trifle over $1,500,000. This was practically the total aggregate reserve of all the banks of England at the close of business, November 12, 1857.

Starting with a total reserve of only £358,208 on the night of the 12th of November, the day the permission was given to disregard the law, the bank made new loans, beside renewals, in the sixteen remaining days of November amounting to 7,376,000 pounds sterling, say $36,880,000. That is to say with only $1,500,000 reserve, the Bank of England expanded its loans in eighteen days $36,000,000, and its reserve increased day by day. Following the example the other banks expanded their credits.

Here is a fact well worth your consideration: When the bank stopped loaning in order to protect the reserve, the reserve immediately began to decrease; as soon as it resumed loaning the reserve increased.

A writer says: 'This great crisis of 1857, far exceeding in intensity that of 1847, added another proof upon proof that, in great commercial crises, the restrictive theory will bring about universal failure of merchants and bankers; and that the expansive theory is the only one which can save both."

My time does not permit of further citations of history, but I do not hesitate to assert that history abundantly proves that, while it is impossible to prevent the desperate speculators from coming to grief, the heartrending distress which comes to all classes by reason of such panics as occurred in this country in 1837, 1857, 1873 and 1893, lasting in each case for a period of years, is absolutely preventable by a proper, known, tried and proven system of banking.

Such a system of banking cannot be established by legislation. But if the restrictive features of the National Banking Law can be repealed so that the bank, the coadjutor of the merchant, may be as free as the merchant, the genius for trade of the American mercantile classes will soon evolve such a system of banking.

THREE ISOLATED FACTS.

Let me state three isolated facts and I am done.

(1) The United States is the only country of commercial importance in which the banks have stopped swapping credits for a day, an hour or a minute within the last ten years.

(2) The United States is the only country of commercial importance in which a bank has failed within the last ten years.*

(3) During eight years, 1889 to 1896, inclusive (figures for last two years not at my command), 332 National banks have voluntary liquidated more or less insolvent, and 233 National banks have been liquidated through receivership, a total of 565 National banks. These figures do not include the State banks which failed or either the State or National banks which have assessed their stockholders and continued in business."

The next topic on the programme was an address by Hon. Thomas Hedge, of Burlington, on "Our Economic Governors." He said:

Our Economic Governors.—Address of Hon. Thomas Hedge, Director First National Bank, Burlington.

"I venture the proposition that our bankers are our economic governors. Special intelligence is not necessary to discern that the banker holds a position of near intimacy and peculiar influence towards all other classes of active men in his community; that he occupies the vantage point of observation there. For all the activities of business life are constantly forced upon his attention. He is in confidential relations with his patron as is the lawyer with his client, the physician with his patient, and the priest with his penitent. All kinds of men consult him with all sorts of schemes, all clouds of trouble and all manner of business. Day by day he must confront and baffle fraud, dispel illusions, drown wildcats, encourage sober undertakings, build up legitimate enterprises. The course of business impresses the truth upon his understanding, that man is his brother's keeper, not as a matter

* Australia is a country of considerable commercial importance. In 1893 many of the great banks there suspended. There has also been a serious bank failure in Canada within the period named, and doubtless failures in other countries.—Editor B. M.

of religious sentiment, but as an essential fact of our social order; that the manifold activities, pursuits and industries of all kinds of useful men are inseparably joined, interwoven and interdependent; that the success of one is naturally not at the expense of others, but, on the contrary, is the cause or effect of the success of others; that the failure of any true man in any useful calling brings harm or hazard to all; that all interests are the common interest. He thus realizes the full significance of the word 'commonwealth.' This is the intellectual attitude, the habitual frame of mind of the accomplished banker. He is no longer, as in Amsterdam in the seventeenth century, the mere custodian or safekeeper of other men's money, but has come to be also the controller and director of its uses and investments. One's deposit in bank is like a storage battery. It is the accumulated energy of yesterday set aside for new work to-day, and in prosperous conditions, set to work to-day. For the dollar idle in the bank vault is a sign of the same melancholy sort as is the man standing idle in the market place. And it is a high purpose of human society to bring these two idlers together in industry productive of some material good, and the banker is the most obvious and efficient agent to carry out that purpose.

The banker is not only a mediator through whom those needing money may lay their hands on the money of other folks, but he is also the chief discoverer and distributor of opportunities among the men of his community, the indispensable approver and promoter of their important projects. The knowledge of the character and habits of men as well as of their material resources and business connections is a necessary part of his equipment for his business. He is the monitor of punctuality and the educator in commercial honesty. For honesty is as often a habit developed by discipline as it is a gift of nature. In the highest sense, his proper study is man. To him is left the decision of whom to trust with the possession and use of other men's earnings, the fruits of other men's intelligence and toil, and in a larger sense perhaps than is the conductor of any other sort of business, is he responsible, not only to his depositors and his stockholders and debtors, but also to the community at large, for the wisdom and propriety of the conduct of his business, particularly of his grants and extensions of credit. There can be no variance among bankers concerning the kind of basis on which credit should be given; the promise to pay must be secured at least by intelligence and integrity, if not also by material pledges which the pledgor has the right to give. It is not fair to the honest and legitimate merchant and manufacturer and other business men of the community that any other credit should be given; that any man should be permitted to do business on false pretenses.

Some thirty years ago our supreme court, perhaps through a desire to declare independence of all the courts of England, of all the courts of the United States, and of all the courts of the other States except Georgia, upheld the validity of a chattel mortgage which permitted the mortgagor to retain possession of and to dispose of the mortgaged property. I refer to the case of *Hughes* vs. *Corey* in the twentieth Iowa. It may be that the court placed too much trust in the wisdom and virtue of the people then dwelling in Iowa or thereafter to come here (for we with modest candor have always admitted that we are a superior people) and thought the merchants of Iowa could touch pitch and not be defiled, could walk through the furnace of Nebuchadnezzar, or stand by the kitchen stove without the smell of woolen. Our experience during these thirty years has demonstrated their mistake; these mortgages have multiplied like thistles. Not only have trade piracies been prevalent in every mercantile community, but the moral perception of some of the people has been dulled and their moral sense of the probable fraud in such mortgages perverted; and to some extent the credit abroad of all the people has been clouded. I believe it to be in the power of the economic governors of Iowa, by the discrediting and discountenancing of all such mortgages, particularly when they attach to goods to be acquired or are intended to be kept secret, to end the practice of receiving them and of making them, or by concerted appeal to the Legislature, to obtain the enactment of a declaratory statute restoring the old landmark, reaffirming the ancient wisdom, and thus take away this last reproach from the business methods of our people."

THE PRESIDENT: The next on the programme is an address, "Our Country's Prosperity." The distinguished gentleman who is to give us this number needs no introduction from me; his name is well and favorably known in every financial institution in the United States. I have the great pleasure in presenting to you the Hon. James H. Eckels, of Chicago.

OUR COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY.—ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES H. ECKELS, EX-COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY; PRESIDENT COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—From the inception of railway building in the United States until the present, the country has, in a large majority of instances, been ex-

ceedingly fortunate in the selection of those who have held the position of chief executive of the great systems. I hardly need to say this to a community that boasts a railway president of the standing of the gentleman who has so long resided here; but, in addition, I might say that these men, possibly above all others who are interested in the business affairs of the nation, have, without the pale of their own particular profession, devoted more thought and study and time to great economic questions than any other men who have not been engaged wholly in matters of finance. They have not only builded up great railway systems, which have developed in a wonderful measure the resources of the country, and added to the material wealth of the people, but they have, in addition, contributed equally as much toward directing the thought and the opinion of the citizen in the right channel upon economic questions, as they have in matters in their own line; and, of them all, upon this branch of the subject, no one has done more than the distinguished gentleman you have had the pleasure of hearing this morning. The paper read before you was as profound in thought as it was delightful and interesting in expression, Nowhere have I ever heard brought out more clearly that which is the distinctive feature of a bank—the dealing in debts and credits. Nowhere have I heard better stated that which must sometime be the thought of the people, that, for the success of our banks and for the greatest benefit to the people, in business transactions, more must be left to the thoughtful and considerate attention of the men engaged in that business and less to the men who rely upon the be it enacted and the be it repealed legislation.

The difficulty in this country, for many years, in business transactions, has been the putting of too much reliance upon that which a distinguished French economist has denominated 'the all-powerfulness of the law.' The legislator, whether he is in a State Legislature or in the National hall at Washington, has come to educate the people up to the idea that, in the daily business transactions of every-day life, whether those transactions be of great or small importance, the regulation of law must be invoked, and the determination of the law as to each act and as to the manner of conducting such business must be called in before that business can be properly transacted; and, as a result, we find, in this country, a continual growth of the thought, upon the part of many people, that, in the struggle for wealth, individual effort must be lessened and reliance placed upon the enacting of legislation. The result of such a course is patent in the number of legislative acts, in the things which they undertake to do, in the fact that many of the business affairs of the country, which ought to be regulated upon business principles by business men, drilled and proved in dealing with these questions, are undertaken to be settled by torchlight processions, by demagogues upon the platforms, and by harangues in the halls of Congress, by those who do not undertake to determine a question upon its merits, and who are too frequently controlled in their opinions by geographical boundaries and by the limits of Congressional districts.

THE DESTROYERS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

There was one other point which Mr. Stickney brought out in his discussion which may well claim the thoughtful attention of those who have to do with legislation, and of those who are engaged in conducting the business interests of this country, and that is the importance of emphasizing the necessity of having in this country great central banks, with proper branches, for the conduct of the banking business. One of the things which the party did to which I claim allegiance (although, at present, I seem to be in the air in a political way), was to destroy in this country a great central bank, and substitute therefor a system of sub-Treasuries. In undertaking to secure to itself a political benefit from attacking what it then termed the money power, it destroyed an institution, equipped with branches properly conducted, which was always beneficial to the people and never detrimental to their interests. The facts of economic history of the United States demonstrate that the first and the second United States Bank, central institutions, with branches through all the then States of the Union, filled that which is undoubtedly the important place for a bank to fill, the position of the handmaid of commerce; and when that institution was stricken down under the political excitement of that day, we had thrown upon this country a system of State institutions, improperly regulated, improperly founded, that flooded the country not only with a currency that was bad, but with ideas relating to banking which were equally as bad, and we have given to us a system which is still attached to the Treasury system of the United States, known as sub-Treasuries, which each day take from the actual channels of commerce the credits and the money which ought to be used in commerce from day to day, and lock them up in vaults, there to remain in idleness, a source of profit to none and detriment to all.

But I am not here for the purpose of discussing either a central bank or a sub-Treasury system, but for the purpose of undertaking to discuss that which, upon the programme, is termed 'Our Country's Prosperity.'

There is no question, I take it, that we all join in the sentiment that it is our country.

Our country and its interests are held as dear to one person of the republic as to another, and at times when, in the heat of political discussion, another impression is undertaken to be given, let each thoughtful citizen of the republic remember that patriotism, that civic virtue, that thoughtful care of the interests of the country, are not the monopoly of any political party or of any section of the country, but belong to all sections of the country, all peoples of the republic, at all times, and under all circumstances.

The people of this republic are always willing to support the authorities of this republic; the people of this republic are always willing to uphold the Government; the people of this country always will, too, reserve the right, in their allegiance to the republic, to criticise the acts of the authorities of the republic, and in so doing there is no act of disloyalty, but, instead, there is a demonstration of affection for the republic, and a wish to do what is best for the people. Our country's prosperity—it is evidenced everywhere. It is evidenced in the good feeling which prevails among the people. Iowa is a great State. It is one of the very few States in this republic, north of the Mason and Dixon line, that has within its borders no great overshadowing city, but has a number of smaller cities, all prosperous, all happy, all contributing to the united wealth of the whole State; and, as a result—and I say it with no intention of simply making a praise—this State of Iowa has always been fortunate in the public name it has produced, because it has no great city overshadowing all the country towns, to dictate, under the rule which controls in city politics, who shall represent the country and State in legislative positions. Iowa to-day can boast a representation in Congress, both in the upper and the lower house, that any State may well be proud of. Iowa will boast that in the next Congress it will have at Washington an Iowa citizen occupying the most important position in the affairs of the nation, and in making that statement, I do not lessen in the least the commanding position which the Executive of the United States occupies; but the Speaker, in the halls of Congress, controlling the acts of the House of Representatives, is the great power in legislative affairs to-day. And if—as you will—Mr. Henderson is to be the Speaker of the House, if that same thing which has controlled so long in affairs of this State among its public officers, controls there, these things which the country ought to have, and which are promised, shall come about, namely: That we shall have proper banking legislation; that we shall have proper currency legislation; that there shall not be extravagance permitted upon every hand in undue expenditure of money, unnecessarily increasing taxation; and if such shall result, it will not only be to the credit of this State, but it will be for the benefit of the whole nation, and that will add to the continuance of our country's prosperity.

I am delighted to have the opportunity of discussing such a question. It was my fortune to occupy a position at Washington, when, upon every hand, the country witnessed disaster, distress and bankruptcy. During that period I never had an opportunity to discuss prosperity; I have got it now, and I propose to make the most of it. The country's prosperity has come about in the natural order of things, and I may be permitted, without, I think, being charged with undertaking to introduce any politics into this discussion, to say, that it has not wholly resulted from the election of 1896, and it would not wholly have been wanting if the election of '96 had been different; so I may be permitted to say, that during the previous Administration, prosperity was not wanting to the country because of any act to be done, or of any act omitted, by the Administration, when in power. I have to say that, because I find that in the general assembly which comes together there is not so much said about the last Administration, and, especially, I don't know of anybody upon the political stump at present who is saying anything about it.

THE LAW OF FIXED RESERVES.

The difficulties of the period of depression in this country have been alluded to by Mr. Stickney, and there is very much force in what he said. The bankers might have done more if they had had a system of banking that would have had the people to pay less attention to the percentage of reserve in their vaults, and more attention to the actual business needs of the country. But, with a law upon the statute books, with a bank act which draws a hard and fast line, carrying with it the penalties of insolvency and receiverships; with the people educated up to the idea that if that line was stepped over there was some difficulty to arise in the country, the bankers did not feel at liberty and did not dare to, take the very step which most of them felt ought to be taken, of extending to the institutions which were solvent that credit which would have enabled them to carry on their business, which would have saved many of them from failure, and which would have prevented so much idleness among labor. The necessity of keeping a proper reserve is a necessity to be determined by those who control the banks, knowing the situation of their customers, knowing their assets and their liabilities, and is not a question which can be determined by a legislator sitting in Washington, thousands of miles from many points where the question is presented to the banker of what is the proper and what is the improper thing to do.

It is safe to say that the majority of men who enter upon banking do not enter upon banking for the purpose of bankrupting themselves and the community. They enter upon banking not as philanthropists either. There seems to be an idea in the public mind that bankers are philanthropists. I believe that has been stated from the platform, but it is a mistake, and it is a mistake for which nobody ought to be ashamed. They are in the business of banking for the very same reason that a man is in the business of a grocer. They are there for the purpose of selling their credit to those who wish to buy it, and of buying credit of those who wish to sell it, for the purpose of earning a profit to themselves. Why can't Congress properly entrust, under a law which does simply enough to furnish such protection as the public needs, let the rest remain with the bankers? Isn't the banker, who knows the interest of his community at Burlington, say, better able to say how his bank ought to be conducted than is a representative in Congress living down in Pensacola or in El Paso, Tex.?

In all the ordinary business affairs of life, it is undertaken to introduce ordinary business principles, the resultant effect of common experience, common sense and common judgment, coupled with common honesty. Why ought the banker to be put without the pale of other men, who, in their affairs of life, are consulted, and whose voice controls in the enactment of legislation? You cannot undertake, in the State Legislature, to enact a health law but what the doctors are the commanding authorities and are consulted before that law regulating the sanitary condition is placed upon the statute books. You cannot undertake to enact, by a legislative body, a law which affects the hours of labor, or payment of labor, but what the labor authorities and the walking delegates are consulted by the legislative body.

Why must the banker have accorded to him less rights than are accorded to those who have to do with the sanitary conditions of the country, or those who have to do with its labor condition? What reason is there? Why is it, when the business of banking is to be legislated upon there must go up a great howl on the part of the people and the politicians, and the banker be pointed out as the enemy of the community, instead of, within the legitimate channels of his business, its benefactor?

It has been stated more than once upon the platform, in these years when you have been regaled from day to day with the hysteria of politics, that the banker thrives upon the misfortunes of the people, and enriches himself on their poverty. The statement is untrue; it is unphilosophic; it is not borne out by the fact. Grass grows in the street only when your banker is not doing any business, not when exchanges are being made, when credit is being bought, when credit is being sold. You cannot have prosperity upon the part of a portion of the people and poverty among the general mass of the people. The prosperity of one section is dependent upon the prosperity of the other section, and the ill condition of one section is reflected in the ill condition of the other.

The banker of all others, with a proper banking system, with the right to exercise his own judgment, with the invoking of a common honesty, is the man who takes within his keeping the idle money of a community, the idle credits of a community, and places that money and sells that credit so that it shall be of use in the community and not a source of either stagnation or of absolute loss. He makes a dollar an efficient dollar, and by the use of it he makes a credit an efficient credit by placing it at the disposal of the interests of the community in which he lives. Therefore, the prosperity of the country is not a question of one people and of one locality, but it is a question of all people of the country and of all localities. We have had as has been said much distress because of an improper banking system, of improper banking, the result not of those engaged in the business but of circumstances surrounding them, and we have had in addition a situation so far as the monetary standard of the country was concerned which, in and of itself, while not the principal cause, was the cause which more than all others brought all these contributing causes to a common head, with the result of a panic, which was reflected in the distressing condition of all the people of the country. Now, circumstances have placed us in a different condition. We find that credit is being bought and sold; that there is demand for the produce and the manufactured products of the country; that there has been, up to the present time, no over-trading and over-speculation and undue extravagance. We find further, that the situation, so far as the monetary standard of the country is concerned, is one that at least, if it gives no promise—no absolute promise—of finding in legislation an unequivocal declaration for the only standard of the civilized commercial world—the gold standard—at least renders it impossible for us for a time to come to accept as the standard of value that which prevails among barbaric nations. That has contributed much to existing conditions; and this, I think, is something that this Western country ought to appreciate more largely possibly than other parts of the country, having seen three great railway systems in this country put in the hands of those who are absolutely honest and who are undertaking to control them for legitimate business purposes, and not for purposes of pure speculation. I refer to the Santa Fe system, traversing this great western country from Chicago to the Pacific coast, the Northern Pacific system, and the Union Pacific system. It seems to me that, so far as the last is concerned, the eliminating of that system from the domain of politics and from the control of the Government

has done the greatest amount of benefit to the people of the West, and the whole country in fact, of anything that has taken place in the way of practical legislation in Washington for a great many years. The course of the conduct of that system demonstrates at this time, when there is so much of the demagogue demanding municipal and national ownership of great railway systems, the futility of undertaking, with the hope of benfitting anybody, such a kind of ownership.

THE CENTRALIZATION OF CAPITAL.

There is complaint of danger to the country from the centralization of capital and the organizing of great business undertakings for many localities into a central whole. That will furnish, in the next campaign, a prolific field for excursion on the part of the demagogue; that will be the opportunity to undertake again to engender class hatred and establish class distinction.

The bringing together of capital, whether it be in small or in large sums, is neither adverse to the well being of the people, nor does it contravene in law the right which any man possesses. The difficulty will exist, not in the proper capitalization of great enterprises, but in the improper over-capitalization of great enterprises, and in the undertaking to bring about improper combinations of enterprises upon an improper basis. So far as trusts are applied to combinations of capital properly made, having had a proper regard for the rights of capital upon the one hand and of the people upon the other, are not the subjects of proper criticism, either upon the part of the law-making power, or upon the part of the public; and the important thing which ought to be done is to let the public properly understand that there is merit in proper combinations, properly made, and that they are not the subject to be made use of to secure office for designing politicians, or for the purpose of stirring up class hatred. Combinations of capital are as much the result of modern business methods as are the improvements which the farmer of Iowa to-day uses as against the implements employed at the inception of this State, and the only thing which the law-making power ought to do is to see to it that only such regulations are imposed as are absolutely necessary, without regard to the fact as to whether an extreme measure would mean the re-election to a legislative place of the man who has the privilege of voting upon that subject. With a continuation of our foreign markets, with a proper banking system, and with such changes in our method of taxation as will not only make us a seller to foreign buyers of the things which we can best sell, but will make us a purchaser of the things which we can best buy, there is no reason why this country, with its immense wealth, with its great opportunities, with its people, active, energetic and patriotic, ought not to have for a long time to come a continuation of the prosperity it is now enjoying. But if we shall have the demagogue control; if we shall have great measures determined, not upon their merits, but upon appeals to passion and prejudice if we shall have in the battle politic men who thrive by bringing about a state of class hatred; if we shall have long continued the hysteria in politics; then there is no telling how long this prosperity will endure, or how long that which is the safety of this republic will endure. It has been declared by a great English economic writer that many times the American people have been upon the verge of doing very foolish things and of enacting very unwise legislation; but always at the critical time the common sense of the American people asserted itself and the wrong thing was put down and the right thing was put up. But that course which leads through such eras as we have passed in politics, to reach the common sense and the common honesty of people, is a long road and an expensive one, and the duty which every citizen of the republic who has the talent and who has the opportunity, and who is afforded the opportunity, is to endeavor to educate the people to deal with public questions, not only in a patriotic way, but upon their merits as public questions, and not upon their merits as vote-getting propositions."

Charles R. Hannan, Cashier of the First National Bank, Council Bluffs, spoke in favor of adopting a system of uniform statement blanks, and his suggestions were favorably received, the Secretary being instructed to procure a supply of such blanks for the use of members.

The new officers chosen were:

President—Charles H. Martin, Cashier People's Savings Bank, Des Moines.

Vice-President—J. L. Edwards, Cashier Merchants' National Bank, Burlington.

Secretary—J. M. Dinwiddie, Cashier Cedar Rapids Savings Bank.

Treasurer—C. B. Mills, President State Security Bank, Sioux Rapids.

Delegates to American Bankers' Association—Fred Heinz, Davenport; C. H. Martin, Des Moines; O. P. Miller, Rock Rapids; J. F. Whiting, Mount Pleasant; C. R. Hannan, Council Bluffs; H. M. Carpenter, Monticello; L. F. Potter, Oakland; C. H. McNider, Mason City.

In addition to the interesting business sessions, the convention was marked by a number of agreeable entertainments provided by the bankers and other citizens of Burlington. A reception given at the residence of T. W. Barhydt, President of the Merchants' National Bank, was one of the most pleasing features of the convention.

MINNESOTA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was a good attendance at the convention of the Minnesota Bankers' Association, held in Minneapolis June 19 and 20.

President J. T. Wyman, who is also President of the Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis, in his annual address warned the bankers and people of the State generally against investing in those great industrial combinations or trusts which were fraudulently organized.

Prof. W. W. Folwell, of the State University, read an interesting paper, which the MAGAZINE hopes to publish in a later number.

J. W. Lusk, President of the National German-American Bank, St. Paul, spoke on loaning money on bills of lading and warehouse receipts.

E. D. Hulbert, Vice-President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., Chicago, made an instructive address on "The Ethics of Banking."

An effort made to organize a separate association composed of State banks was not regarded with approval by the majority of State bankers belonging to the present organization.

The subject of farm mortgages was discussed by several members at the closing day's session.

A. O. Eliason, of Montevideo, spoke on "The Beginning of Banking in the United States."

New officers were chosen as follows:

President—A. A. Crane, Assistant Cashier National Bank of Commerce, Minneapolis.

Vice-President—J. C. Hunter, Cashier American Exchange Bank, Duluth.

Secretary—Charles W. Folds, of the Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis.

Treasurer—Geo. H. Prince, Cashier Merchants' National Bank, St. Paul.

After the convention a number of the delegates joined in an excursion to Toronto, the great lakes, and the Thousand Islands.

After the close of the last day's session a luncheon was given, the *menu* being in the unique form shown in the accompanying cut.

The work of the Minnesota Bankers' Association is increasing in interest and practical value, and supplemented by the energetic efforts of Secretary Charles W. Folds, the result has been a steady gain in membership and influence.

NORTH CAROLINA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The third annual convention of the North Carolina Bankers' Association was held at Raleigh June 7, 8 and 9, President Wm. A. Blair, Vice-President of the People's National Bank, Winston, in the chair. The opening session of the convention was held in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol on the evening of June 7, and was opened with prayer by Rev. W. C. Norman. Hon. Charles M. Busbee, of Raleigh, welcomed the convention to the city, and Hon. Julian S. Carr, President of the First National Bank, Durham, responded on behalf of the association.

At the second day's session, June 8, President Blair delivered his annual address, in the beginning of which he said:

Certified
good at my club
if presented by drawee.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *June 20th, 1899* No. *10*

THE MINNESOTA BANKER'S ASSOCIATION

PAY TO THE ORDER OF *Bra[illegible]*

One Minneapolis [illegible] & accessories

TO THE
MINNEAPOLIS CLUB,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Charles W. Folds
Secretary.

Endorsements

Par Points (all gone)

SOUP

Watered Stock

RELISHES

Officers' Salaries Dividends

FISH

Goldbait a la Greenback

ENTRÉ

Farmers Notes with Collateral Sauce

PUNCH

Cheque Punch

GAME

Dead Ducks with Real Estate Stuffing

SALAD

Country Items

DESSERT

Garnished Accounts

CHEESE

Revenue Stamps Overdrafts

WINE

Legal Reserve

CIGARS

3% Terminals

LIQUERS

"Not on us"

Endorsements Guaranteed

H. D. BROWN, President,

Minnesota Bankers' Association.

"Another year has passed away; a year of stiring events; and for us, of hard work. A year in which peace has been declared, yet war still continues. A year of trusts; a year of material prosperity and growth, full of promise, hope and encouragement for our beloved State. A year in which sectionalism has disappeared, and at the close of which we can truly say, there is now no North, no South, but one united and powerful nation, strong and great."

After reviewing the good work done during the year by the association, which has included the adoption of the general Negotiable Instruments Law, and other beneficial labors in behalf of sound banking, President Blair concluded:

"As individuals, as institutions and as an association, we must somehow come nearer to the people so that they may not longer be influenced by false ideas which designing demagogues have been pouring in such boundless profusion into their ears. Their best interests and ours are identical. When a community prospers the banks prosper, and banks are and ought to be a leading and most potent factor in that prosperity. Banks and the people are and should be helpful, one to the other, and we must educate the people so that they will see and understand all this. We must be leaders, too, in building up, not only the material interests of our respective communities, but also the very highest and best business ideals. In order to inspire confidence we must be worthy of confidence. In order to bring others to the highest and best business standards we must constantly strive for them ourselves. We must be prompt, accurate, wise, conservative, firm, honest and just."

Joseph G. Brown, President of the Citizens' National Bank, of Raleigh, who represented the State association at the last convention of the American Bankers' Association, and who is also a member of the executive council of the latter organization, was called on to give an account of the Denver convention. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"The twenty-fourth annual session of the American Bankers' Association convened in the city of Denver, Colorado, August 23, 1898. No invitation came to the association from the citizens of Denver to hold its session in that city. It smacked, therefore, of presumption, but was, certainly, a most happy conclusion of the executive council to go there. Being self-invited, the association, of course, expected to provide for its own entertainment, and appropriated $5,000 for this purpose. The bankers, resident at Denver, were duly notified of this action, and were tendered the use of the $5,000 appropriation. But we little knew the sturdy, big-hearted Westerners, whom we were going to visit. They promptly and heartily confirmed the selection of the place of meeting, but as promptly declined the proffered funds, and threw wide open their doors, their hearts, their homes and their plethoric purses, and bade us come in and take possession. 'We touched the button, they did the rest.'

Typical Southern hospitality could have done no more for its guests, than this 'Queen City of the West' did for the strangers within its gates on this occasion. * * *

It was a long, toilsome journey. But all these weary miles were forgotten, when we reached the beautiful valleys and verdant hillsides around Denver, and viewed, for the first time, the snow-capped peaks of the towering Rockies.

Denver is a beautiful city and is of magnificent growth. Within its gates, it seemed that 'Welcome' was written on every countenance, and upon every door-post. No wish of ours was left ungratified. They gave us the freedom of the city—they gave us the freedom of the State. They carried us to their houses, and made us one of their family circle. They carried us upon the mountain tops, where earth and sky met and kissed each other, and showed us the world, and all its glories, beneath our feet, and told us these things, once theirs, were now ours. They led us down, down into the very bowels of the earth, and showed us that even 'sixteen to one' Colorado was built upon an almost solid gold foundation.

In elegant Pullmans they carried us, on the wings of the wind, for days and nights, through their towns, over their hills, through their valleys, along their river sides, through their gorges and down their wonderful canons—pausing only at the towns long enough to allow their citizens to feast us on the fat of the land, to bedeck us with flowers and laden us with baskets of most luscious native fruits. They carried us through the 'Garden of the Gods,' and showed us its weird and wonderful formations, and to their natural fountain of sparkling soda, bubbling up from immense springs. But time is too short to tell of the many things of interest, of the multitudinous expressions of welcome, and of the delightful social features. We felt that we owned the earth, and that everything and everybody were at our beck and call."

F. H. Fries, President of the Wachovia Loan and Trust Co., Winston, made an interesting address on the topic, "The Trust Company—What It is and What It

Does." He clearly and accurately defined the functions and advantages of that style of financial corporation.

BANK CREDITS—ADDRESS OF CALDWELL HARDY.

Caldwell Hardy, President of the Norfolk (Va.) National Bank, read a paper on "Bank Credits," in which he said:

"Credit is defined as faith, trust or confidence, and to extend credit is to sell or loan, in the confidence of future payment. It is the corner-stone of banking, and banking, which moves and regulates the vast commercial and industrial interests of the world, is typified by the giant forces of the great engines which furnish the mechanical force, driving physically our countless manufacturing plants.

When one pauses for even a brief moment to contemplate the limitless scope of credit in its relation to everything in life, we are brought to a realization that without it, this life at least, would be an impossibility. If we could not credit or have faith in the truth and sincerity of our fellow men, and particularly in those who become our friends and associates, and in those who are even nearer and dearer to us, this world would be a chaos, but even confining credit to its business significance, we shall find the subject so vast as to be almost bewildering, so essential a part is it of the social, political and commercial structure of our universe. To confine one's self to bank credits would seem difficult, for what is there in human nature, in the every-day life of the people we deal with, in their commercial life and in the complexities that make up life in general, that does not have to be taken into consideration when you speak of bank credits.

Statistics show that over ninety per cent. of the business of our country is transacted by the use of credit instruments, checks, drafts and notes. When one fairly weighs and considers this, from the standpoint of the genuineness of these instruments, the percentage of forged and bogus paper is incredibly small. * * * Before leaving this branch of the subject, however, I want to call your attention to the valuable work in behalf of our banking fraternity which has been and is constantly being done by the American Bankers' Association, in the prosecution of professional swindlers. * * *

Turning to the regularity in form of instruments of credit, where good intent is not questioned, we have another phase which is also remarkable. All of us who are behind the scenes know that not a day passes but that we have probably several cases to deal with as to the exact intent of the drawers of some pieces of paper, but the number and amount of them is insignificant as compared with the millions turned over. Some irregularities are so serious as to require correction, but a loss from such cases is extremely rare, and the safety with which vast sums are handled, speaks volumes for our banking system. Where it has been necessary to invoke the law to determines the rights and liabilities of parties to notes, checks, drafts, etc., used in the transaction of business, there has been much confusion and conflict of opinion. These difficulties have been and are rapidly being simplified and the liability of all parties to each paper put upon a uniform basis, by the passage by various State Legislatures of the Negotiable Instruments Law, modelled after the English law, approved by the American Bar Association, the American Bankers' Association, and adopted already in a dozen or more of our States; among these are the States of Virginia and your own, and I congratulate you upon the placing upon your statute books of a law, eminently fair to all parties, which is calculated to eliminate friction and controversy in the transaction and settlement of important business questions. I may express here, incidentally, my regret that you did not secure the passage of this law in its original form, abolishing days of grace, and hope you may soon secure uniformity with other States in this respect also.

QUALITIES NECESSARY TO SUCCESS AS A BANKER.

We now come to the enormous item of credit extended by the banks, in the way of loans to customers, where the credit is a matter of judgment as to the good intent and ability of the borrower to meet his obligation, or as to the value of his collateral in case he fails to do so. What an unlimited field for the exercise of the best brains, best training, keenest perceptions and all the best human attributes of the man of ability—the successful man.

The qualifications which an efficient and successful bank officer should possess are so numerous and of such a high order, that the best of us may well spend a lifetime in seeking to attain to the full measure of them, and still always find room for further attainment. That such an officer should be a man of recognized character and ability, whose motives are unquestioned and whose judgment carries weight, goes without saying. Without such recognition no man could serve to advantage the interests of his bank.

It is an easy matter to deal with the borrower of unexceptionable character and of unquestioned ability to meet his obligations, but when you get beyond this class, which is not by any means the most numerous one has to deal with, the complexities become too various

for any settled rule; they have to be taken according to their varying conditions, and dealt with each on its own basis. Here comes into play all the address and astuteness of the banker. In this day of close competition, courtesy, if from no higher motive than a means to success, is a prerequisite in dealing with one's customers, as this makes many friends where a lack of it loses them.

The well-balanced banker should be cool, not too hasty in reaching conclusions, should have the courage of his convictions, be a good judge of human nature, and having once made up his mind, should stick to it, unless presented with new information of an overwhelming character. A good memory for facts and figures and a well stored mind, are of inestimable value, but a valuable addition to these, is a well arranged index, with a set of record books in which are carefully recorded the numerous data that come to him from time to time. This is a slow accumulation, but is easily kept up if done systematically, and their value in the course of time is beyond estimate. My bank has six volumes of such records, besides carefully indexed copies of reports made to various correspondents on various parties. Such information for ready reference is frequently indispensable. Much information can be picked up by taking time to talk to those who drop in. People as a rule, are fond of telling news, and a piece picked up here and added to a piece heard there, sometimes makes a very complete and interesting story. The wheat must be sifted from the chaff, however, for it often happens that something is told 'confidentially' that is intended for special effect and must be 'discounted' accordingly.

Association gatherings, such as this we are now attending, are, in my opinion of inestimable value to all of us in connection with this very question of credit, particularly as it relates to the standing of our respective institutions, for it behooves each one of us to know the standing of our fellow banks with whom we are corresponding, and the estimate we form of a bank's standing is based largely upon what we know of its officers and their care in extending credits to its customers. Personal contact and acquaintance are of vast assistance in estimating each other, and all of us go home from these gatherings with an added store of personal information and knowledge, which can be acquired in no other way and can be turned to good account. A bank officer who becomes known among his friends, patrons and correspondents as a well posted man on credits, from whom accurate, and reliable information can be gotten, whose statements and judgment carry a satisfying conviction, at once establishes for his bank a reputation that it may well be proud of. If he is known to be sound on credits, which is the corner-stone, his bank is naturally judged accordingly.

Probably the most difficult customer to deal with, the most dangerous to the bank and himself as well, is the man of good character, who honestly thinks he is entitled to credit you cannot consent to grant him. Dangerous, because the credit he seeks would probably lead him to extend his business beyond what he could safely handle on the amount of his capital, which in case of any unforeseen contingency might bring disaster. A man of this character is one of the last you would wish to offend and is one of the most difficult to convince of his misjudgment. I frequently recall with admiration what one of my able bank friends once told me, that he always made it a rule where possible, to take the time to convince a man to whom he had to say no, that he was right in refusing him, and he added, 'I usually succeed.'

When seriously perplexed as to deciding for or against a loan—and is there any amongst us who does not frequently find himself in such a dilemma?—I frequently ask myself the question. 'If I make that loan, can I go home and forget it, resting satisfied that when pay comes the money will come too, or will it be an anxious memory?' My own answer to my own question is often the arbiter of fate, if the loan can be made and forgotten, 'yes,' if not, 'no.'

I have never seen any statistics on the subject of single name paper and do not know that any have been compiled, but it seems to me that it is a self-evident proposition, that the percentage of loans on this class of paper must be larger than on any other kind. In the large centres the volume of such paper runs up into the millions, but it is a class of paper that seems to me dangerous. When a concern gets large enough to establish its credit sufficiently to do business on this basis, it is often difficult to estimate its real position in spite of statements, and when disaster does overtake it, the result is disastrous indeed to note holders.

One fruitful source of trouble and loss to banks, is allowing customers, from being too obliging to them, to have an unwarrantable line of accommodation. In conversation once with an officer, whose bank carries an average line of three-quarters of a million dollars of loans, I asked him how he kept his records as to the amounts of each customer's loans. Imagine my surprise when he said, 'Oh, I carry that in my head.' A good sailor would never think of going to sea without his compass, and a discount ledger, a card file system or similar device, by which the discount line of each customer can be promptly and readily footed up and referred to, is as much of a necessity in a well regulated bank of any size, as the compass is to the sailor in order that he may know his bearings. If any of you have never tried this means of keeping a record of the lines of your customers, I advise you to try it, and I think

you will be surprised to learn the aggregate amount of paper you have with the same endorsement on it, where the concern is one for whom you are discounting regularly.

Sometimes too free a hand in extending credit tempts a merchant to over-trading, and the occasion arises where he says, 'You must see me through, I must have more accommodation or stop.' This should be avoided, and customers warned against expecting unreasonable accommodation. Once allow a concern to have so large a line that it is master of the situation, and you are compelled to increase the loan in the hope of pulling it through, and you are trenching on dangerous ground. No rule can be laid down in such cases, but in the vast majority of them when such a crisis comes, even if you have gone further than was prudent, you had better say no and face the consequences than plunge deeper and find yourself floundering in a morass of assets and credits of such unknown value or worthless character that you cannot find a plank long enough to reach solid ground, or a pole long enough to touch bottom. Even where excessive loans do not precipitate a crisis, they are apt to prove 'stickers' which it is impossible to reduce or collect. They prove an incubus that stifles the healthy growth of the bank, frequently preventing the taking on of good new business, and sometimes even worse, forcing, in times when the contraction of loans is necessary, the collection of good loans which are desirable, simply because the good ones can be collected and the stickers cannot.

Accommodation paper has its weak points, but every bank has to adapt itself to the business of its community, and the smaller the field, the more, relatively, of this class of paper has apparently to be taken. You are sometimes between Scylla and Charybdis in trying to determine whether to risk offending a man by refusing to take him as an indorser, or take the paper and risk having to offend him later in collecting it, with the added possibility of losing your money. I once discounted a note for $100 where the maker was worthless, endorsed by a man worth $300,000, because I was afraid of offending the endorser and losing his account. I lost his account eventually, because I had to make him pay the note, and yet, if he had consulted our runner as to endorsing the note, I am sure he would have been advised not to do so unless he wanted to pay it.

A bank is always naturally anxious to please, and where collateral of unquestioned value is offered, there would seem to be no good ground for refusing to make a loan, and yet even under such circumstances, I think a mistake may be made. It is not doing a borrower a kindness to lend him money which you are satisfied he will not use to good advantage, even though the collateral be good, and you will, as a rule, give less offense by refusing to make a loan under such circumstances, than you will by making the loan and having to sell the collateral afterwards. Here the banker has an opportunity for the display of all his diplomacy and finesse and can often dissuade his customer from insisting on a loan where there seems to be danger of having to resort to the security, and never but once that I remember in several years has my bank found it necessary to force collaterals for a loan and then only to the extent of advertising them, and the loan was paid.

BORROWING BY OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

No active officer of a bank should, in my opinion, be allowed to borrow from his own bank, and statutes absolutely prohibiting this would meet with my unqualified approval. Directors should not be included in this because they are usually merchants of standing and means, whose patronage is valuable to the bank, but even they should not object to being kept within reasonable bounds.

A bank examiner, while examining my bank, once asked me, in the course of customary questions, 'How many directors have you?' And when I answered fifteen, he exclaimed, 'Why, you have got enough to break the bank.' I replied that some of our directors were considerable borrowers at times, but our line of directors' paper was comparatively small, because we had picked our directors out, not for their borrowing capacity, but for their depositing capacity particularly, expecting to find borrowers elsewhere. This examiner covered at the time a large territory, including several States and I do not know where the banks to which he referred were located, but he turned to his report book and read me the totals from the reports of several banks whose total loans ranged from $400,000 to $750,000, and gave me the percentage of each bank's loans on which the names of directors, or concerns they were associated with appeared, and the percentage ran from thirty-three and one-third per cent. to fifty per cent. He said the loans appeared good and legitimate, but these loans were difficult to contract, if circumstances required contraction, and the result was other borrowers of equal or more merit, suffered. No officer who is himself a borrower from his bank, can be as independent in dealing with customers, particularly directors, as he would be if he were not a borrower, and if he be independent in his position, he can always at least carry a majority of the best element in his board with him. Analyze bank failures, and you will find that almost universally the root of the trouble springs from borrowing inside, not by any means dishonest, but ill-advised, at first little by little, but imperceptibly in increased volume, until when the danger line is reached, it is too late to recover the lost ground.

There are few things that bring greater anguish of soul to the banker than idle money. He continually figures up mentally what that money ought to be earning, until the unearned discount looks as colossal as the pile of treasures which the small boy purchases in his mind with his first dollar, while he has taken a month to decide just which piece of the earth with a fence around it he will buy. Go slow, brother banker, do not go hunting around too promiscuously for somebody to borrow that money. You may strike the fellow with something 'gilt-edged' who can afford to pay a little extra rate, it may turn out to be a gold brick. Cry over your money rather than after it, and rest assured that it is a long lane which has no turn, and that the time will come when you can use that money in something which your judgment entirely approves.

On the other hand, when money is tight and borrowers plenty, it is questionable policy to 'plead poverty' in refusing loans. Your doing so makes the impression that you are either dodging or that you are hard up. In the one case you are criticised, and in the other somebody is told 'confidentially,' that the bank is 'awfully hard up,' and everybody in town knows it. If your customer is entitled to what he asks for, strain a point and let him have it, borrowing yourself if you can and it is necessary, then tell him that money is in good demand and warn him that his line is now full. If his paper is not satisfactory, tell him so frankly, or if he already has as much accommodation as his business warrants, say so with equal frankness. He is not half so apt to tell somebody confidentially that you said his paper was not good, or that he already has as much accommodation as he is entitled to. He may differ with you, but if you are courteous and your position sound, you retain his respect and probably his business.

As business is conducted to-day, people cannot wait for 'discount day,' to-morrow or some other day, and some officer of the bank is expected to say yes or no to the average run of applications for loans. All loans should at least be carefully reviewed by the board, so that no director can plead ignorance as to what is being done, and any loan can be discussed and a full interchange of views and information be brought out, but no officer should find serious trouble in knowing what to say yes to—only such paper as you are absolutely sure about.

REQUIRING STATEMENTS FROM APPLICANTS FOR LOANS.

It is rarely the case that you find a man sufficiently hardened to make a false statement under circumstances that would make him liable for prosecution. Our large borrowers, who appreciate the accommodation extended them, usually make voluntary statements periodically. Where statements are not volunteered and we consider them desirable, we ask for them, using a form:

To the..Bank.
Firm name......................................Business...............................
Address...

For the purpose of procuring credit with the above bank, we furnish the following as being a fair and accurate statement of our financial condition on the ....day of....................................

These statements have to be analyzed and valued, of course, according to your own judgment; but they are of great value in enabling one to determine the amount of credit which it is wise to extend. Sometimes you have an applicant who talks a great deal about his affairs, but deals in generalities and usually tells you nothing, but is very persistent about a loan. One of these blanks furnishes a very business-like manner way of solving what otherwise might resolve itself into an awkward position. Handing out one of these blanks, you just say, 'Please give me your figures on this and I will put it before my board.' He never had an idea of giving you such a statement, but it is a reasonable request to which no exception can be taken and what can he say, but 'all right, I will make it out.' When he goes out you know that is the last you will hear of that application, but you have refused nothing, have said nothing to which exception can be taken, you have simply beaten the applicant at his own game—'talk.'

Take it from whatever standpoint you will, the value of periodical statements from borrowers cannot be overestimated. If a statement discloses that a concern is letting its own bills run, instead of discounting them, using their credit to its full extent, buying merchandise and borrowing from banks besides, they are burning their candle at both ends and there are breakers ahead. If you think it good policy to put on your discount committee or board the refusal of a loan, or it is of too uncertain a character to be passed without careful consideration, refer it to your committee or board, but when you know there is no question as to the acceptability of a loan, say 'yes' promptly and without question. There is nothing more gratifying to one's customers than having their reasonable requests promptly and cheerfully complied with, without any unnecessary quibbling or delay.

The difficulty of obtaining credit or the cheapness of it, is a much discussed phase. The

consensus of opinion, I feel sure, would be that many, many more failures are caused by too much credit than by inability to secure it. When credit becomes too cheap inflation follows, unwarrantable and ill-advised indulgence is given, the bubble bursts and panic follows.

There is one change which has been taking place in our commercial world that has been accelerated of late to an extent unparalleled before, and which it seems to me furnishes food for serious thought. Personal credit, family and business prestige are being swept away and replaced by corporations. No one questions the right of any man in his prosperity to provide for his family and place a sufficient portion of his means beyond the vicissitudes of commercial life for their benefit, but how often have we seen a business merged into a corporation that came to grief when the managers personally did not. There is much to be said on the other side, and an incorporation is frequently of advantage in conducting business, obviates liquidation in case of death and preserves trade-marks and good-will, but it is at least safe to say to managers or owners of such corporations, 'You are running this concern, if you do it successfully it will not hurt you to put your names individually on this paper, and if you do not manage it successfully you are the ones who should get hurt, and we will be obliged to you if you will put your names on this paper.' You cannot lay this down as an invariable rule, but where it can be applied it is well to do so, and where it is objected to, good reasons should be given. This corporation tendency, where the aim is to minimize the cost of production rather than increase the selling price, and rely for profits on a large volume of business, has created keen competition, the spirit of which invades banking as well as other lines, and as in other lines, banks find that as the margin of profit is cut closer, the necessity becomes greater for carefully scrutinizing credits. Apropos of this, I heard some time since of an inquiry made by one house of another, as to whether they sold a certain party, the reply was, 'Without limit,' but fortunately for the inquirers it occurred to them to ask, 'Upon what terms,' which brought the reply, 'Always for cash.'

Personal character is always a great consideration in the matter of credit, and many a man obtains credit on account of confidence in his integrity, where another man of much greater means is avoided, because of a bad reputation, and people are reluctant to even have dealings of any kind with men of this character. A man's own expressed ideas as to honesty are a fair criterion by which to judge him. My bank once protested, the day before it was due, a piece of paper made by a very irresponsible party but endorsed by one who was amply good. The protest notice brought the endorser to the bank next day and he very properly refused to pay the protest fee. In the course of conversation, more to see what he would say than for any other special reason, I asked him, 'Well, suppose we had made the mistake the other way and protested it a day too late, what then?' His reply was, 'Do not expect me to pay anything except what I am legally liable for; any man who discharges his legal liabilities has done his duty.'

My bank makes it a rule to have the maturities of paper checked by two clerks, and we have never had a serious trouble on this score, but I gave our discount clerk an extra caution about this man's paper, as I did not feel justified in refusing the man's business, although I felt he was not the kind I preferred to deal with. I was not going to treat him differently from other customers, but was going to be a little extra particular. * * *

NEED OF AN ELASTIC CREDIT CURRENCY.

While I believe none of us would for a moment return to the old 'wildcat' State bank notes or countenance any form of currency any less sound than our present National bank note, which is good everywhere, our banking system will not, in my opinion, be what it ought to be and will not enable us to serve to the best advantage our people generally, including our farmers, until we can issue an elastic currency based on credit. Such a currency under proper restrictions could, I believe, be made sound, and be issued, when needed to move our crops, and if properly taxed, would be redeemed under easier conditions, to be reissued when again required."

Secretary and Treasurer John M. Miller, Jr., presented his annual report, in the course of which he said:

"The year past has been a successful one for your association and finds us at our third convention with a membership of seventy-one banks, representing over seventy per cent. in number and over eighty-five per cent. in capital and profits of the banks of our State.

It may be interesting to you to know the proportion of the State banks, National banks and private bankers composing our membership. Out of forty-nine State banks we have thirty-seven members of the association, equal to seventy-five per cent.; of the twenty-nine National banks we have twenty-three members on our roll, making seventy-nine per cent., and of private banks and collection agencies we have eleven members, or forty-eight per cent."

K. P. Battle made an address relating to the history of the Bank of North Carolina, of which he is the only surviving director. His address was replete with information in regard to the banking history of the State. In speaking of the proportion of gold and silver held by the bank, he said:

"Another fact I note is that though bimetallism was the law, gold was substantially the metal used, the silver being evidently only for small change. In November, 1859, there was gold, $683,842; silver, $13,148; gold, fifty-two to one. The largest proportion of silver prior to the war was one to twenty-five."

An address on "Banking in North Carolina in 1860–1899," was given by W. H. S. Burgwyn, who said in part:

BANKING IN NORTH CAROLINA IN 1860–1899 CONTRASTED.—ADDRESS OF W. H. S. BURGWYN.

"From the report of the public Treasurer of North Carolina, contained in legislative document, 1860–61, will be found:

Condition of State banks in 1860:

Total—26 banks and branches; specie, $1,759,124; loans and discounts, $14,483,537; capital, $10,408,470; bank notes outstanding, $7,167,675; deposits, $1,836,287.

Now, let us compare this statement with statement showing condition of National banks in North Carolina (April 5, 1899), and of the State, private and Savings banks from report of the State Treasurer, made September 20, 1898:

Total—100 banks, State, private, Savings and National; cash on hand, $1,729,186; loans and discounts, $14,998,823; capital, $5,326,597; bank notes outstanding, $888,212; deposits, $13,586,978.

From an analysis of these two statements it appears:

1. That the sixteen State banks and twenty-six branches had more specie, that is gold and silver, on deposit in 1860 than the one hundred National, State, private and Savings banks had on deposit in 1898 of all kinds of money, including gold and silver.

2. That the loans in 1860 were about what they are to-day.

3. That the banking capital in 1860 was greater by three millions than it is to-day.

4. That the State bank-note circulation in 1860 was more than eight times greater than the national circulation is to-day; and a clear gain to the money in circulation by the difference between the coin on hand and the note issues based on it—about five and a half millions. Whereas the $888,212 of National bank notes in circulation to-day in North Carolina is a net loss of money to the State of over $250,000.

5. That the banks' deposits to-day are seven and a half times greater than 1860. This fact proves that in 1860 the money the people had was in active circulation among them, and bank checks not in such general use as at present.

The above statement gives more surprising results, if we compare the banking facilities certain cities and towns in North Carolina enjoyed in 1860, and do not at present have at all, or if at all only in lessened amounts.

Statement showing amount of State bank circulation in 1860 and National bank circulation in 1899:

CITY OR TOWN.	*State bank circulation, 1860.*	*National bank circulation, 1898.*
Fayetteville	$1,029,075	None.
Yanceyville	390,908	None.
Windsor	311,963	None.
Tarboro	257,840	None.
Lexington	255,825	None.
Milton	199,353	None.
Morganton	177,508	None.
Murphy	100,330	None.
Wilmington	1,038,799	126,000
Washington	671,488	11,250
Charlotte	646,568	162,620
Salem	607,662	66,350
Asheville	568,641	22,500
Wadesboro	557,185	22,500
Salisbury	376,953	11,250
Newbern	371,071	22,500
Elizabeth City	226,842	11,250
Greensboro	171,143	17,990
Raleigh	154,520	35,670

It appears fom the above statement that eight towns and cities in the State had a bank-note circulation in 1860 amounting to $2,722,802, and to-day have not a dollar of any bank circulation. That the eleven other towns and cities had a bank-note circulation in 1860 amounting to $5,390,972, and have a National bank circulation of only $506,880 to-day, less than one-tenth as much; but as previously remarked it costs more lawful money to buy the bonds on which the National bank-note circulation is issued than there is received back again in National bank notes. Whereas, the old State bank-note issue was on an average a four-fold addition to the money in circulation. In Virginia the banks had the right to issue six dollars of notes for every dollar of coin on deposit. This ante-bellum State bank circulation was a stay-at-home currency.

It was not drained toward the money centres. There was never any complaint before the war that this kind of currency gravitated to New York, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

It generally came back to its home more quickly than the parent institution wanted it back. No piece of information could be more annoying to the ante-bellum banker than the news that a stranger was in town with a suspicious looking carpet-bag in his hand; for it generally contained a bag full of notes of his bank for redemption, for which the ubiquitous stranger demanded gold or silver or New York exchange at a premium.

The Democratic platform of 1892, on which Mr. Cleveland was elected and a Democratic majority in both houses of Congress secured, declared for the repeal of this tax on State bank notes; and the Legislature of North Carolina, at its session immediately following, passed a general banking law to go into effect so soon as this tax should be repealed.

The North Carolina banking law was pronounced by the New York 'Journal of Commerce' as one of the best that had been enacted by any State; and that it provided for a bank circulation which met the requirement of elasticity as well as security.

Before the war of 1860 it never occurred to a borrower in North Carolina to seek financial accommodations outside of his State. If his enterprise was a proper one, he had no difficulty in getting all the money he needed from the banks of his State; and he was never pressed for its payment to his injury or ruin.

We must return to such conditions if we are to have the full measure of chance in the race for internal development and industrial supremacy."

The following paper in regard to the new bankruptcy law was read by Col. J. W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh:

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.—PAPER BY COL. J. W. HINSDALE, OF RALEIGH.

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the North Carolina Bankers' Association—I thank you for affording me the privilege of addressing you upon the subject of the bankruptcy law, to which I have devoted much study. Of course, in my necessarily limited time, I can discuss only its more salient features.

When a person is unable to pay his debts in full, the law of civilized countries adopts some means of satisfying the creditors, as far as they can be satisfied, out of the debtor's estate, and relieving the debtor himself from pressure which, by his own efforts, he would not be likely to overcome. The debtor having been declared a bankrupt, his property vests in a trustee, for the purpose of being ratably divided among his creditors, and thereupon starts a new man, entirely relieved from the obligations thus partially satisfied.

The law has for its purpose:

1. To relieve an insolvent debtor from the embarrassment of debt.
2. To prevent preferences by an insolvent.
3. To prevent general assignment by any one.
4. To equitably, economically and speedily administer the estate of the bankrupt.

This law is more liberal to the unfortunate debtor than any of its predecessors, except the act of 1841.

Any one, but a corporation, may become a voluntary bankrupt, without reference to the amount which he owes.

Before its enactment, it was lawful in North Carolina for an insolvent debtor to create preferences among his creditors, either by the payment of favored claims with money, or by the confession of judgments, or by permitting his property to be attached, or by conveyance of property. The debtor was thus permitted to discriminate between equally meritorious creditors. Under this license, it was not uncommon for a debtor to lay in a stock of goods, purchased from a foreign merchant on a credit, for the purpose of paying his home creditors in full; and not unfrequently fictitious claims in favor of 'his cousins and his sisters and his aunts' would figure among the preferences. When one braces himself up to the perpetration of such a fraud, he is generally prepared to support it with the necessary perjury, in consequence of which there resulted frequent failures of justice in the courts. The Bankruptcy Act remedies this crying evil.

Under the act of 1898 an insolvent debtor may be forced into bankruptcy upon the following grounds:

1. A transfer or concealment of property with the intent to defraud.

This was unlawful under the statutes of Elizabeth, and the property conveyed in fraud could be recovered by creditors without the aid of a bankruptcy law.

2. Transfer of property while insolvent with intent to prefer.

Such preference of one creditor over another by an insolvent person may be avoided, and the property so transferred recovered, by the trustee of the bankrupt. It has been supposed by some that the preference must be effected by the conveyance of specific property, as by a mortgage or deed of trust in order for it to be liable to avoidance. But the payment of money to a creditor with intent to prefer is a 'transfer of property,' as money is unquestionably 'property.' The preference is as pronounced in one case as in the other. The bankrupt law will not permit itself to be evaded by allowing an insolvent debtor to convert his property into money and then make a preference with the money. Such payment must be made at the risk of a subsequent recovery from the creditor accepting the preference by the trustee. If the creditor does have reasonable cause to believe that his debtor is insolvent, the acceptance or a payment, in the usual course of dealing, although in itself a preference, cannot be attacked by the subsequently appointed trustee.

Banks and bankers have been more fortunate than any other class, in the matter of obtaining preferences. It is seldom that an assignment for the benefit of creditors is made but that the assignor's indebtedness to the bank is not put into the first class. This comes about in two ways. The borrower, if in a failing condition, always assures the bank that in case of trouble he will provide for its debt; secondly, it is only natural that the borrower shall in this way protect his friend, who has kindly endorsed for him, and who will be called upon to pay, unless he shall thus protect him. The consequence is, that it not infrequently happens that goods which a foreign creditor has sold, are diverted from the payment of his claims, to those of the bank and other home creditors. This is vicious in principle. Equality is equity, and all of an insolvent's debts are in the eye of the law equally meritorious. It is not surprising that a banker should look with disfavor upon a law which deprives him of this great advantage. But the practice of relying upon his customer to give him a preference in the event of failure is a precarious one, and is not, and never has been, conducive to safe banking. The result of the change under this law will be that the customer will be able to borrow only when he can give undoubted security, and he will not be so apt to take chances at the expense of his creditors. He will be more conservative in his methods. The banker will come to rely upon his property instead of his promises, and the result will be that when a debtor finds himself in failing circumstances he will not be able to continue his operations upon the capital of others, but will make a speedy settlement through the bankruptcy court and commence again with a clean sheet. The banker and the debtor will both be benefited by the more healthy condition of things which must ensue.

3. Suffering, while insolvent, any creditor to obtain a preference through legal proceedings, and not vacating or discharging the same, at least five days before a sale or final disposition of any property so affected.

The reward of diligence is thus taken away and the principle of equality substituted. The wild scramble of creditors to get in first will be a thing of the past. They can and they must be more deliberate, knowing that a preference acquired by assignment, deed of trust or attachment, will not avail them. A debtor in failing circumstances can now commune with his creditors upon the subject of compromise without precipitating an avalanche of suits upon him, and an unreasonable creditor is comparatively harmless.

4. The making of a general assignment for the benefit of creditors.

5. An admission in writing of his inability to pay his debts and his willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt.

Where the debtor in a proper manner raises issues of fact as to the act of bankruptcy, or insolvency, upon timely demand, he is entitled to a trial by jury.

One of the most radical differences between the act of 1867 and 1898 is the use of the term 'insolvent.' Under the former act a person was insolvent when he was unable in the usual course of business to pay his debts as they became due. And the suspension of payment of commercial paper by a banker, merchant or trader for fourteen days was in itself an act of bankruptcy. Under the Bankruptcy Act of 1898, the permanent suspension of commercial paper is no ground to support a petition in bankruptcy. And a person is insolvent only 'whenever the aggregate of his property, exclusive of any property which he may have conveyed, with intent to defraud his creditors, shall not at a fair valuation, be sufficient in amount to pay his debts.'

Here trouble may be anticipated. By what standard shall the value of the property be estimated? By what rule shall it be valued? Must it not be with reference to its paying capacity, its availability to satisfy the claims of creditors? Its true available value is its

market value, or what it will bring at auction for cash after full advertisement. By any other rule, the value of a debtor's property will be vague and indefinite, and in most cases beyond the knowledge of any creditor, and subject to the varying opinion of biased experts, selected for the occasion. * * *

It is thought by some that the bankrupt law requires all suits by the trustee for the enforcement of his rights and for the preservation of the bankrupt's property to be brought in the State courts, and this supposed requirement has been severely criticised. In these courts, the juries nearly always are subject to local influence. The Federal courts, on the contrary, are instituted to protect non-residents against local prejudices. Creditors are generally non-residents, and the trustee is their representative. Upon general principles, to a Federal court ought to be committed the administration of a Federal statute, with which it is presumably more familiar. This is necessary to a uniform construction and enforcement of the law.

I hardly think, however, that this interpretation of the bankruptcy law is correct. It has been held in an able opinion in *Carter, trustee* vs. *Hobbs, et al.* (1 National Bankruptcy News, 191), that United States courts are not divested of jurisdiction over suits by a trustee to set aside fraudulent conveyances.

The jurisdiction of the district court, as distinguished from the circuit court of the United States, over actions by trustees for the collection of debts has been sustained in the recent case of *In re Stevers* (91 Fed. Rep., 366), where it is held in an elaborate and able opinion that:

'District courts of the United States as courts of bankruptcy have jurisdiction to entertain and determine all suits brought by trustees in bankruptcy, which are necessary for collecting, reducing to money, and distributing the estates of bankrupts, and for determining controversies in relation thereto, except such as are otherwise provided for in the Bankruptcy Act. Section 23 (b) of that act providing that 'suits by the trustee shall only be brought or prosecuted in the courts where the bankrupt might have brought or prosecuted them, if proceedings in bankruptcy had not been instituted,' is a limitation upon the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States and does not affect the jurisdiction in bankruptcy conferred upon the district courts by other clauses of the act.'

Another interesting question will arise in respect to the sale by the trustee of encumbered property, free from the encumbrance.

The power of the district court, sitting as a court of bankruptcy, to order such sale is well settled. The case of *Carter* vs. *Hobbs, supra*, fully sustains this position, as do the authorities cited in an able and exhaustive brief of *Bloodgood, Kemper* vs. *Bloodgood*, published on page 234 of the National Bankruptcy Register. That court will direct the trustees to so sell whenever it is made to appear that it is to the interest of the bankrupt's estate that the bankruptcy court should interfere, as by showing that the expenses of administering the trust would be diminished by such interference and the bankrupt's estate thus relieved from the burden of perhaps a larger claim for a balance that may be due over and above the amount realized by assignees and Receivers, including costs and expenses incident to their procedure. It has been repeatedly held under the act of 1898 that the bankruptcy court may enjoin such proceedings in a State court.

The act is the most liberal to the debtor upon the subject of discharge. No other civilized nation gives the debtor his discharge without the consent of a single creditor and without the payment of a single cent in dividends. The act provides only two grounds upon which a creditor can object to the discharge; first, that the debtor has committed an indictable offense in making false statements in his schedules of property and creditors; or, second, that he has with fraudulent intent destroyed, concealed or failed to keep books of account from which his true condition might be ascertained. No other fraud or misconduct antedating the petition in bankruptcy can affect this question.

The Bankruptcy Act provides that a discharge in bankruptcy shall release a bankrupt from all of his provable debts except such as (1) are due as a tax levied by the United States, the State, country, district or municipality in which he resides; (2) are judgments in actions for frauds, or obtaining property by false pretenses or false representations, or for wilful and malicious injuries to the person or property of another; (3) have not been duly scheduled in time for proof and allowance, with the name of the creditor if known to the bankrupt, unless such creditor had notice or actual knowledge of the proceedings in bankruptcy; or (4) were created by his fraud, embezzlement, misappropriation or defalcation while acting as an officer or in any fiduciary capacity.

It will be observed that it is necessary to schedule a full list of his creditors. A bankrupt in another State the other day made perhaps a fuller and more complete list of his debts than any man on record. He concluded his list of liabilities thus: 'My further debts include one general debt due to all my creditors. To one and all I owe an apology.' His other debts will never be liquidated. This debt, however, was paid in full.

The act is too generous to dishonest debtors. A debtor who has acted fraudulently

should be denied his discharge. A debtor who is insolvent owes it to his creditors to at once surrender them his property. The longer he delays the smaller grows his estate, and the less he is able to pay. The temptation to speculate or gamble with their money is great. He may risk all he has upon the turn of a card, or the chances of the stock market. If he wins, well and good. If he loses, it is at his creditor's expense, he goes into bankruptcy and in a month receives his discharge. Heads I win, tails you lose! Besides his creditors have the satisfaction of knowing that he used his best skill in the game of chance to which he resorted for their benefit, and in which he was so unfortunate."

J. A. Stone, Cashier of the Pilot Bank and Trust Co., Pilot Mountain, suggested the establishment of a general depository for Southern banks, also of a clearing-house for handling country collections.

Chas. N. Evans, Cashier of the Bank of Reidsville, spoke interestingly in regard to "The Country Banker."

During the convention a number of entertainments were given the visiting bankers by the bankers and other citizens of Raleigh.

Officers elected are as given below:

President—Joseph G. Brown, President Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh.

First Viee-President—J. P. Sawyer, President Battery Park Bank, Asheville.

Second Vice-President—Geo. W. Montcastle, President Bank of Lexington.

Third Vice-President—W. T. Old, Cashier First National Bank, Elizabeth City.

Secretary and Treasurer—John M. Miller, Jr., Cashier Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Charlotte.

Executive Committee—F. H. Fries, President Wachovia Loan and Trust Co., Winston; T. W. Dewey, Cashier Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Newbern; J. Elwood Cox, President Commercial National Bank, High Point; H. W. Lilly, President Bank of Fayetteville.

Delegates to American Bankers' Association—F. H. Fries, President Wachovia Loan and Trust Co., Winston; John F. Wily, Cashier Fidelity Bank, Durham.

WEST VIRGINIA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual convention of the West Virginia Bankers' Association was held at Huntington, June 7 and 8. President E. M. Gilkeson, in his annual address, referred to the great good the banks could do by refusing to make loans on the securities offered by fraudulently-capitalized trusts, and thought that organizations of this sort should be severely handled by the banks.

Secretary J. F. Bedell, Assistant Cashier of the Kanawha National Bank, Charleston, read his annual report. There was a gain of seventeen in the membership in the past year.

J. Wm. Gilkeson, Cashier of the South Branch Valley Bank, Moorefield, spoke on "Our Currency," favoring reform along well-approved lines.

Hon. George E. Price, of Charleston, discussed "The Federal Bankruptcy Law."

Hon. Z. T. Vinson, of Huntington, who had prepared a paper on "Trusts," was not able to be present. The paper which he had prepared, however, was a thoughtful consideration of the subject, and showed both the advantages and possible evils of great combinations of capital. He referred especially to the great strides this country had made in recent years in manufacturing, having largely taken possession of the home market besides making important gains in the exportation of many lines of manufactured products.

Hon. W. A. MacCorkle, of Charleston, fully described the resources of West Virginia, which he said are still largely undeveloped.

The officers proposed by the committee on nominations, and elected, were:

President—L. E. Sands, Cashier National Exchange Bank, Wheeling.

Vice-Presidents—L. S. Hornor, Assistant Cashier Traders' National Bank, Clarksburg; C. E. Jolliffe, Cashier Exchange Bank, of Mannington; Edwin Mann, President First National Bank, Bluefield; J. L. Caldwell, President First National Bank, Huntington.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. F. Bedell, Assistant Cashier Kanawha National Bank, Charleston.

Delegate to American Bankers' Association—J. Wm. Gilkeson, Cashier South Branch Valley National Bank, Moorefield; alternate, H. H. Moss, Cashier First National Bank, Parkersburg.

Among the entertainments provided by the bankers and other citizens of Huntington were a visit to the various industrial establishments, and a reception at the residence of F. B. Enslow, Vice-President of the Huntington National Bank. There was also a banquet at the Florentine Hotel, one of the toasts being "The New York Bankers and Their Exactions."

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 5, 6 and 7. The business meetings will be held in the new Chamber of Commerce building.

OHIO BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual convention of the Ohio Bankers' Association will be held at Columbus, Wednesday and Thursday, October 11 and 12.

MARYLAND BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

This year's convention of the Maryland Bankers' Association, which is the fourth yearly meeting of the organization, will be held at Ocean City, Thursday and Friday, July 20 and 21.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

D. S. Kloss, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, informs the MAGAZINE that the convention will meet at Scranton this year on October 17 and 18.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The total stock of money in the country on July 1 was $2,205,771,000, a decrease of $10,000,000 since June 1, which loss is entirely represented in the decrease in gold, changes in other kinds of money offsetting each other.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*May 1, 1899.*	*June 1, 1899.*	*July 1, 1899.*
Gold coin	$807,451,124	$859,232,751	$863,741,252	$855,583,055
Gold bullion	142,074,889	120,829,945	121,742,353	119,870,884
Silver dollars	470,244,857	476,827,158	479,041,158	480,251,231
Silver bullion	92,192,207	87,916,328	85,909,876	85,288,249
Subsidiary silver	76,587,161	76,710,825	76,638,335	76,746,179
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	243,817,870	242,796,708	242,146,789	241,350,871
Total	$2,179,049,124	$2,210,994,731	$2,215,900,779	$2,205,771,485

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

OPEN LETTERS FROM BANKERS.

AN INTERCHANGE OF OPINION BY READERS OF THE MAGAZINE.

CHARGES FOR COUNTRY CHECK COLLECTIONS SHOULD BE MAINTAINED.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR:—With July 1 expires the three months' trial of the new regulations of the New York Clearing-House regarding country checks. No doubt strenuous efforts will be made by some of the interested parties to have the regulations revoked, but it is to be sincerely hoped that no such action will be taken. Let the associated banks stand firm in the position they have taken.

To the unprejudiced observer it would seem that much has been accomplished in this short time in the correction of an evil that has had many years of growth.

If I buy an engine in New York for delivery in Chicago, a definite contract is made at the time, whether it is f. o. b. in New York or freight paid to Chicago. When payment is to be made for this same engine, is it not reasonable that a definite contract should be made covering the "freight" on the money that is used in the transaction? When no contract is made, is it reasonable that some party should bear the loss who has no share in the profits of the sale?

This, we take it, is a fair statement of the much-discussed country check problem—a shoving on to some other fellow of the burdens we should carry ourselves and that we can legitimately include in the cost of the transaction.

A careful analysis of the criticisms made against the New York Clearing-House for its action shows that such criticisms are governed by sectional or personal selfishness. The broad question as to what is right seems to be very generally ignored.

It was not to be expected that a custom of so many years growth and of such very general convenience and, in most cases, of direct saving, could be uprooted without a tremendous outcry and protest. The louder the outcry and protest the more proof of the existence of the evil and of necessity for action. The longer the remedy is postponed the greater the pain and louder the howl of the patient.

Many plans have been suggested looking to the abatement or alleviation of the trouble, but none have come under the observation of the writer that seem to be perfect in all their details.

If the Postoffice Department or express companies contract to pay a certain amount at a certain place they charge a stipulated fee for doing it.

Why should not a bank do the same?

The fact that the bank has on deposit for a longer or shorter period a certain sum of money has of late years placed it in a false position. If the money is to be left a fixed time so that the bank can safely loan the same and derive a benefit from it, then let a stated amount of interest be paid based upon a safe margin of profit. But do not let that temporary deposit be the cause of the bank giving free exchange, free special check books, free revenue stamps and free collection in many cases. A foolish competition in business often leads to serious inroads in profits. One should be just before he is generous.

After thirty years' experience as a banker, the writer makes the broad claim that the responsibility assumed by a bank for the *prompt payment on demand* of a deposit or any part thereof, and the safe custody of it until called for, balances, *in full*, any claim the depositor may have for favors rendered—nay, more, unless the account would average a balance of least $100, a monthly charge by the bank would be justifiable.

No bank would consent to have uncertified checks charged to their New York account, for the simple reason that they would thereby lose control of their balance, and confusion worse confounded would result.

The true solution of the problem is to apply the golden rule and "pay others as you would be paid."

If, for any reason, you wish to send your own beautiful check in payment of any bill, take it to your bank and have it *certified* and stamped payable at some bank in the city it is sent to or at some bank in New York city. We must all recognize that New York is the financial center of this country, as London is that of Great Britain, and for that reason New York exchange will always be most desirable. The most convenient course for the majority, however, would be to purchase drafts from their bank, payable to their own order, and make the proper endorsement when remitting. By so doing the person receiving the

draft gets the full amount of his bill, and by the endorsement will know to whom to give the proper credit and thus avoid vexatious mistakes.

This done, the bank assumes the responsibility of paying the proper amount to the proper party and in either case, whether certified check or regular bank draft is used, do not forget that the bank is as much entitled to a proper recompense as the Post Office Department or express company. If this plan was made the fixed rule of every one the country check problem would be solved. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and every other large business center is just as much interested in this question as is New York, and the bankers of each of those cities *know* full well that New York has taken the proper action, but popular clamor and a seeming temporary advantage have benumbed them, and in place of hearty co-operation they are giving harassing annoyance.

All honor to St. Louis for being the first large city to publicly face this crying evil.

Now let us reverse the glass and consider the question of collections sent to the country bankers.

The same drastic course should be taken with these. Let no collection received by a bank be entered on its books unless accompanied by ten cents in stamps, to cover expenses of return in case of refusal. In case of payment, let a charge of one-quarter of one per cent. be made, with a minimum of twenty-five cents, allowing a credit for the ten cents sent with the item.

In this way the country banker would be shielded from an injustice that to him is just as rank, in proportion, as the country check is to the city banker.

If the great brotherhood of business men will think calmly and act wisely, all these questions will soon be solved and another impetus given to the general prosperity now existing in our beloved country. F. D. KITCHEL.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio.

THE COLLECTION OF COUNTRY CHECKS FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A COUNTRY BANK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR:—I notice an editorial in the May issue of your MAGAZINE, regarding the collection of country checks, in which you say:

"It seems most reasonable that the expense of collecting these checks should be borne by the banks on which they are drawn, as these banks are the ones that received the benefit of the delay in the presentation of the checks for payment."

I wish to take issue with you on that conclusion, which I do not believe to be warranted by the facts in the case. It would seem to me that the party to stand the cost of collecting the country check should be one of two persons, viz., either the drawer of the check or the depositor thereof. They are the persons benefited by the transaction. The drawer of the check reaps his benefit in a convenient way of settling his account, for the payment of which he holds a receipt as soon as his check is returned. The depositor of the check, I take it, has sold his goods at a fair profit, and should not cavil at a reasonable collection charge. If he collected the account by draft he would certainly have to pay collection charges; probably more than if the account were settled by check. Either of these parties is amply able to stand the charge by reason of the benefit received.

The delay you speak of in the presentation of checks by reason of their circulation, is a benefit all banks enjoy, in New York city as well as elsewhere; and I believe it to be just as logical to advocate that the city bank should pay collection charges because they have the benefit of the deposit, as to advocate that the country bank should pay charges by reason of delay in presentation.

What I gather from your editorial is that in your opinion the country banks should keep money in New York city for the purpose of paying at par such checks as might be deposited in the banks there. I do not think you will ever get the country banker to agree with you in that. He regards his exchange account as a legitimate source of income, and will certainly not part from it lightly.

Then, too, the country bank sometimes has to ship currency to New York, and the express charges are not moderate by any means. Or they sometimes have to transfer funds to New York from some other account, and if New York exchange happens to be at a premium the transfer costs money. So that the New York balance of the country bank may, and quite often does, represent an actual outlay of money.

As far as the bank with which I am connected is concerned, we expect to, and now are, charging our customers for New York exchange. We have had some of our customers come to us and say that such a firm insisted on them sending a New York draft in settlement of account. We reply that if we furnish them with New York exchange we will have to charge them our regular rate; usually explaining the question to them and stating that we do not feel that we should furnish the exchange free. They usually send their personal check, sometimes saying to us that they will not buy from people who cannot use their personal or firm check at par.

I agree with you in saying "the action of the New York Clearing-House banks is, however, right from their standpoint." I do not believe it right for them to pay the charges, but neither do I think it right for the country banks to be asked to pay their checks in New York exchange without charge. ROBT. L. ARCHER,

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 3, 1899. *Asst. Cashier First National Bank.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—The dissolution of the firm of Moore & Schley as the result of the death of the senior partner, John G. Moore, is announced, but business will be continued under the same name by three of the surviving partners.

—On June 22 the stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Co. voted to increase the paid-up capital and surplus from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. Preliminary to this action, and in order that the old and new shareholders might stand on the same footing, a dividend of $85 per share was declared, representing the earnings for the past sixteen months.

—It is expected that the Colonial Bank will open two new branches in a few months.

—Edmund D. Fisher, for ten years with the Brooklyn Trust Co., has been appointed Secretary of the new Flatbush Trust Co., Brooklyn.

—The organization of the International Banking and Trust Company has been completed by the election of the following officers: President, Stewart Browne; Vice-President, Joseph T. Low; Vice-President, W. H. Chesebrough; Secretaries, John B. Duer, T. H. Froehlich; Assistant Secretary, M. F. Walsh.

—The organization of the Trust Company of America, of which Ashbel P. Fitch is President, has been completed. William H. Leupp, Second Vice-President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, has resigned that position and will take a place with the Trust Company of America as the working Vice-President. Lawrence O. Murray, the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, has resigned that place to become trust officer of the new company. Raymond J. Chatry, Assistant Secretary of the Metropolitan Trust Company, will be the Secretary. A. L. Banister of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be the Treasurer, and W. Hunt Hall, from the Central Trust Company, will be the Assistant Treasurer.

—Hon. A. B. Hepburn, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, returned recently from a trip to Europe, where he went for rest and recreation. In speaking of the estimate placed upon the present situation of the country as viewed by European financiers, he said:

"With the financial strength and resources of the country so strongly evidenced by the international trade balance in our favor; with our military and naval prestige evidenced by the results of our recent war; and fortified by the possession of our new territorial acquisitions, all Europe looks upon the United States as the most formidable rival in the commercial marts of the world in the future."

—On July 3 the New York Custom House property was sold by the Government to the National City Bank for $3,265,000. As the Government will continue to occupy the building for perhaps two years or more, there will be no present change in the existing location of the City Bank. Ultimately it will either use the building or put up a new one, as may be determined in the future.

—Protests against the rule of the New York Clearing-House in regard to charges on the collection of out-of-town checks have been made by the banks of a number of cities in New Jersey. It is alleged that there is an unjust discrimination in the matter. No action has yet been taken looking to a modification or abrogation of the rule.

—The forty-first annual report of the Chamber of Commerce recently issued, contains the following on the currency question:

"The continuation throughout the year of a so-called 'favorable' balance of trade brought about net imports of gold amounting to more than $140,000,000. Partly owing to the sale of $200,000,000 of bonds for war purposes, a considerable portion of this gold found its way into the United States Treasury—the net gold in the Treasury rising from $161,000,000 in January, 1898, to $246,000,000 at the end of December. Confidence being complete that our paper currency was to be maintained upon a parity with gold, the use of gold coin in payments to the Treasury was agained resumed. Gold payments for customs duties at New York, which in the latter months of 1897 had risen from nothing to nearly ten per cent. of the total, have, for

the six months ending April 30, 1899, amounted to more than eighty per cent. of the entire receipts for customs at this port. The abundance of gold in the Treasury has made the Government's task of maintaining the parity of all our currency an easy one, and makes the present an opportune time for such reform in our currency laws as may serve to lighten the task when less favorable conditions arise."

—The semi-annual dividend of the Chase National Bank, declared payable on July 1, was six per cent., instead of five per cent. as heretofore.

—Messrs. Farson, Leach & Co. were recently awarded city bonds to the amount of $10,025,000, their bid of 109.45 being the highest received.

—The well-known banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. is to be reorganized as a trust company. Hon. Levi P. Morton, former Vice-President of the United States, ex-Governor of the State of New York, and ex-Minister to France, will be chairman of the board of directors. The complete official announcement of the reorganization is as follows:

"The trust company which is to continue the business of Morton, Bliss & Co. is to be named the Morton Trust Company, in honor of Hon. Levi P. Morton, the founder of the house. Mr. Morton will be chairman of the board of directors. The cash capital of the company will be $1,000,000, with a reserve fund of $1,500,000. The directors will be James W. Alexander, President Equitable Life Assurance Society; John Jacob Astor; George F. Baker, President First National Bank; Edward J. Berwind, President Berwind-White Coal Mining Company; Frederic Cromwell, Treasurer Mutual Life Insurance Company; Henry M. Flagler, Vice-President Standard Oil Company; G. G. Haven; Jos. C. Hendrix, President National Union Bank; Abram S. Hewitt, of Cooper, Hewitt & Co; James N. Jarvie, of Arbuckle Brothers; Augustus D. Juilliard; Joseph Larocque, of Shipman, Larocque & Choate; D. O. Mills; Levi P. Morton; R. A. McCurdy, President Mutual Life Insurance Company; W. G. Oakman, President Guaranty Trust Company; John Sloane, of W. & J. Sloane; William C. Whitney, and A. Wolff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The company will succeed to the present offices of the firm, and practically all of the employees of the firm will be taken over by the trust company. The date of the change will be October 1, 1899."

The official announcement made by the firm to its correspondents and customers throughout the world, is to be accompanied by the following personal communication from Mr. Morton:

"Referring to the announcement of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., and the proposed incorporation of the Morton Trust Company, I beg to express to the many friends of the house my personal appreciation of past kindnesses and to solicit their continued favor for the corporation bearing my name.

My object in making this change is to preserve as an inheritance for my children some of the results of a lifetime in the financial world which would otherwise disappear with the final dissolution of the firm. My associates in the trust company will be men of the highest financial and commercial standing. My partner, Mr. George T. Bliss, retires to devote himself to his own and the affairs of his father's estate. Mr. R. J. Cross, withdraws from active business, but his son, Redmond Cross, will remain as Secretary of the company. William Morton Grinnell resumes the practice of law. Mr. Corbiere, our Cashier, becomes Second Vice-President of the trust company. The undersigned will be chairman of the board of directors.

The company will cultivate and if possible improve the pleasant relations which our firm has always maintained with its clients, and will seek the same warm friendships for which I am glad of an occasion to express my lasting gratitude and obligation.

Very respectfully, LEVI P. MORTON."

—The stockholders of the National Bank of North America voted on June 1 in favor of increasing the capital of the bank from $700,000 to $1,000,000. Par value of the shares will hereafter be $100 instead of $70. J. Frederick Sweasy, formerly Assistant Cashier of the Third National Bank, was made an additional Assistant Cashier.

—The Harlem Trust Co., which will be located at Park avenue and 125th street, has been formed with $500,000 capital and the same amount of paid-in surplus.

—About August 15 the Greater New York Savings Bank will remove from Seventh avenue and First street, Brooklyn, to Fifth avenue and Twelfth street.

—W. M. Van Norden, son of President Van Norden, has been appointed Assistant Cashier of the National Bank of North America, to succeed Heman Dowd, elected Vice-President.

—Bertram Cruger, lately connected with the well-known firm of Moore & Schley, is now Assistant Secretary of the Metropolitan Trust Co.

—Col. Heman Dowd, Assistant Cashier of the National Bank of North America, has been elected Vice-President of the North American Trust Co., and the resignation of Samuel M. Jarvis and Roland R. Conklin as Vice-Presidents has been accepted.

—On June 20, at a meeting of the directors of the North Side Bank, Brooklyn, Claus Doscher resigned as President and was succeeded by Thomas W. Kiley, a director of the bank. C. H. Tiebout, the Vice-President, also resigned and was succeeded by Cashier Chas. A. Sackett. Both Mr. Doscher and Mr. Tiebout remain as directors of the bank and as members of the executive committee.

—At a meeting of the directors of the United States Mortgage and Trust Co., June 22, Arthur Turnbull, Treasurer, was elected Third Vice-President, and Clark Williams succeeded him as Treasurer. Calvin Brewer was made Assistant Treasurer. An increase of $500,000 was made in the surplus, bringing the total up to $2,000,000.

—Lawrence O. Murray, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency will resign to become Trust Officer for the new Trust Co. of America.

—Richard Delafield, Vice-President of the National Park Bank, and prominently connected with the active mercantile interests of the city, was recently elected Vice-President of the Colonial Trust Co., to succeed the late Hon. Roswell P. Flower. Mr. Delafield's financial sagacity has been of great value to the National Park Bank, and he will also prove a strong addition to the management of the Colonial Trust Co., an institution whose deposits have grown in eighteen months from $500,000 to nearly $18,000,000. In assuming his new duties Mr. Delafield will not become any the less active in the management of the National Park Bank.

—James P. Dill has been added to the board of directors of the North American Trust Company.

—Messrs. Poor & Greenough, of this city and Boston, announce a change of style to H. W. Poor & Co.

—Alfred R. Pick and Edwin C. Philbrick have been admitted as members of the firm of Hallgarten & Co.

—David H. Valentine, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and D. W. McWilliams, of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, were recently elected directors of the Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn, to fill vacancies. George W. White was re-elected President.

—James N. Jarvie, of the coffee and sugar house of Messrs. Arbuckle Bros., Augustus Juilliard, of A. D. Juilliard & Co., George G. Haven, and Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank, were recently elected directors of the National Bank of Commerce. Messrs. Jarvie, Juilliard and Haven are trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. There have been unconfirmed rumors lately of the prospective consolidation of the National Bank of Commerce and the National Union Bank.

—The shareholders of the Franklin National Bank voted on July 10 to put the bank in liquidation on August 1.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

A Cashier Promoted.—At a meeting of the directors of the Ware (Mass.) National Bank, June 5, Henry K. Hyde, for nine years Cashier of the bank, was elected President to succeed the late William S. Hyde.

Lynn, Mass.—Benjamin V. French, Cashier of the National City Bank since its organization as a State bank in 1854, has resigned and has been succeeded by Frank E. Bruce, for several years Assistant Cashier.

New Haven, Conn.—Extensive improvements and additions are being made in the banking rooms of the City Bank. A fourteen-foot addition is to be built on to the rear, to provide a directors' room, and the present banking-room is to be entirely remodeled. New vault facilities will also be provided.

Boston.—Charles L. Burrill, who has been connected with the Second National Bank for some time as a clerk, was appointed an Assistant Cashier of the bank at a meeting of the directors on June 15.

—There has been considerable opposition to the new clearing-house plan adopted here, and it is said that if this opposition is continued on the part of the country banks, the banks of this city may decide to put in force rules similar to those now in operation in New York.

—A new system of clearings, adopted by agreement between nearly all the banks outside of Boston, whereby the Boston Clearing-House becomes the agent in making collections and payments for the outside banks, went into effect June 8.

—On June 22 a thief went into the Metropolitan National Bank and put his hand through the partition in front of the paying teller and took a package containing $10,000 in bills. He boarded a train for New York, and on arriving there was captured and the money all recovered.

Providence, R. I.—A proposition to place the Globe National Bank in liquidation will be submitted to the shareholders. Its capital is not impaired, and the surplus and profits amount to over $100,000, but the bank cannot find profitable employment for its funds, and hence the decision to liquidate.

—At a special meeting of the shareholders of the American National Bank, June 6, it was decided to reduce the capital from $1,437,600 to $1,000,000.

Hartford, Conn.—At a meeting of the representative bankers held here June 18 it was decided to inaugurate throughout the State a more frequent settlement of country bank checks, and the secretary of the Connecticut Bankers' Association was authorized to prepare a list of all banks which were willing to enter an agreement for weekly or even more frequent settlements under the understanding that banks entering upon such an agreement should not be charged for collections.

Bank to Resume.—The Colebrook (N. H.) National Bank, heretofore in the hands of a Receiver, has been declared solvent and permitted to open for business.

MIDDLE STATES.

Philadelphia.—On July 1 announcement was made that the Merchants' National Bank had absorbed the National Bank of Commerce, paying $55 a share for a majority of the stock. The Bank of Commerce was organized in 1845, and became a National bank in 1863. It had never missed paying a dividend, and has always stood high. The Merchants' National is third among the city banks in reference to the volume of deposits, and first in proportion of deposits to capital and surplus.

—It is announced that the capital of the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co. will be increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, and that the surplus will be raised to $5,000,000, which, with the undvided profits, will make a total of $7,125,000. Present stockholders are to have the privilege of taking the new issue at $350 per share.

Newark, N. J.—The Union Trust Co. is a new institution with $1,000,000 capital, and a large paid-in surplus. The incorporators include many of the best-known capitalists of the country, the Mutual Life Insurance Co. being largely represented.

New Bank Building.—Plans have been prepared for a new two-story stone and iron building for the Farmers' National Bank, Pennsburg, Pa.

Bank in New Quarters.—The Citizens' Bank, Dansville, N. Y., has moved into its newly fitted banking quarters, which are described as being modern and more commodious than those previously occupied, considerable office space having been gained by the improvements made in the bank's building.

A Successful Liquidation.—The Perkiomen Trust Company, at East Greenville, Pa., wound up its affairs recently, and distributed the proceeds to its stockholders. A large number of stockholders were present on the occasion, many of them being farmers whose comfortable circumstances are indicated by the fact that some of them received as much as $30,000.

The trust company has done a large and profitable business. Since 1875 dividends have been paid—six per cent. for twelve successive years, and eight per cent. for the remaining time. The division of accrued profits gave each stockholder $125.02 per share of stock for which he paid $40.

The Perkiomen National Bank, which opened for business January 2, 1899, is practically the successor of the trust company.

Bank Reorganized.—The Exchange Bank, of Holley, N. Y., has been reorganized as a State Bank with $25,000 capital.

Chester, Pa.—Col. James A. G. Campbell was elected President of the Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Co. on June 8, succeeding Henry C. Howard, resigned. He has been connected with the bank since its organization, and was for some time Cashier, and later Vice-President. He organized the Chester Clearing-House in 1893, of which he became Manager. He is interested in other successful business enterprises, and is prominent in military affairs.

—The Cambridge Savings Bank is being organized here on the mutual plan.

Banks Consolidate.—The Chautauqua County Trust Co., Jamestown, N. Y., has absorbed the Jamestown National Bank, retaining Charles M. Dow, President of the latter institution, in the same capacity in the consolidated bank and trust company, and also adding the directors of the National bank to its board. When the Chautauqua County Trust Co. was formed two or three years ago it was by the consolidation of two National banks; and this now makes it the successor of three such organizations.

Baltimore.—At a meeting of the directors of the Citizens' National Bank on June 28 the President, ex-Postmaster-General James A. Gary, resigned on account of impaired health, and was succeeded by Wesley M. Oler, who has been a director of the bank since 1892 and Vice-President for the past two years.

—Since the absorption of the National Farmers and Planters' Bank by the National Mechanics', the latter has increased its dividend rate from four to five per cent. semi-annually.

—The North Baltimore branch of the Provident Savings Bank has purchased property on which it will put up a new building for its use.

—Owing to a controversy with the city authorities as to the rate of taxation to which the National banks are liable, the banks have refused to pay the taxes, and suit has been brought against them for arrearages amounting to $720,000. The banks will appeal to the United States court for relief.

—It is reported that plans are being formed for the consolidation of a number of the trust companies of this city.

—A committee was recently appointed to report on the advisability of establishing an independent clearing-house, clearings now being made through the National Union Bank.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Central Safe Deposit Co. is erecting a fourteen-story office building and has issued $800,000 of first mortgage gold bonds to defray the cost of the enterprise.

Utica, N. Y.—Extensive alterations and improvements are being made in the banking rooms of the First National Bank, giving additional space for the transaction of business and greatly adding to the appearance and convenience of the offices of the bank.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Atlanta, Ga.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the English-American Loan and Trust Co., June 12, W. B. Banigan, of Providence, R. I., was elected President to succeed ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock.

The company commenced business in 1894 with $20,000 capital, which has been increased to $189,400, with $23,000 undivided profits. It does a trust company business, and is the owner of the English-American Loan and Trust Co. building of eleven stories.

The new President is well known in Atlanta, and his election is due to the fact that he recently acquired a large interest in the company, and for the further reason that he is well fitted for the position because of his ability and financial connections.

North Carolina Bank Supervision.—By a law passed at the last session of the North Carolina Legislature the banks of that State are to be placed under the supervision of the North Carolina Corporation Commission, which also has the oversight of transportation companies and building and loan associations. Banks will be required to make reports five times a year on the same dates as the National banks.

Tennessee Bankers' Association.—At a recent meeting of the executive council of this organization an amendment to the constitution was proposed permitting the formation of a State bank section of the association, State and private banks and trust companies to be eligible for membership.

Richmond, Va.—It was recently reported that a movement looking to the consolidation of a number of the banks of this city was under way.

Petersburg, Va.—A new building for the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Co. is approaching completion.

WESTERN STATES.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Louis F. Menage, the managing officer of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Co., which failed in 1893, returned to this city on June 28, and gave himself up to the authorities to answer to an indictment for embezzlement. This was one of the most disastrous and stupendous failures of the panic year, and was due, apparently, to grossly fraudulent management. Menage says the large sums of money were lost in "unfortunate business transactions."

St. Paul, Minn.—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Co., and Louis W. Hill, his son, have acquired an interest in the Merchants' National Bank, and the latter has been elected a director.

Louisville, Ky.—The German Insurance Bank, of this city, was recently swindled out of $5,000 in the following way. A telephone message was sent to the German Insurance Bank asking for Edmund Rapp, the Assistant Cashier. Mr. Rapp answered the call and was told that it was William Edmunds, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank talking. The supposed Mr. Edmunds asked Mr. Rapp if his bank could let the Citizens' National have $5,000 in currency. Mr. Rapp examined his vaults and said that he could. The man at the other end replied that he would send two clerks after the money in a few minutes.

A few minutes after the telephone message two young men entered the bank, and one of them presented a check for $5,000, signed "William Edmunds, Cashier Citizens' National." Mr. Rapp at once gave them the currency, paying it mostly in tens and twenties, with a few fifties. The men thanked him and departed. When the check went to the Citizens' National from the clearing-house Mr. Edmunds detected that it was a forgery, and informed the German Insurance. The swindlers have been apprehended and about half of the money recovered.

—Efforts to punish the banks of this city by inflicting heavy penalties upon them in the guise of taxes are having a result not likely to afford much satisfaction to the taxing authorities. It is estimated that since 1893, when the new constitution went into effect, nearly $3,500,000 of banking capital has been liquidated in this city.

Chicago.—The Guardian Trust Company, organized by A. E. Stillwell, President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo., will commence business early in August. It will be closely affiliated with the Kansas City company, the capital of which has been doubled recently.

—A table has been compiled giving the assessed valuation of the banks of this city for the years 1898 and 1899. It shows an increase of over $5,000,000 for the latter year. The Union Trust Company claims that its assessment has been raised 460 per cent., while the assessment of other banks is raised but five per cent.

—The Continental National Bank has greatly enlarged its banking quarters by taking nearly the whole of the second floor of the building which it occupies, in addition to its old quarters on the regular banking floor. The bank's loans show an increase of about $1,100,000 since the last statement, while deposits show again of about $2,000,000, standing at about $24,500,000.

—The new Produce Exchange Bank, owned by Robert Miller & Son, bankers of Tiffin, Ohio, opened for business on June 15, at Clark and Lake streets.

—There is a probability that the banks here will shortly impose a charge on country checks, similar to the practice now in force in New York.

St. Louis, Mo.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank, June 14, it was unanimously voted to increase the capital of the bank from $600,000 to $1,000,000, to be obtained by shareholders taking the new issue at a price that will give that amount of capital and $500,000 surplus.

—The American Exchange Bank announces its removal to its own building on North Broadway, between Olive and Pine streets.

Missouri Banks Unite.—It was announced on June 20 that the Central National Bank, of Springfield, Mo., with $100,000 capital and $600,000 deposits, had effected arrangements for consolidating its business with the National Exchange Bank.

Nebraska Bankers Meet.—A meeting of the bankers of Platte, Colfax, Dodge, Butler, Polk, Merrick, Nance, Boone and Madison counties was held at Columbus, Neb., June 14, and an organization formed which will be known as the Central Nebraska Bankers' Association. Several interesting papers were read, and the following officers elected: E. F. Folda, Schuyler, president; A. Anderson, Columbus, vice-president; P. E. McKillip, Humphrey, secretary; Thomas Wolfe, David City, treasurer.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The new State Banking and Trust Company, capital $300,000, opened for business May 10.

Kansas City, Mo.—Capital of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company has been increased to $2,500,000.

—The Fidelity Trust Company has been organized here with $500,000 capital, $150,000 of which is reported to be owned by President James Stillman, of the National City Bank, New York.

Detroit, Mich.—An increase of capital from $200,000 to $500,000 has been decided on by the State Savings Bank. As the State banking law does not permit a bank to own real estate to the extent of more than fifty per cent. of its capital, this action was necessary to permit the bank to own its fine new building now in course of construction.

Bank to Reorganize.—Hon. David Meekison, a member of Congress, has sold his interest in Meekison's Bank, Napoleon, Ohio, and it is reported that it will be reorganized as a National bank, the stock having been already subscribed.

Hamilton, Ohio.—On June 22, the Second National Bank moved into its new building, which combines everything necessary to the comfort, safety and convenience of its patrons. Many congratulations upon the handsome and solid appearance of the bank's new home were received by President William E. Brown, Cashier Charles E. Heiser and Assistant Cashier John E. Heiser. The beginning of business in the new quarters was marked by an event that promises well for the continued prosperity of the bank. The first depositor was a young lady —Miss Grace Rieser, of the C., H. & D. Railroad Co.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

New State Bank.—The State Bank, of Dillon, Mont., has been incorporated with $50,000 capital and will commence business about July 20.

Olympia, Wash.—The Olympia State Bank is a new banking enterprise with $25,000 capital.

Seattle, Wash.—A recent number of the "Seattle Times" contains the following commendation or the banks of this city:

"The banks of a town usually give us the keynote to the state of trade. When they are prosperous, it is evidence indisputable that commerce is thriving and that confidence, that indispensable element of successful business, exists. Seattle is especially strong in her banks and financial institutions. Their progressive, yet careful policy has enabled the city to rise quickly and triumphantly from the wave of depression which was so severely felt all over the country. The banking capital of the city is ample to carry out all legitimate trade enterprises, as is evidenced by the abundant and public-spirited manner in which all the manufacturing and commercial ventures of a substantial nature have been seconded in preparing for the tremendous expansion subsequent upon the demands for Alaskan business. In short, the banks, which are in all cities the backbone of commercial enterprise, have in Seattle proved themselves capable of strong tests, and are another evidence of the ability of this Queen City to accommodate and control any industry which chooses to locate within her borders.

The deposits of the Seattle banks have risen to an extent gratifying to the stockholders and all other business has grown in commensurate proportion. They are managed by keen, conservative, though enterprising, business men, and the healthy condition shown by their reports speaks volumes for their directors and for Seattle."

—On July 4 in the Federal court Judge Hanford decided that the capital stock of a bank is not stock for taxation purposes until its issuance has been duly certified and authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency.

New California Bank.—The Marin County Bank recently opened at San Rafael, its capital being $50,000 of which $25,000 is paid up.

Bank Agency Established.—A branch of the Bank of Arizona, Prescott, has been established at Jerome, Arizona, with Ralph A. Smith, formerly of the Bank of Tombstone, in charge.

The Bank of Arizona announces that Mr. Chas. A. Peter, who has been with the bank for nearly twelve years, is now Assistant Cashier.

CANADA.

Annual Bank Meetings.—The Quebec Bank and the Bank of Montreal held their annual meetings on June 5, and both reported business as more than ordinarily prosperous.

The Quebec Bank cleared $215,218 net profits, exceeding 8.6 per cent. on its capital. After applying $150,000 to dividends, $50,000 was transferred to the reserve fund and $15,218 to profit and loss.

The Bank of Montreal earned, net, $1,350,582, which, added to the $952,210 profit and loss account of 1898, gives $2,302,792. After providing for a five per cent. dividend on December 1, 1898, and a similar one on June 1, 1899, requiring $1,200,000, a balance of $1,102,792 was left to be carried forward to profit and loss. Since the previous annual meeting deposits increased $5,800,000.

—The Canadian Bank of Commerce held its thirty-second annual meeting at Toronto June 20. Net profits for the year were $542,802, or more than nine per cent. on the capital, and an increase of $55,236 over 1898. Of the earnings $42,000, was applied to dividends, $100,000 to bank premises to cover any possible depreciation, $10,000 to the pension fund, and the balance, $12,802, was added to profit and loss. Deposits increased about $4,500,000.

In his address to the shareholders Mr. B. E. Walker, the General Manager of the bank, spoke most hopefully of the future outlook for business prosperity, and declared the present conditions to be highly favorable.

—The Merchants' Bank of Canada made the following exhibit at the annual meeting at Montreal June 21: Net earnings for the year, $417,819.75; brought forward from last year, $48,841.88. This made a total of $466,661.63, out of which two dividends were paid, one of eight per cent. and one of seven per cent.—requiring $450,000—leaving a balance of $16,661.63 to be carried forward to next year.

—The report submitted at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was eminently satisfactory, the earnings providing for a dividend of nine per cent., $100,000 to be applied to the rest account and $20,000 to reduction of bank premises account.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

5197—Farmers and Producers' National Bank, Scio, Ohio. Capital, $50,000.
5198—People's National Bank, Delta, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
5199—Ontonagon County National Bank, Rockland, Michigan. Capital, $50,000.
5200—First National Bank, Rock Valley, Iowa. Capital, $50,000.
5201—Beaumont National Bank, Beaumont, Texas. Capital, $100,000.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

First National Exchange Bank, Sidney, Ohio; by L. M. Studevant, *et al.*
First National Bank, Harlan, Iowa; by L. F. Potter, *et al.*
City National Bank, Lincoln, Neb.; by W. T. Auld, *et al.*
First National Bank, Roswell, N. M.; by F. J. Godair, *et al.*
First National Bank, St. Mary's, W. Va.; by John F. Barron, *et al.*
First National Bank, Stillwater, Okla.; by Alex. Campbell, *et al.*
City National Bank, San Antonio, Texas; by J. D. Anderson, *et al.*

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ARIZONA.

JEROME—Bank of Arizona (branch of Prescott); R. A. Smith, Mgr.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES—Los Angeles Investment and Trust Co.: capital, $100,000.

OXNARD—Bank of Oxnard; capital, $50,000.

COLORADO.

HOTCHKISS—Bank of Hotchkiss; capital $6,000; Pres., E. E. Houts; Vice-Pres., J. E. Hanson; Cas., Chas. L. Pike.

IDAHO.

KENDRICK—Kendrick State Bank (successor to First National Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Math Jacobs; Vice-Pres., F. N. Gilbert; Cas., A. W. Gordon; Asst. Cas., P. R. Jacobs.

SALMON CITY—Langsdorf & Co.

ILLINOIS.

ANNAWAN—W. H. Holzinger (successor to C. W. Boyden).

CRESCENT CITY—Bank of Crescent City; capital, $25,000; Pres., C. C. Parkman; Cas., W. W. Parkman.

DANVILLE—German-Hibernian Bank; Pres., Anton Schatz; Vice-Pres., John Donnelly and John Levenenz.

DE LAND—State Bank (successor to De Land Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., John Kirby; Cas., W. H. Dilatush; Asst. Cas., J. Floyd Rankin.

DURAND—Citizens' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., H. M. Shorb; Cas., G. H. York.

HINDSBORO—Bank of Hindsboro (Matters, Morris & Co.); capital, $25,000; Pres., S. Dorman: Cas., Frank T. Hanks.

INDIANA.

LEBANON—Citizens' Loan and Trust Co.; capital, $25,000; Pres., A. Wysong; Sec. and Treas., W. O. Darnall.

IOWA.

CEDAR FALLS—Cedar Falls Savings Bank: capital, $30,000; Pres., C. H. Rodenbach; Cas., Roger Leavitt; Asst. Cas., H. W. Johnson.——Citizens' Bank; Pres., L. H. Severin; Vice-Pres., Adam Boysen; Cas. W. N. Hostrop.

ELDRIDGE—Eldridge Savings Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., E. M. Burmeister; Vice-Pres., M. N. Calderwood.

FARNHAMVILLE—Reinhart's Exchange Bank (C. B. Reinhart); Cas., V. C. Head.

KANAWHA—Bank of Kanawha; Cas., G. W. Mason.

MORNING SUN—State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Thomas McClement; Vice-Pres., J. F. Holiday.

ROCK RAPIDS—Iowa Savings Bank (successor to Iowa Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., J. W. Ramsey; Cas., F. L. Sutter.

ROCK VALLEY—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Cas., John J. Large.

RODMAN—Bank of Rodman (M. L. Brown & Co.); capital, $8,000; Cas., C. J. Frye.

ROLAND—Farmers' Savings Bank (successor to Farmers' Bahk); capital, $25,000; Pres., Jos. Evenson; Cas., C. S. Hegland.

STANLEY—Stanley Exchange Bank; capital, $5,000; Cas., K. K. Kiefer.

TERRILL—Bank of Terrill; capital, $25,000; Cas., Howard Everett.

KANSAS.

DOUGLASS—Exchange State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., D. P. Blood; Cas., S. H. Brandon; Asst. Cas., C. P. Blood.

EDNA—State Bank; capital, $5,000.

ELLIS—Ellis State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., R. R. Nicholson; Cas., H. K. McLeod.

MANKATO—Mankato State Bank (successor to Bank of Mankato); capital, $50,000; Pres., J. P. Fair; Cas., N. M. Fair; Asst., Cas., G. H. Fuller.

ONAGA—Onaga State Bank (successor to Onaga City Bank).

RANDALL—State Exchange Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., R. M. Bingham; Cas., W. H. Hall.

REPUBLIC—Republic State Bank, capital, $10,000; Pres., Z. Stover; Vice-Pres., J. W. Newcomer; Cas., W. W. Stover; Asst. Cas., S. W. Jones.

SMITH CENTRE—Smith County State Bank (successor to Smith County National Bank); capital, $20,000; Pres., L. C. Waite; Cas., Willis Cannon.

KENTUCKY.

BARBOURSVILLE—Cumberland Valley Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., F. R. Barnes; Cas., William Lock.

OWENSBORO—Green River Banking Co. (successor to Citizens' Savings Bank); capital, $50,000; Cas., G. A. Williams.

LOUISIANA.

COUSHATTA—Bank of Red River; capital, $15,000; Pres., S. Lisso; Cas., Fred. Wilson.

LAKE PROVIDENCE—Lake Providence Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., S. W. Smith, Jr.; Vice-Pres., J. N. Hill; Cas., J. W. Tooke.

NEW ROADS—Bank of New Roads; capital, $20,000; Pres., Joseph Richey; Vice-Pres., P. Vileer Rougon; Cas., L. Bouanchaud.

MICHIGAN.

BAY CITY—Bay City Savings Bank; capital, $26,000.

BROWN CITY—Brown City Savings Bank (successor to Noble & Benedict); capital, $20,000; Pres., B. R. Noble; Cas., Charles Noble.

DETROIT—F. M. Savage & Co.

IRON RIVER—Commercial Bank (E. S. Coe); capital, $10,000.

ONAWAY—Onaway Banking Co.; Cas. C. H. Osgood.

ROCKLAND — Ontonagon County National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Thomas B. Dunstan; Cas., Charles F. Smith.

MINNESOTA.

AMBOY—Amboy State Bank (successor to Bank of Amboy); capital, $25,000; Pres., David Secor; Cas., S. C. Berner.

IONA—Bank of Iona.

MINNEAPOLIS—Industrial Savings Bank.

RED LAKE FALLS—Merchants' State Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., Luman C. Simons; Cas., John A. Duffy.

WACONIA—Farmers' State Bank (successor to Mock & Volkenaut); capital, $10,000; Pres., George A. Du Toit; Cas., Frank J. Effertz.

WHEATON — State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., C. D. Griffith; Cas., Carl O. Saterbak; Asst. Cas., F. M. Barrett.

MISSOURI.

ETHEL—Bank of Ethel (successor to Rubey Exchange Bank); capital, $5,000; Cas., Carl C. Matthews; Asst. Cas., Jose H. Bradley.

KANSAS CITY—Fidelity Trust Co.; capital, $500,000; Pres., Henry C. Flower.

MONTANA.

DILLON—State Bank of Dillon; capital, $50,000; Pres., Fielding L. Graves; Vice-Pres., William Roe; Cas., A. L. Stone.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK—Union Trust Company; capital, $1,000,000.

NEW MEXICO.

CARLSBAD—Bank of Carlsbad (successor to Bank of Eddy, Eddy); capital, $30,000; Pres., C. Q. Chandler; Vice-Pres. and Cas., H. J. Hammond.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—Harlem Trust Co.; capital, $500,000; surplus, $500,000.——Morton Trust Co. (successors to Morton, Bliss & Co.)——W. R. Grace Company; capital, $6,000,000.——International Banking and Trust Co.; capital and surplus paid in, $1,500,000; Pres., Stewart Browne; Vice-Presidents, Joseph T. Low and W. H. Cheesebrough; Secretaries, John B. Duer and T. H. Froehlich; Asst. Sec., M. F. Walsh.

NORTH DAKOTA.

CANDO—State Bank; Mgr., D. F. McLaughlin.

HARVEY — Harvey State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., E. Ehlers; Cas., J. H. Ehlers.——First Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., Robert Akin; Vice-Pres., Jorgen Sorensen; Cas., August Peterson.

JAMESTOWN—Farmers and Merchants' State Bank; capital, $30,000.

OHIO.

CAMBRIDGE—Citizens' Savings Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., S. M. Burgess; Cas., W. E. Boden; Sec. and Treas., D. M. Hawthorne.

EAST LIBERTY—Hamilton Bank; Manager, F. C. Hamilton; Cas., Earl M. Smith.

SCIO — Farmers and Producers' National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., J. G. Jennings; Vice-Pres., J. H. Beal; Cas., W. J. Lewis.

TOLEDO — Commercial Savings Bank Co.; capital, $50,000; Pres., M. V. Wolf; Cas., C. B. Close.

WEST SALEM — West Salem Bank (F. L. Berry).

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

ALVA—Woods County Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., C. R. Brown; Cas., H. K. Bickford.

JENNINGS—Jennings State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., G. W. Canfield; Cas., W. E. Adams.

MOUNTAIN VIEW — Washita County State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., A. B. Dunlap; Vice-Pres., A. J. Dunlap; Cas., A. E. Kobs.

OREGON.

BAKER CITY—Citizens' Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., A. Geiser; Vice-Pres., F. L. Baer; Cas., D. W. French.

KLAMATH FALLS—Klamath County Bank (Alex. Martin & Co.)

MEDFORD—Medford Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., J. H. Stewart; Cas., J. E. Enyart.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CHESTER - Cambridge Savings Bank.

DELTA—People's National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Samuel J. Whiteford; Cas., Robert S. Parke.

RHODE ISLAND.

WESTERLY—Westerly Trust Co.; capital, $500,000.——F. A. Rogers & Co.; Theodore Marsden, Mgr.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

CONDE—Conde Bank; capital, $5,000.

MADISON—Lake County Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., John Wadeen; Cas., Geo. E. Cochrane.

WOONSOCKET—Merchants' Bank.

TENNESSEE.

LINDEN—Perry County Bank.

TEXAS.

BEAUMONT—Beaumont National Bank: capital, $100.000; Pres., D. Call; Cas., D. A. Duncan.

GRANDVIEW—Security Land and Banking Co.; capital, $20,000; Pres., J. E. Garrison; Cas., T. E. Pittman; Sec., A. J. Pitts; T. S. Wade, Gen. Mgr.

WORTHAM—Northern Bank.

VIRGINIA.

PARKSLEY—Parksley Bank; Pres., L. L. Derrickson, Jr.

RICHMOND—Bank of Virginia; capital, $100,000.

WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIA—Olympia State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., C. H. Kegley; Vice-Pres., Geo. B. Lane; Cas., A. A. Phillips.

WEST VIRGINIA.

BLUEFIELD—Bluefield Banking Co.: capital, $15,000; Cas., W. S. Foutz.

ELIZABETH—Wirt County Bank; capital, $100,000.

PARKERSBURG—Citizens' Trust and Guarantee Co.

PENNSBORO—Citizens' Bank.

WISCONSIN.

NECEDAH—Bank of Necedah; capital, $15,000; Pres., G. A. Potter; Cas., C. P. Hill.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

CHESTERVILLE—Molsons Bank.

COOKSTOWN—G. T. Somers & Co.

NEWMARKET—W. T. Hamer & Co.

MANITOBA.

MORRIS—F. N. Bell & Co.

QUEBEC.

VICTORIAVILLE—Molsons Bank; A. Marchand, Mgr.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ARIZONA.

PRESCOTT — Bank of Arizona; Chas. A. Peter, Asst. Cas.

SAFFORD—Bank of Safford; capital, $10,000; J. N. Porter, Pres.; J. C. Pursley, Vice-Pres.

CALIFORNIA.

REDDING—Bank of Shasta County; C. C. Bush, Sr., Pres. in place of H. F. Johnson, deceased.

SAN FRANCISCO—London and San Francisco Bank; William Steel, Manager, deceased.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD—National Exchange Bank; John C. Day, director, deceased.——Hartford Trust Co. and Society for Savings; Rodney Dennis, director, deceased.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON — Artisans' Savings Bank; Charles C. Matchett, Treasurer, in place of Edward T. Taylor, deceased.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—Lincoln National Bank; R. A. Walker, Vice-Pres., in place of H. Bradley Davidson; J. Edgar Walters, Asst. Cas.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA — Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.; Jett W. Rucker, Pres., in place of R. F. Maddox, deceased; R. F. Maddox, Jr., Vice-Pres.; Geo. A. Nicholson, Asst. Cas.——English-American Loan and Trust Co.; W. B. Banigan, Pres., in place of Rufus B. Bullock.

ILLINOIS.

MONMOUTH—National Bank of Monmouth; Wm. K. Stewart, Vice-Pres., in place of W. C. Tubbs; W. C. Tubbs, Cas., in place of W. P. Young.

INDIANA.

BEDFORD—Bedford National Bank; W. H. Smith, Vice-Pres.

Elwood—First National Bank; N. J. Leisure, Pres., in place of James H. Dehority, deceased; Joseph A. Dehority, Vice-Pres. in place of N. J. Leisure.

Princeton—People's National Bank; W. L. Evans, Pres., deceased.

IOWA.

Cedar Falls—Cedar Falls National Bank; F. B. Miller, Asst. Cas. in place of W. N. Hostrop.

Dubuque—First National Bank; B. F. Blacklinger, Asst. Cas.

Ida Grove—Ida County Savings Bank; F. L. Hadlock, Pres. in place of J. T. Hallam, deceased.

KANSAS.

Pratt—People's Bank; Clarkson Toms, Pres. deceased.

Sterling—First National Bank; Robert Findlay, Vice-Pres. in place of D. J. Fair.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville—Southern National Bank; James S. Escott, Pres. in place of W. J. Thomas; W. J. Thomas, Vice-Pres.

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge—First National Bank; D. M. Reymond, Pres. in place of Charles J. Reddy; O. Kondert, Cas. in place of D. M. Reymond.

MAINE.

Auburn—First National Bank; Norris S. Tibbetts, Vice-Pres., in place of B. F. Briggs.

Fairfield—Fairfield Savings Bank; Simeon Merrill, Treas., deceased.

Phillips—Phillips Savings Bank; Mason Parker, Asst. Treas.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—Atlantic Trust and Deposit Co.; J. Sewell Thomas, Sec. and Treas.——National Mechanics' Bank; John A. Whitridge, John Pleasants and Seymour Mandelbaum, elected additional directors.——Citizens' National Bank; Wesley M. Oler, Pres. in place of James A. Gary.——Citizens' Trust and Deposit Co.; John Brogden, Sec. and Treas. in place of George N. Mackenzie; William Whitridge, Third Vice-Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Third National Bank; F. B. Sears, Pres. in place of Moses Williams; no Vice-Pres. in place of F. B. Sears.——Second National Bank; C. L. Burrill, Asst. Cas.——Mount Vernon National Bank; F. O. Prince, director, deceased.

Lynn—City National Bank; Frank E. Bruce, Cas. in place of Benjamin V. French, resigned.

Merrimac—First National Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of J. A. Lancaster, deceased.

Southbridge—Southbridge Savings Bank; Calvin D. Paige, Pres.

Ware—Ware National Bank; Henry K. Hyde, Pres. in place of Wm. S. Hyde, deceased; no Cas. in place of Henry K. Hyde.

Worcester—Worcester Mechanics' Savings Bank; J. Edwin Smith, Pres., deceased.

MICHIGAN.

Burr Oak—Burr Oak State Bank; S. H. Hogle, Pres. in place of John T. Holmes, deceased.

Detroit—State Savings Bank; capital reported increased to $500,000.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis—Northwestern National Bank; Wm. H. Dunwoody, Vice-Pres. in place of Anthony Kelly, deceased.

St. Paul—Merchants' National Bank: Louis W. Hill elected director.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson—Jackson Bank; Sid Craft, Asst. Cas. in place of A. H. Kirkland.

MISSOURI.

Bloomfield—Bloomfield Bank: capital stock increased to $25,000.

Louisiana—Bank of Louisiana; Charles G. Bluffum, Vice-Pres. in place of John S. Pearson.

Malta Bend—Bank of Malta Bend; capital increased to $30,000.

Springfield—Central National Bank and National Exchange Bank consolidated under latter title.

St. Louis—Mechanics' Bank; capital stock increased to $1,000,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Colebrook—Colebrook National Bank; authorized by Comptroller to resume business June 1; George Van Dyke, Pres.; no Vice-Pres.; D. S. Currier, Cas.

Manchester—First National Bank; David Cross, Pres. in place of Frederick Smyth; Francis B. Eaton, Vice-Pres. in place of David Cross; Arthur H. Hale, Second Vice-Pres.; Leonard G. Smith, Cas. in place of Arthur H. Hale; no Asst. Cas. in place of Leonard G. Smith.

NEW YORK.

Addison-First National Bank; Burton G. Winton, Vice-Pres.; Wm. A. Cronk, Cas. in place of Burton G. Winton.

Albion—Citizens' National Bank; S. N. Tanner, Vice-Pres.

Brooklyn—Mechanics' Bank; David H. Valentine and D. W. McWilliams, elected directors.——North Side Bank; Thomas W. Kiley, Pres. in place of Claus Doscher; Charles A. Sackett, Vice-Pres. in place of C. H. Tiebout.

Buffalo—Manufacturers and Traders' Bank; James H. Madison, director, deceased.

Hamburg—People's Bank, M. F. Clark, Cas.; S. F. Calvin, Asst. Cas.

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

New York, July 3, 1899.

The export movement of gold which began last month, has been in the nature of a surprise to financial circles. So unexpected was the movement that when the first engagement of gold for export was announced the opinion was generally expressed that the shipment was a special operation, independent of the usual rule governing the international movement of gold. The condition of the sterling exchange market supported this view, but other shipments followed, and about $15,000,000 was sent out during the month. Both the Bank of England and the Bank of France are trying to attract gold, and the former has advanced the price of American gold coin to 76s. 5⅛d. per ounce. Some of the London financial papers have criticised the Bank of England for not taking precautions sooner to strengthen its reserve.

The gold requirements of Europe may be conceded to be large, but that will not explain the fact that this country is now shipping the precious metal. Since July, 1897, and until last month, gold has been coming here from Europe in a constant stream, the net imports in the twenty-two months aggregating nearly $179,000,000. The cause of these imports has been obvious at all times since they began. During the period of twenty-two months our net exports of merchandise amounted to $1,093,000,000, and of silver to $44,000,000. Even after deducting the imports of gold, there still remains a balance of net exports of $958,000,000 for a period of less than two years. Naturally enough the question is asked, What has become of this balance; and if it no longer exists, there can be only one explanation, foreign investors have been returning our securities to us. Prominent banking houses with a foreign *clientele* have estimated that from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 of securities have been returned to this side recently. Any estimate must be conjectural, although there is no doubt that Europe has sold a large amount of American securities since the advance in prices made their sale tempting.

While our exports of merchandise continue as large, compared with our imports as they were even in April and May, small as the balances seem compared with those of previous months, there should be little apprehension concerning gold exports. A monthly excess of exports of merchandise and silver of $25,000,000 will assure us of whatever gold we may require to keep or even to import. The foreign trade returns for June have not yet been published, but the net exports for the eleven months of the fiscal year ended June 30, were $495,267,053, and for the full year will probably reach $515,000,000. This is $100,000,000 less than in the previous year, but exceeds any other year by about $230,000,000. The net movements of merchandise, gold and silver annually since 1890 are shown on page 133.

In the past ten years our total exports of merchandise and specie have exceeded the imports by $2,441,000,000, and more than one-half of the total was in the last three years. While balances are being created at such a rate our foreign indebtedness abroad must be in process of reduction.

Next to our gold exports the crop situation has excited considerable interest. The winter wheat crop will unquestionably be considerably less than last year's and

NET EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	*Merchandise.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Total merchandise and specie.*
1890	$68,518,275	$6,215,398	$6,168,046	$80,901,719
1891	39,564,614	67,950,035	*4,285,325	103,229,324
1892	202,875,686	298,898	3,531,048	206,705,632
1893	*18,735,728	86,853,595	6,587,658	74,705,525
1894	237,145,950	4,152,346	30,554,567	271,852,863
1895	75,568,200	30,083,721	27,084,107	132,736,028
1896	102,882,264	78,884,882	31,764,484	213,531,630
1897	286,263,144	*44,653,200	31,418,411	273,028,355
1898	615,432,676	*104,985,283	24,177,458	534,624,851
1899 †	495,267,053	*69,235,158	23,696,093	449,727,988

* Imports. † Eleven months ended May 31.

may not equal 300,000,000 bushels. The condition on June 1 was 67.3 as compared with 90.8, and is the lowest reported since 1885. The winter wheat yield in 1898 was about 380,000,000 bushels.

The condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 91.4, comparing with 100.9 last year and with 89.6 in 1897. The acreage in spring wheat is about 2¼ per cent. less than last year, and while it is too early to make anything like a close estimate, a reduction in the yield of 50,000,000 bushels as compared with last year is quite possible. The following record of condition and production of winter and spring wheat for ten years past will convey some idea as to the present situation:

	WINTER WHEAT.					SPRING WHEAT.			
	Apr.1.	*May 1.*	*June1.*	*July 1.*	*Production.*	*June1.*	*July 1.*	*Aug.1.*	*Production.*
					Bushels.				Bushels.
1890	81.0	80.0	78.1	76.2	255,344,000	91.3	94.4	83.2	143,918,000
1891	96.6	97.9	96.6	96.2	392,464,000	92.6	94.1	95.5	219,316,000
1892	81.2	84.0	88.3	89.6	359,191,000	92.3	90.9	87.3	156,758,000
1893	77.4	75.3	75.5	77.7	275,489,000	86.4	74.1	67.0	120,643,000
1894	86.7	81.4	83.2	83.9	326,399,000	88.0	68.4	67.1	133,868,000
1895	81.4	82.9	71.1	65.8	257,709,000	97.8	102.2	95.9	209,394,000
1896	77.1	82.7	77.9	75.6	264,339,000	99.9	93.3	78.9	163,345,000
1897	81.4	80.2	78.5	81.2	332,698,000	89.6	91.2	86.7	197,451,000
1898	86.7	86.5	90.8	85.7	379,807,000	100.9	95.0	96.5	295,341,000
1899	77.9	76.2	67.3	....	....	91.4	....	....	....

A reduction in the yield of wheat this year will not be viewed as a disaster should prices for the staple be adequate. A shortage in the world's supply is now certain, estimates obtained by the Agricultural Department up to June 10 making the yield in 1899 2,504,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,748,000,000 bushels in 1898, a reduction of 244,000,000 bushels, or nearly nine per cent. Another estimate makes the reduction 352,000,000 bushels. Russia, which produces the largest wheat crop among foreign countries, has suffered from a severe drought, and her yield will be seriously diminished. France, the next in importance, will produce about 20,000,000 bushels less than last year.

American wheat has played a very prominent part in the restoration of prosperity in the United States, as well as in the increase in our export trade. The following table (page 134) shows the average monthly export price and total exports of wheat, including flour, during the past four years.

The average export price of wheat advanced from less than 63 cents per bushel in August, 1896, to $1.34 per bushel in May, 1898, but during the eleven months ended May 31 averaged only about 75 cents. The total exports of wheat and flour in 1895–6 were about 126,000,000, and in 1897–8 they were 217,000,000 bushels, and

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR, 1895–99.

	Av'ge prices per bushel.				Quantity exported—bushels.			
	1895–6.	1896–7.	1897–8.	1898–9.	1895–6.	1896–7.	1897–8.	1898–9.
July	$.689	$.681	$.787	$.882	8,351,000	12,206,000	9,318,000	11,537,000
August .	.651	.627	.920	.769	9,814,000	18,290,000	18,957,000	16,486,000
Sept......	.688	.688	.961	.728	11,812,000	17,755,000	26,016,000	21,711,000
Oct......	.610	.709	.988	.719	12,643,000	18,775,000	21,925,000	23,657,000
Nov.....	.611	.806	.923	.725	11,598,000	16,019,000	22,602,000	24,788,000
Dec......	.620	.866	.925	.728	12,457,000	16,274,000	21,494,000	28,627,000
Jan......	.652	.875	.906	.745	18,585,000	11,670,000	16,860,000	23,005,000
Feb......	.698	.861	.929	.752	11,678,000	8,160,000	13,239,000	17,266,000
March...	.711	.812	.989	.757	8,575,000	7,906,000	15,520,000	15,851,000
April....	.707	.794	1.010	.751	7,722,000	6,285,000	16,462,000	11,345,000
May.....	.694	.818	1.840	.761	8,881,000	8,774,000	17,161,000	14,818,000
June....	.678	.799	1.100	....	10,938,000	8,010,000	17,771,000	....
Year....	$.655	$.756	$.988	*$.748	126,444,000	145,126,000	217,306,000	*208,591,000
T'l value	....	....	....	....	$91,785,085	$115,834,525	$214,948,337	*$164,240,534

* Eleven months.

will, during the year just ended, amount to 220,000,000 bushels. From a total value of less than $92,000,000 in 1895–6, there was an increase to nearly $215,000,000 in 1897–8, and to about $175,000,000 in the past year.

That which offers the most encouragement as to the future of our foreign trade, however, is to be found in the extraordinary increase in exports of manufactures, which have more than doubled in the last six years, and trebled since 1880. For the first time in the history of the country the exports of manufactures exceeded the imports in 1898 and 1899.

In the following table are shown the exports of the different classes of domestic products in each of the last four years:

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

Procucts of	Year ended June 30.			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	*1899.
Agriculture......................	$569,879,297	$683,471,139	$854,627,929	$730,551,288
Manufactures....................	228,571,178	277,285,391	288,871,449	306,794,614
Mining.............................	20,045,654	20,804,578	19,802,417	26,098,158
Forest.............................	33,718,204	40,489,321	37,900,171	37,082,365
Fisheries..........................	6,850,392	6,477,951	5,538,925	5,711,038
Miscellaneous....................	4,135,762	3,479,228	3,551,206	3,169,586
Total........................	$863,200,487	$1,032,007,608	$1,210,292,097	$1,109,407,049

* Eleven months ended May 31.

The exports of manufactures in the eleven months ended May 31, 1899, were nearly $18,000,000 larger than in the entire previous year, and $78,000,000 larger than in 1895–6.

The general business situation continues to be in the highest degree encouraging, as indicated by the largely increased clearings of the banks throughout the country as well well as by the very small number of commercial failures that are being reported. Railroad earnings both gross and net continue to show very substantial gains although some of the railroads are increasing their expenditures for betterments which in times of depression would be postponed. The declaration of a second dividend this year on Atchison preferred stock with an increase from 1 to 1¼ per cent. is significant of the improvement that has occurred in the condition of railroad business in the far west.

At the Stock Exchange conservatism has been very much in evidence, and the hundreds of millions of capital in industrial enterprises created in a comparatively few months, are being looked at askance. A temporary injunction obtained by a preferred stockholder in the Federal Steel Co., to prevent the payment of a dividend on the common stock, helped to cause some uneasiness concerning "industrial" securities.

While there has been no serious break in the stock market during the month, and some stocks, particularly among the dividend-paying railroad stocks, have advanced, a number of stocks have declined, and with the usual dullness attendant upon the approach of the July holiday, there has been a less lively market than heretofore. Some of the leading operators are well disposed to a lagging market until the summer comes to a close.

Some apprehension regarding the future of the money market has been expressed since the exports of gold began, accentuated by the fact that the semi-annual disbursements for dividends and interest around July 1 usually tend to create a temporary stringency pending the settlement. The deposits of the New York Clearing-House banks, however, have been increasing as also their loans until both are very near the highest totals ever recorded. Any advance in rate for money would without doubt cause a suspension of gold exports, as the profit on shipments at the present rate of foreign exchange is merely nominal.

The iron industry continues to present the most notable evidences of unparalleled activity. The pig iron production is now at the rate of 256,000 tons per week, an increase of 50,000 tons as compared with the output on August 1 last year. Blast furnaces and rolling mills, which not long ago it was thought could never be operated profitably again, are being started up. Prices have advanced in all lines and an absolute scarcity exists. The Bessemer Pig Iron Association it is reported has sold its entire product of pig iron for a year. While the increase in production is considered a possible menace in the future, it is generally agreed that the high prices will prevail until well into next year. Orders for 180,000 tons of steel rails for Russia have been placed at the Carnegie works, a fact indicating the important place the United States is taking as a contributor to the world's markets.

A most important event in the iron trade was the agreement on the part of iron and steel manufacturers to make a general advance of 25 per cent. in wages. This advance is the largest made in the history of the Amalgamated Association, and puts the wages on a higher level than they have heretofore reached since 1892.

The figures compiled by the "Railroad Gazette" showing the mileage of new railroad built in the first half of the present year are somewhat disappointing, the total being only about 1,181 miles. This will probably be increased to some extent by fuller returns, but the present estimate is only ninety miles more than the preliminary figures showed for the first half of 1898. The building now in progress is believed to be much more extensive than it was a year ago.

The fiscal year of the Government closed on June 30, and when the financial statements for the year have all been published will prove an interesting study. The Government ended the year with a deficit in revenues slighly below $100,000,000, the receipts being swelled by $11,798,314 paid by the Central Pacific Railroad in its settlement, and the expenditures by $3,000,000 sent to Cuba to pay the insurgent army and by $20,000,000 paid to Spain. With these items omitted the deficit approximates $80,000,000. It is estimated that $230,000,000 has been expended during the year on account of the war, about $100,000,000 of which has been provided by the War Revenue Act. But for the war a slight surplus would have resulted from the ordinary revenues without taking into account the receipts under the provisions of the war-taxing measure.

The returns of the National banks of the United States on April 5 show an

increase in the number of banks of four since February 4, a decrease in capital of $1,038,675, an increase in individual deposits of $205,030,268, in loans of $104,368,-948, and in resources of $235,255,087.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Individual deposits.	Gold.	Silver.	Legal tenders.
May 14, 1897.......	$637,002,395	$246,736,684	$1,728,063,971	$190,896,251	$45,680,082	$174,144,992
July 23, 1897......	632,153,042	246,403,782	1,770,480,563	193,686,596	47,236,005	172,596,020
Oct. 5, 1897.........	631,488,095	246,345,020	1,853,849,128	195,895,107	43,492,595	149,494,929
Dec. 15, 1897.......	629,655,354	246,416,688	1,916,630,252	207,093,145	45,070,408	158,404,875
Feb. 18, 1898......	628,890,320	248,484,530	1,982,660,933	222,855,517	48,522,409	169,515,185
May 5, 1898.......	624,471,670	247,695,979	1,999,308,439	267,644,954	49,537,819	143,033,681
July 14, 1898......	622,016,745	247,935,215	2,023,357,159	284,921,377	50,755,758	135,299,997
Sept. 20, 1898......	621,517,895	247,555,108	2,031,454,540	250,670,426	43,208,732	126,848,300
Dec. 1, 1898	620,516,245	246,695,552	2,225,269,818	281,475,195	47,125,516	135,750,702
Feb. 4, 1899........	606,301,245	247,522,450	2,232,193,156	321,915,796	49,927,699	137,143,066
April 5, 1899.......	607,262,570	246,169,894	2,437,223,420	317,210,532	46,952,020	130,065,423

THE MONEY MARKET.—The local money market was generally easy until near the close of the month when the usual stiffening of rates accompanying July 1 disbursements was intensified by the demand from borrowers carrying stock over from Saturday, July 1, until Wednesday, July 5, while the Stock Exchange was closed. Call money did not get above 3 per cent. until June 29 when the rate touched 6 per cent., and on June 30 it touched 15 per cent. There was little change in time loans. At the close of the month call money ruled at 4 to 15 per cent., the average rate being about 6 per cent. Banks and trust companies quote 3 per cent. as the minimum, but 6 per cent. was the usual rate on the last day of the month. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 @ 3½ per cent. for four to five months, and 3½ @ 4 per cent. for six to seven months. For commercial paper the rates are 3¼ @ 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days endorsed bills receivable, 3½ @ 4 per cent. for first-class four to six months single names, and 4 @ 5 per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Call loans, bankers' balances........	2½–3	2½–3	3½–12	3 –6	1½–2½	4 –15
Call loans, banks and trust companies..........	2½–3	2½–3	6 –8	3½–4	2½–3	6 –
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days........	2½–	3 –	4 –	3 –	3 –	3 –
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months........	2½–3	3 –3½	4 –4½	3½–	3 –	3 –3½
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months........	3 –	3½–	4 –4½	3¾–4	3½–	3 –4
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days........	2¾–3	3 –	3¾–4	3½–	3¼–3¾	3¼–3¾
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months........	3 –3½	3¼–4	4 –5	3¾–4½	3½–4	3½–4
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months........	4 –5	4 –5	5 –6	4½–5½	4 –5	4 –5

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—There were very important changes in the principal items reported by the clearing-house banks during the month. The loans increased more than $40,000,000, and on July 1 reached the largest aggregate ever reported, nearly $787,000,000. The deposits, after increasing about $19,000,000 in the first three weeks, were reduced about $4,000,000 in the last week, making the increase for the month about $15,000,000. The banks lost $23,000,000 in specie, but less than $500,000 in legal tenders, and the surplus reserve, which a month ago was nearly $43,000,000, is now only slightly in excess of $14,000,000.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	*Specie.*	*Legal tenders.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
June 3...	$746,602,200	$216,695,200	$59,530,800	$890,061,600	$42,710,600	$13,639,900	$954,842,888
" 10...	757,407 600	204,163,700	59,617,300	897,831,600	39,323,100	13,609,800	1,039,208,500
" 17...	773,310,200	197,157,900	59,787,800	907,770,000	30,008,200	13,587,100	1,137,462,900
" 24...	778,868,400	194,003,400	58,945,600	909,004,800	25,697,800	13,586,600	945,738,500
July 1...	786,884,000	182,466,100	58,090,400	905,177,800	14,274,550	13,583,500	1,165,838,100

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	*1897.*		*1898.*		*1899.*	
	Deposits.	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*
January	$530,785,000	$33,286,950	$675,064,200	$15,786,750	$823,037,700	$19,180,975
February......	563,331,800	59,148,250	722,484,200	35,609,450	861,637,500	39,282,025
March.........	573,769,300	57,520,975	729,214,800	22,729,125	910,573,600	30,334,900
April..........	569,226,500	47,666,575	682,236,800	35,720,800	898,917,000	15,494,850
May...........	576,868,900	48,917,625	658,508,300	44,504,675	883,595,300	25,524,675
June..........	575,600,000	46,616,100	696,006,400	53,704,600	890,061,600	42,710,600
July	604,968,700	41,384,875	750.074.600	62,018,550	905,127,800	14,274,550
August........	623,045,000	45,720,150	741,680,100	41,904,475		
September....	636,996,000	39,517,700	752,389,800	14,990,050		
October.......	619,853,200	15,550,400	702,128,200	15,827,150		
November	625,339,000	24,271,800	761,574,200	26,091,550		
December.....	666,278,600	22,122,950	789,525,800	17,097,950		

Deposits reached the highest amount, $914,810,300 on March 4, 1899, loans, $786,884,000 on July 1, 1899, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on February 3, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

Dates.	*Loans and Investments.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal tender and bank notes.*	*Deposit with Clearing-House agents.*	*Deposit in other N. Y. banks.*	*Surplus.*
June 3.....	$64,112,200	$68,861,200	$2,696,100	$4,044,100	$7,118,100	$2,646,200	*$585,800
" 10.....	63,560,900	69,885,100	2,777,400	4,308,200	8,262,300	2,655,500	527,125
" 17.....	63,580,100	69,430,600	2,758,800	4,058,900	7,868,600	2,889,600	218,250
" 24.....	63,750,400	69,520,700	2,757,300	3,963,100	8,207,100	2,720,500	267,825
July 1.....	63,996,600	70,062,800	2,777,900	3,958,600	7,714,200	3,467,200	402,200

* Deficit.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The changes in the condition of the clearing-house banks of Boston and Philadelphia are shown in the following tables:

BOSTON BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal Tenders.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
June 3........	$198,890,000	$230,642,000	$16,593,000	$6,404,000	$4,851,000	$123,985,100
" 10........	197,564,000	233,083,000	16,691,000	6,607,000	4,897,000	134,225,400
" 17........	196,681,000	236,967,000	18,524,000	6,747,000	4,900,000	118,069,800
" 24........	196,559,000	235,022,000	19,505,000	6,976,000	4,898,000	139,702,800
July 1........	193,326,000	239,219,000	19,848,000	7,173,000	4,881,000	132,183,100

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Lawful Money Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
June 3....................	$144,855,000	$170,504,000	$45,978,000	$5,608,000	$81,717,000
" 10....................	144,159,000	170,531,000	47,176,000	5,579,000	78,424,300
" 17....................	144,896,000	170,553,000	45,876,000	5,591,000	98,035,300
" 24....................	143,694,000	168,855,000	46,249,000	5,598,000	91,480,700
July 1....................	146,167,000	173,671,000	47,649,000	5,614,000	108,080,300

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—There was no change in the rate of discount of the Bank of England last month, but the Imperial Bank of Germany advanced its rate from 4 to 4½ per cent. on June 19, restoring the old rate which had ruled from February 21 to May 9. The Bank of Holland on June 21 advanced its rate from 2½ to 3 per cent. The Bank of England rate is still 3 per cent., and also that of the Bank of France. Discounts of sixty to ninety day bills in London at the close of the month were 2 per cent., against 2⅜@2¼ per cent. a month ago. The open rate at Paris was 2½ per cent., the same as a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 4⅜ per cent., against 3¾@3⅞ per cent. a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	Jan. 11.	Feb. 10.	Mar. 10.	Apr. 14.	May 12.	June 16.
London—Bank rate of discount	4	3	3	3	3	3
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts	2 9/16	2	2¼—5/16	2¼—5/16	2⅛	2
6 months bankers' drafts	2 9/16	2¼	2⅛—¼	2¼—5/16	2⅛—2 3/16	2⅜—7/16
Loans—Day to day	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Paris, open market rates	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	2¾
Berlin, "	4⅝	3¾	4¼	3¾	3½	4
Hamburg, "	4⅝	3¾	4¼	3¾	3½	4
Frankfort, "	4¾	3¾	4⅜	3¾	3½	4
Amsterdam, "	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼	2¼
Vienna, "	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅝	4½	4¼
St. Petersburg, "	5½	6	6	6	6	6
Madrid, "	5	4	3	3	3	3
Copenhagen, "	5	4½	4	4½	5	5

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	Mar. 16, 1899.	Apr. 12, 1899.	May 17, 1899.	June 14, 1899.
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)	£26,553,840	£27,859,875	£27,681,830	£27,349,775
Public deposits	16,796,784	11,859,879	11,457,588	11,086,027
Other deposits	36,824,021	38,041,902	37,461,029	38,160,356
Government securities	13,896,274	13,392,728	13,373,128	13,368,021
Other securities	34,913,574	34,872,793	34,100,510	33,242,692
Reserve of notes and coin	23,284,293	19,494,025	19,320,156	20,477,616
Coin and bullion	33,038,183	30,850,400	30,201,986	31,027,391
Reserve to liabilities	43¼%	38⅞%	39¼%	40 7/16%
Bank rate of discount	3%	3%	3%	3%
Market rate, 3 months' bills	2¼@2⅜	2¼@2 5/16	2⅛@2 3/16	2 5/16@2⅜
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)	110⅝	110 7/16	110¼	108 11/16
Price of silver per ounce	27½d.	27 7/16d.	28 1/16d.	27 11/16d.
Average price of wheat	25s. 10d.	24s. 7d.	25s. 4d.	25s. 6d.

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The result of the efforts of the Bank of England and the Bank of France to attract gold to their vaults is indicated in the increase last month of $7,500,000 in the gold holdings of the former and of $8,500,000 in that of the latter. The Bank of England, however, still has $38,000,000 less gold than it held a year ago, while the Bank of France holds $1,500,000 more than in 1898.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	May 1, 1899.		June 1, 1899.		July 1, 1899.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
England	£31,271,923	....	£30,140,856	....	£31,651,532	....
France	72,721,370	£48,287,969	73,665,809	£49,214,361	75,379,109	£48,781,752
Germany	29,626,000	15,261,000	30,236,000	15,575,000	29,970,000	15,439,000
Austro-Hungary	36,053,000	12,571,000	36,015,000	12,620,000	36,194,000	12,751,000
Spain	11,654,000	12,565,000	11,859,000	12,923,000	12,470,000	13,404,000
Netherlands	3,835,000	6,851,000	3,835,000	6,803,000	3,483,000	6,302,000
Nat. Belgium	2,949,000	1,475,000	2,961,000	1,481,000	2,995,000	1,497,000
Totals	£188,110,293	£97,010,969	£188,712,165	£98,616,361	£192,142,641	£98,174,752

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Sterling exchange ruled steady at advanced rates during the most of the month, but declined in the last week. About $17,000,000 of gold was exported from New York during the month. Some long sterling is being drawn in anticipation of cotton and grain bills that may be available to cover when the sterling matures. The market at present is quiet.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

Week ended	Bankers' Sterling.		Cable transfers.	Prime commercial. Long.	Documentary Sterling. 60 days.
	60 days.	Sight.			
June 3	4.85½ @ 4.85¾	4.87¾ @ 4.88	4.88½ @ 4.88¾	4.85 @ 4.85¼	4.84½ @ 4.85½
" 10	4.85½ @ 4.85¾	4.87¾ @ 4.88	4.88½ @ 4.88¾	4.85 @ 4.85¼	4.84½ @ 4.85½
" 17	4.85¾ @ 4.86	4.87¾ @ 4.88	4.88½ @ 4.88¾	4.85¼ @ 4.85½	4.84¾ @ 4.85¾
" 24	4.85¾ @ 4.86	4.88 @ 4.88¼	4.88½ @ 4.88¾	4.85¼ @ 4.85½	4.84½ @ 4.85½
July 1	4.85¼ @ 4.85½	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.88 @ 4.88¼	4.84¾ @ 4.85	4.84¼ @ 4.85¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.84¼–½	4.84¼–½	4.85¼–½	4.85¾–6	4.85¼–½
" " Sight	4.86¼–½	4.86½–¾	4.87¼–½	4.88 –¼	4.87¼–½
" " Cables	4.87 –¼	4.87¼–½	4.87¾–8	4.88¾–9	4.88 –¼
" Commercial long	4.83½–4	4.83¾–4	4.84¾–5	4.85¼–½	4.84¾–5
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.83 –4	4.83¼–4¼	4.84 –5	4.84¾–5¾	4.84¼–5¼
Paris—Cable transfers	5.16⅞–15	5.17½–16⅞	5.16¼–⅝	5.15⅝–15	5.16¼–15⅝
" Bankers' 60 days	5.20 –17½	5.20⅝–1/16	5.19⅜–8¾	5.18¾–⅛	5.19⅜–18¾
" Bankers' sight	5.17½–15	5.18⅛–17½	5.16⅞–¼	5.16¼–15⅝	5.16⅞–¼
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.20 1/16–20	5.20⅝–1/16	5.19⅜–	5.18¾–⅛	5.18¾–⅛
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	94 11/16–¾	94⅝–¾	94¾–⅞	94 13/16–⅞	94 11/16–13/16
" Bankers' sight	95¼–5/16	95¼–5/16	95⅜–7/16	95 7/16–½	95⅜–7/16
Belgium—Bankers' sight	5.18¾–⅛	5.19⅜–18¾	5.18⅛–7½	5.16⅞–	5.17½–16⅞
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40⅛–3/16	40⅛–3/16	40⅛–3/16	40 3/16–¼	40⅛–3/16
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26¾–⅞	26 13/16–⅞	26 13/16–15/16	26 15/16–27	26⅞–27
Italian lire—sight	5.55 –2½	5.56¼–3¾	5.55¾–51¼	5.51¼–46¼	5.52½–48¾
Austrian florins sight	40¼–⅜	40 7/16–½	40 7/16–½	....	....

SILVER.—The price of silver in London declined from 28 1-16d to 27 11-16d per ounce during the month, the final price being the lowest for the month.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1897. 1898, 1899.

Month.	1897.		1898.		1899.		Month.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.		High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.
January	29 13/16	29 11/16	26⅞	26⅛	27⅝	27¼	July	27 11/16	26⅜	27⅞	27		
February	29¾	29 11/16	26¼	25⅝	27½	27⅜	August	26½	23¾	27 11/16	27⅛		
March	29⅝	28 9/16	26 1/16	25	27 9/16	27⅜	Septemb'r	27¼	23¾	28 5/16	27 11/16		
April	28⅝	28 3/16	26 5/16	25 11/16	28⅛	27⅜	October	27½	25 9/16	28¼	27 9/16		
May	28 5/16	27½	26⅝	25⅞	28¾	28	Novemb'r	27½	26⅜	28 5/16	27½		
June	27⅞	27½	27½	26 11/16	28	27 11/16	Decemb'r	27¾	25 11/16	27⅝	27¼		

COIN AND BULLION QUOTATIONS.—Following are the ruling quotations in New York for foreign and domestic coin and bullion:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ .55	$ .65	Twenty marks	$4.76	$4.84
Mexican dollars	.48⅛	.50	Spanish doubloons	15.50	15.60
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos	.43½	.44½	Spanish 25 pesos	4.79	4.83
English silver	4.85	4.90	Mexican doubloons	15.50	15.60
Victoria sovereigns	4.86½	4.89	Mexican 20 pesos	19.50	19.60
Five francs	.95	.97	Ten guilders	3.96	4.04
Twenty francs	3.86	3.90			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 27 11-16d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 60¾ @ 61¼c. Fine silver (Government assay), 60¾ @ 61¾c.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—The amount of National bank notes in circulation was further reduced $795,858 last month. The circulation based on Government bonds decreased $1,041,860, and the lawful money deposited to retire circulation increased $246,002. The tendency is towards a still further contraction in this class of currency.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	Mar. 31, 1899.	*Apr. 30, 1899.*	*May 31, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*
Total amount outstanding	$243,052,317	$242,714,333	$242,064,554	$241,268,696
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	209,925,989	207,966,287	206,305,954	205,264,094
Circulation secured by lawful money	33,126,328	34,748,046	35,758,600	36,004,602
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	21,582,650	21,450,150	21,235,700	20,557,600
" " 1907, 4 per cent	129,765,350	128,921,850	128,108,300	128,241,300
Five per cents. of 1894	14,228,900	13,998,900	14,118,600	14,252,100
Four per cents. of 1895	19,069,650	18,354,150	17,860,250	17,632,750
Three per cents. of 1898	49,787,340	49,442,860	49,282,460	49,004,360
Total	$234,433,890	$232,167,910	$230,600,310	$229,688,110

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 2 per cents of 1891, $1,382,500; 4 per cents of 1907, $25,990,100; 5 per cents. of 1894, $8,278,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $9,023,500; 3 per cents. of 1898, $25,500,840; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $75,000; a total of $70,249,940.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is $82,175.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—The mints coined $8,159,630 gold, $2,155,019 silver, of which $1,210,078 was in standard dollars and $164,255 minor coin, in June, making a total of $10,478,903.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
January	$7,803,420	$1,964,800	$3,420,000	$1,624,000	$18,082,000	$1,642,000
February	10,152,000	1,519,794	4,085,302	1,167,564	14,848,800	1,598,000
March	13,770,900	1,617,654	5,385,468	1,488,189	12,176,715	2,346,557
April	8,800,400	1,585,000	8,211,400	948,000	7,894,475	2,159,449
May	4,489,950	1,600,000	7,717,500	1,433,000	4,808,400	2,879,416
June	2,100,547	1,856,754	6,903,932	1,432,185	8,159,630	2,155,019
July	877,000	260,000	5,858,900	1 027,884		
August	8,756,250	701,436	9,344,200	2,850,000		
September	8,762,875	1,050,092	7,885,815	2,178,389		
October	8,845,000	2,301,000	5,180,000	3,354,191		
November	3,544,000	2,106,000	5,006,700	2,755,251		
December	3,626,642	1,977,167	9,492,045	3,275,481		
Year	$76,028,484	$18,486,697	$77,985,757	$23,034,084	$65,915,020	$12,780,441

FOREIGN TRADE.—The exports of merchandise in May were $5,000,000 more than in the previous month, amounting to $93,836,489, but this is $17,000,000 less than the total in May last year. Still the amount far exceeds the record of other previous years. Imports continue to increase, reaching $70,131,628 in May as compared with $65,208,312 in April and with $53,584,651 in May, 1898. The exports exceed the imports by $23,704,861, which although nearly $34,000,000 less than a year ago, is still a very large balance. The exports for the eleven months ended May 31 were more than $1,130,000,000, which is very near the total for the corresponding period last year. The net balance of exports for the eleven months is $495,000,000, or more than $76,000,000 less than last year. There was a gain in gold by import of $1,021,000 in May, making over $69,000,000 for the eleven months. This will be reduced for the fiscal year by the exports of gold last month.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF MAY.	Merchandise. Exports.	Merchandise. Imports.	Merchandise. Balance.	Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
1894	$61,043,583	$56,812,727	Exp., $4,230,856	Exp., $23,124,059	Exp., $2,994,177
1895	64,267,179	66,028,854	Imp., 1,761,675	Imp., 3,463,235	" 2,608,594
1896	66,568,263	57,260,859	Exp., 9,307,404	Exp., 18,399,161	" 3,244,465
1897	77,871,276	79,358,147	Imp., 1,486,871	" 8,516,956	" 1,598,518
1898	111,283,435	53,584,651	Exp., 57,698,784	Imp., 13,212,954	" 2,609,958
1899	93,836,489	70,131,628	" 23,704,861	" 1,021,010	" 1,426,196
ELEVEN MONTHS.					
1894	834,636,085	603,210,910	Exp., 231,425,175	Imp., 17,847,960	Exp., 34,558,272
1895	752,570,835	670,307,921	" 82,262,414	Exp., 82,247,452	" 24,996,585
1896	815,901,067	723,560,984	" 92,340,183	" 72,951,352	" 29,907,585
1897	977,800,522	679,547,391	" 298,253,131	Imp., 51,186,820	" 29,325,443
1898	1,136,503,607	564,784,423	" 571,719,184	" 102,030,200	" 22,049,611
1899	1,180,629,572	685,362,519	" 495,267,053	" 69,235,158	" 23,696,093

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The Treasury statement for June shows an excess of receipts over disbursements of $15,744,153, an amount equalled only once in the last four years, in December, 1897, when over $31,000,000 received from the Pacific railroads was included in the receipts, making the surplus for the month $32,000,000. The revenues were $18,600,000 larger than in June, 1898, customs having increased about $4,000,000 and internal revenue receipts $9,000,000. Disbursements were $16,000,000 less than in June, 1898, of which $14,000,000 was on account of war and navy. For the fiscal year ended June 30 the deficit is reported at about $89,000,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS. Source.	June, 1899.	Since July 1, 1898.	EXPENDITURES. Source.	June, 1899.	Since July 1, 1898.
Customs	$18,446,908	$206,507,812	Civil and mis	$7,074,040	$119,225,598
Internal revenue	25,606,859	273,142,490	War	8,015,395	229,041,002
Miscellaneous	3,073,148	36,566,443	Navy	4,422,320	64,734,480
			Indians	600,807	12,799,984
Total	$47,126,915	$516,216,745	Pensions	10,371,714	139,394,745
			Interest	898,486	39,896,925
Excess of expenditures	*15,744,153	88,875,989	Total	$31,382,762	$605,092,734

* Excess of receipts.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

MONTH.	1898. Receipts.	1898. Expenditures.	1898. Net Gold in Treasury.	1899. Receipts.	1899. Expenditures.	1899. Net Gold in Treasury.
January	$37,333,628	$36,696,711	$164,236,793	$41,774,930	$51,122,771	$228,652,341
February	28,572,358	26,599,256	167,623,182	37,909,832	43,918,929	231,124,688
March	32,958,750	31,882,444	174,584,116	57,030,239	42,978,571	245,413,707
April	33,012,943	44,314,062	181,238,137	41,611,587	65,949,106	245,140,226
May	30,074,818	47,849,909	171,818,055	44,786,018	40,513,004	*227,874,534
June	38,509,318	47,852,281	167,004,410	47,126,915	31,382,762	*239,203,949
July	43,847,108	74,263,475	189,444,714			
August	41,782,707	56,260,717	217,904,485			
September	39,778,070	54,223,921	243,297,543			
October	39,630,061	58,962,276	239,885,162			
November	38,900,915	49,090,980	241,663,444			
December	41,404,793	41,864,807	246,529,176			

* This balance as reported in the Treasury sheet on the last day of the month.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—There was no important change in the items of the public debt statement for June 30, the gross debt showing a decrease of only $66,000. The net cash in the Treasury, however, increased $13,800,000 and the net debt less cash in the Treasury is reduced $13,570,000. In two months the net debt has decreased $17,000,000 but it is still $26,000,000 greater than on January 1.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*May 1, 1899.*	*June 1, 1899.*	*July 1, 1899.*
Interest bearing debt:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$25,364,500
" " 1907, 4 "	559,650,200	559,652,050	559,652,250	559,652,300
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	39,100	38,010	37,860	37,830
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
" 1925, 4 "	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	192,846,780	198,678,720	198,678,720	198,678,720
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,040,215,980	$1,046,048,680	$1,046,048,730	$1,046,048,750
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,237,200	1,218,890	1,218,350	1,218,300
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,735,013	346,735,018	346,735,013	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.	28,868,814	34,830,371	35,591,064	35,817,382
Fractional currency	6,883,974	6,882,342	6,882,342	6,881,408
Total non-interest bearing debt	$382,487,801	$388,447,727	$389,208,420	$389,433,653
Total interest and non-interest debt	1,423,940,982	1,435,714,797	1,436,475,500	1,436,700,703
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the treasury:				
Gold certificates	36,808,999	34,486,829	34,434,829	34,297,819
Silver "	399,430,504	404,026,504	405,257,504	406,085,504
Certificates of deposit	20,685,000	21,325,000	21,800,000	21,325,000
Treasury notes of 1890	96,523,280	94,518,280	94,025,280	93,518,280
Total certificates and notes	$553,447,783	$554,356,613	$555,517,613	$555,226,603
Aggregate debt	1,977,388,765	1,990,071,410	1,991,993,113	1,991,927,306
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	930,431,351	917,165,517	898,067,063	907,961,138
Demand liabilities	635,666,656	654,037,984	630,482,970	626,580,670
Balance	$294,764,695	$263,127,533	$267,584,093	$281,380,468
Gold reserve	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Net cash balance	194,764,695	163,127,533	167,584,093	181,380,468
Total	$294,764,695	$263,127,533	$267,584,093	$281,380,468
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury	1,129,176,286	1,172,587,264	1,168,891,407	1,155,320,235

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—Exports of gold and Treasury accumulations caused a decrease of more than $22,000,000 in the amount of gold in circulation last month. There was an additional loss of about $1,000,000 in other classes of currency, causing a reduction in total circulation of $23,016,770. The only increases were in fractional silver and silver certificates, about $600,000 in each case.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*May 1, 1899.*	*June 1, 1899.*	*July 1, 1899.*
Gold coin	$667,796,579	$701,077,442	$724,282,177	$702,060,459
Silver dollars	65,183,553	64,023,325	63,484,217	63,381,751
Subsidiary silver	70,627,818	69,784,194	70,044,980	70,675,682
Gold certificates	35,200,259	32,845,029	32,786,189	32,656,269
Silver certificates	392,331,995	400,379,249	401,298,642	401,889,343
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	94,942,741	93,559,041	93,101,782	92,605,793
United States notes	312,415,738	312,057,405	311,095,424	310,547,349
Currency certificates, Act June 8, 1872	20,465,000	21,265,000	21,840,000	20,855,000
National bank notes	238,337,729	238,877,207	238,117,598	237,832,594
Total	$1,897,301,412	$1,933,867,892	$1,955,501,009	$1,932,484,239
Population of United States	75,330,000	75,875,000	76,011,000	76,148,000
Circulation per capita	$25.19	$25.49	$25.73	$25.38

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The Treasury gained about $13,000,000 in cash holdings, while its net gold increased more than $12,000,000. It gained $1,262,000 in silver dollars, but issued $570,000 silver certificates; the difference is nearly made up by a decrease in silver bullion of $621,000.

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of June, and the highest and lowest during the year 1899, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1898:

	Year 1898.		Highest and Lowest in 1899.		June, 1899.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	19⅝	10¼	24⅞—Feb. 23	17 —May 9	19⅝	17	19⅝
" preferred	52⅛	22⅞	67 —Feb. 23	50⅝—Jan. 7	58⅝	53⅛	58⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	72¾	12⅝	61⅛—Apr. 12	43⅞—June 22	53	43⅞	49¼
Bay State Gas	9⅛	2⅝	8⅝—Jan. 10	2¼—Mar. 11	....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78⅞	35	137 —Apr. 15	77¾—Jan. 3	118⅞	104⅞	114½
Canadian Pacific	90⅛	72	99⅛—May 31	84⅝—Mar. 15	99⅝	96	98¼
Canada Southern	58	44½	70 —Jan. 23	50½—June 2	56¼	50½	55½
Central of New Jersey	99	83¼	122¾—Apr. 22	97 —Jan. 3	118½	114	118
Central Pacific	44½	11	55⅝ - Feb. 18	41 —Jan. 5	52¾	50	52⅝
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs	26⅜	17¼	31¼ - Feb. 2	23¾—May 31	26⅜	23⅞	26⅛
Chicago & Alton	172	150	175½—Mar. 25	168 —Jan. 11	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	125¼	85⅞	149¼—Feb. 18	124¼ - Jan. 7	136¾	126⅛	136⅛
Chicago & E. Illinois	66	49	79½—May 1	59¾ - Jan. 4	76	72⅞	73½
" preferred	118⅛	102	125 —Mar. 2	112¾ - Jan. 3	123½	121	122
Chicago, Great Western	18	9⅛	20⅝—Jan. 23	13 —June 1	14⅞	13	14⅝
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	11	7	12½—Apr. 25	7¾—Jan. 6	10	8	9¼
" preferred	38½	23	49¾—Mar. 6	31 —Jan. 4	43½	32½	43½
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	120¾	83¼	133⅜—Feb. 20	120⅛—Jan. 3	131	121¾	130⅞
" preferred	166½	140	174 —June 29	166¼—Jan. 3	174	169½	173¾
Chicago & Northwestern	143½	113¼	166 —Mar. 29	141½—Jan. 4	163	148	161¾
" preferred	191½	163	200 - June 27	188 —Jan. 19	200	191	198¼
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	114⅞	80	122⅛—Jan. 27	107½—May 13	117⅜	108	117⅛
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.	94	65	109¾—June 27	91 —Feb. 8	109¾	92⅝	105⅞
" preferred	170	148	182 —June 29	170 —Jan. 16	182	178	182
Chicago Terminal Transfer	9⅝	4½	25¼—Mar. 27	7½—Jan. 6	18	15	15
" preferred	37½	22½	56½—Mar. 27	36¼—Jan. 3	52	45⅝	47
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	47½	25	63⅞—Apr. 10	42½—Jan. 4	59¼	50¼	57⅞
" preferred	97	77½	102¾—Jan. 26	94 —May 10	101	95½	101
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling.	19¼	11¼	16¾—Jan. 26	10¾—Mar. 28	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	32⅞	17	55 —Apr. 21	30½—Feb. 8	46⅞	41¼	44¼
Consolidated Gas Co.	205½	164	223¼—Mar. 11	163 —June 6	189½	163	186½
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.	114½	93	125¾—Apr. 20	106½—Jan. 3	124	115½	123
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159	140	179 —Apr. 4	157 —Jan. 7	172	165½	171½
Denver & Rio Grande	21½	10	25⅝—Apr. 27	18½—Jan. 7	24¼	21¼	22⅞
" preferred	71⅝	40	80 —Apr. 27	68½—Jan. 11	79¼	74⅞	78½
Edison Elec. Illum. Co., N. Y.	195	119	199 —Jan. 20	190 —Jan. 4	....	....	....
Erie	16¼	11	16¼ - Jan. 19	12⅛—June 23	13	12⅛	13
" 1st pref	43⅜	29¼	43 —Jan. 24	33½—June 21	36⅜	33½	35¾
" 2d pref	21⅝	15½	22½—Jan. 30	16¼—May 8	18¼	17½	18¼
Evansville & Terre Haute	41⅝	22	41½—June 9	36 —Mar. 28	41½	38	39½
Express Adams	180	97¼	119 —Feb. 25	108¾—Jan. 16	114	110¼	114
" American	153	116	145 —Jan. 9	133 —June 19	140	133	140
" United States	58¼	38	60 —Jan. 11	46 —June 9	50	46	50
" Wells, Fargo	131½	112½	130 —May 8	125 —Jan. 10	130	125	130
Great Northern, preferred	180	122	195 —Mar. 13	142¼—Jan. 6	170¼	164½	170¼
Hocking Valley	....	....	29 —Apr. 27	21 —June 5	24¾	21	24¾
" preferred	....	....	60½—Apr. 27	54¼—May 13	58¾	56	57¾
Illinois Central	115⅝	98	122 —Jan. 23	110 —June 1	115½	110	115¼
Iowa Central	11½	7¼	18½—Apr. 28	10¼—Mar. 7	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝
" preferred	42½	25	51¼—Feb. 15	42⅛—May 31	49⅜	45	49
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf	25½	15	18 —Jan. 6	7 —Mar. 15	9⅞	7	7½
Laclede Gas	54⅜	37½	57½—Jan. 9	51 —Mar. 4	53⅞	52	52
Lake Erie & Western	23½	12	22¼—Jan. 27	14¾—June 9	18¼	14¾	18
" preferred	83	53	75 —Jan. 27	60 —Jan. 15	71½	67	71
Lake Shore	215	170¾	208 —Jan. 24	196½—Jan. 5	204½	201¾	201¾
Long Island	59½	40	85 —Apr. 4	56¼—Jan. 5	....	....	....
Louisville & Nashville	65¼	44	71⅛—June 29	63 —Mar. 6	71⅛	64⅝	70⅞
Manhattan consol	120¼	90	133⅜—Apr. 3	97 —Jan. 4	120	103½	117¾
Metropolitan Street	194¾	125¼	269 —Mar. 23	187¾—Jan. 11	232	202	226½
Michigan Central	118	99½	116 —Jan. 24	112 —Jan. 13	113	113	113
Minneapolis & St. Louis	38¾	24	62½—Apr. 28	35¼—Jan. 6	58¾	52½	55¼
" 1st pref	100	84	101 —Apr. 28	97¼—Jan. 9	....	....	....
" 2d pref	78½	46	96½—May 5	78½—Jan. 10	94¾	90	91
Missouri, Kan. & Tex	14¼	10	15 —Jan. 10	11¾—May 10	12⅞	12	12⅞
" preferred	41	28¾	42½—Apr. 3	30½—May 31	35½	30¾	35

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	Year 1898.		Highest and Lowest in 1899.		June, 1899.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Missouri Pacific	46¼	22	52⅛—Apr. 4	38¾—June 1	44½	38¾	44¼
Mobile & Ohio	32½	24	49¾—Apr. 17	32 —Jan. 3	42	35¾	41
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	124⅞	105	144¾—Mar. 29	121⅝—Jan. 3	141	127	139⅝
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis	15⅝	11⅛	19¾—Jan. 23	12 —June 29	14¼	12	12
• 1st preferred	76	65	79 —Jan. 23	65 —Mar. 7	72	68	68
• 2d preferred	40¼	28	41 —Jan. 23	29½—May 24	33	30	31
N. Y., New Haven & Hartf'd.	201	178¼	222 —Apr. 20	199 —Jan. 19	219	212	218
N. Y., Ontario & Western	19⅛	13⅝	28⅞—Mar. 27	18⅜—Jan. 3	27½	24⅛	26⅝
Norfolk & Western	19⅝	11½	22¾—Apr. 27	17⅜—Mar. 17	21½	18⅞	20⅝
• preferred	68⅞	42½	71¼—Feb. 2	61⅝—Jan. 6	70⅝	66	70⅞
North American Co.	7¾	4¼	12½—Apr. 19	6⅞—Jan. 6	12½	10⅝	11¼
Northern Pacific tr. receipts.	44¼	19	55½—Feb. 16	42⅞—Jan. 7	49⅝	45½	49¼
• pref tr. receipts	79⅞	56⅞	81½—Jan. 23	73 —June 1	78	73	77⅞
Oregon Railway & Nav	61⅛	35½	52 —Jan. 23	33 —June 2	38½	33	38½
• preferred	78	65½	76¾—Jan. 23	68¾—June 16	73¾	68¾	73¾
Oregon Short Line	43	19⅝	48 —Jan. 23	41 —Feb. 8	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	46	21	55 —Jan. 30	43¼—Jan. 4	49⅝	46⅛	48⅛
Pennsylvania R. R.	123⅛	110¾	142 —Jan. 23	122⅛—Jan. 5	134¼	126	134⅛
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	112	86½	129⅛—Apr. 3	101 —May 13	122¼	115⅝	120¼
Pitts., Cin. Chic. & St. Louis	63⅞	38⅞	88 —Jan. 23	43 —May 11	60	44½	54⅞
• preferred	84½	57	93 —Jan. 23	80 —Feb. 10	87	80¼	84
Pullman Palace Car Co.	216	182	164⅞—Jan. 4	156 —Jan. 21	160	156	160
Reading Voting Tr. ctfs	23⅝	15⅛	25 —Jan. 24	19⅝—May 13	21¾	19½	20⅝
• 1st prefered	54⅝	36	68⅛—Apr. 4	51¾—Jan. 7	62⅛	55⅝	61⅛
• 2d preferred	29	17¾	38¼—Mar. 22	26½—Jan. 7	36	33	34
Rome, Wat. Ogdens' g	128⅛	116¼	132 —Apr. 25	130 - Jan. 10	131¼	131	131
St. Louis & San Francisco	9¼	6	14⅞—Feb. 1	8⅝—Jan. 6	11	9⅛	10⅞
• 1st preferred	70	52½	75½—Jan. 26	64 —May 13	73	66½	68¾
• 2d preferred	35	22½	44⅞—Jan. 31	33¼—Jan. 5	37⅝	35	37
St. Louis & Southwestern	7⅝	3¾	15 —Apr. 28	6¾—Jan. 4	13¼	11⅛	12⅞
• preferred	18	7¾	35⅛—Apr. 1	17 —Jan. 3	33	29	32⅞
Southern Pacific Co.	35	12	44 —Jan. 31	27 —May 9	32⅞	29¾	32½
Southern Railway	10¾	7	14 —Jan. 16	10¼—Jan. 5	11½	10⅝	11¼
• preferred	43⅝	23⅝	55 —Apr. 22	40⅞—Jan. 4	52	48¼	51¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	38¾	17	68 —Apr. 18	36 —Jan. 9	65¾	56	64⅝
Texas & Pacific	20⅛	8⅞	25⅝—Mar. 1	17¼—Jan. 5	20½	17¼	19⅞
Union Pacific	44⅝	16⅛	50⅝—Feb. 21	38⅛—June 20	43¼	38⅛	43¼
• preferred	74⅝	45⅞	84½—Jan. 23	72 —June 1	78	72	77⅞
Union Pac., Denver & Gulf	13⅝	5⅝	14½—Jan. 6	11⅞—Mar. 8	....	....	....
Wabash R. R.	9⅛	6¼	8⅞—Jan. 24	7¼—June 19	7⅞	7¼	7⅝
• preferred	24¼	14¼	25½—Apr. 5	19 —May 24	21¼	19½	21½
Western Union	95⅞	82¼	98¼—Jan. 24	87¼—June 1	91	87¼	89¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¾	¾	11½—May 9	8¼—June 1	9⅝	8¼	9½
• second preferred	30¾	8	32¾—May 13	21½—June 23	25¼	21½	24¾
"INDUSTRIAL"	STOCKS:						
American Co. Oil Co.	39¾	15½	39¼—Apr. 17	33¾—Mar. 6	37⅞	34	36⅝
• preferred	90⅝	66	95 —May 9	88¼—Jan. 5	92½	90¼	92
American Spirits Mfg Co.	15⅝	6⅛	15½—Mar. 13	6 —June 30	11¼	6	6¼
• preferred	41¾	16	41½—Mar. 13	29 —June 1	33¼	29	30
American Sugar Ref. Co.	146⅞	107½	182 —Mar. 20	123¼—Jan. 4	161	138½	154⅝
• preferred	116	103	123 —Mar. 20	110 —Jan. 16	119¼	117½	118
American Tobacco Co.	153¾	83¾	229½—Apr. 5	88⅛—June 21	99⅝	88⅛	92
• preferred	135½	112¼	150 —Mar. 9	132 —Jan. 4	141	139¾	141
Consolidated Ice Co.	52	27¼	50½—Jan. 30	40¾—May 31	43	40⅞	42
Federal Steel Co.	52	29	75 —Apr. 3	46⅝—Feb. 8	66⅝	53½	58⅞
• preferred	85¼	69¾	93½ - Apr. 3	72½—May 13	85⅛	78⅝	81½
General Electric Co.	97	76	122—Apr. 17	95⅛—Jan. 3	119¾	116½	119⅛
International Paper Co.	67	48	68½—Jan. 23	35 —May 13	45	40	43
• preferred	95	85	95 —Jan. 5	76 —June 19	80	76	79¼
National Lead Co.	39⅝	26¼	40½—Jan. 20	28 —May 31	30½	28	29½
• preferred	114⅛	99	115 —Jan. 21	109¾—June 1	111¾	109¾	111½
Standard Rope & Twine Co.	10⅛	3¼	12 —Jan. 10	7 —June 1	8⅛	7	7⅞
U. S. Leather Co.	8⅞	5¼	8 —Jan. 23	5⅝—June 21	6	5⅝	5¾
• preferred	75½	53¾	78 —Apr. 4	68 —June 1	72¼	68	70¾
U. S. Rubber Co.	48½	14¼	57 —Apr. 5	42⅝—Jan. 5	54⅞	46⅞	53
• preferred	113¼	60	120 —Jan. 9	111 —Jan. 3	117⅝	114½	117

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	June Sales. High.	June Sales. Low.	June Sales. Total.
Ala. Midland 1st gold 6s	1928	2,800,000	M & N	101	June19,'99	102¼	101	12,000
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's	1995	7,000,000	Q J	95½	June30,'99	95	93	232,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's	1995	126,835,500	A & O	103	June30,'99	103⅜	102¼	1,718,000
" registered		....	A & O	101	Mar. 29,'99	....	....	....
" adjustment, g. 4's	1995	51,728,000	NOV	85	June30,'99	85	81¾	2,250,500
" registered		....	NOV	83	Feb. 20,'99	....	....	....
" Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's	1902	750,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's	1915	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Atlan. av. of Brook'n imp. g. 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99	....	....	....
Atlanta & Danville 1st g. 5's	1950	1,238,000	J & J	102	June 5,'99	102	102	5,000
Baltimore & Ohio.								
Balti. Belt, 1st g. 5's int. gtd.	1990	6,000,000	M & N	106½	Mar. 8,'99	....	....	....
W. Virginia & Pitts. 1st g. 5's	1990	4,000,000	A & O	111	Dec. 12,'95	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's	1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s	1930	2,500,000	M & S	111	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
Pittsb. & Connellsville 1st g. 4's	1946	2,536,000	J & J	111	June 5,'99	111	111	2,000
B & O. Southwest'n 1st g. 4½'s	1990	10,667,000	J & J	108	Mar. 18,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs				....	....	....	....	....
" coupons off				....	....	....	....	....
" S'w'n Ry 1st con g 4½s	1993	10,511,000	J & J	94	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs				....	....	....	....	....
" coupons off				....	....	....	....	....
" 1st inc. g. 5's, series A	2043	8,651,000	NOV	32½	Jan. 11,'99	....	....	....
" " Trust Co. cfs				....	....	....	....	....
" 1st inc. g. 5's, series B	2043	9,655,000	DEC	12	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......	11½	Feb. 10,'99	....	....	....
B.&O. S'w'n Term Co. gtd g 5s	1942	1,200,000	M & N	105	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Miss. 1st con. 4's	1947	2,615,000	J & J	112	Jan. 30,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
" coupons off		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
" 2d con. 7's	1911	2,962,000	A & O	128½	May 22,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......	128	June 3,'99	128	128	2,000
" 1st Spr'gfield div. 7's	1905	1,984,000	M & N	104½	May 19,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......	105	June 5,'99	105	105	2,000
" 1st gen. 5s	1932	405,000	J & D	89	Feb. 4,'99	....	....	....
" " Trust Co. cfs		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's	1945	6,625,000	A & O	113	June30,'99	113	110	95,000
Bklyn City R. R. 1st con. 5's 1916.	1941	4,373,000	J & J	116½	June 7,'99	116½	116½	500
Bklyn Qu. Co. & Sur. 1st con. gtd g. 5's	1941	2,255,000	M & N	107	June30,'99	107	106	87,000
Brunswick & Western 1s g. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & J	74	Sept. 1,'96	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's	1937	4,407,000	M & S	110½	June27,'99	110½	110	18,000
" deb. 6's	1947	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's	1921	1,300,000	F & A	129	June28,'99	129	129	1,000
" cons. 1st 6's	1922	3,920,000	J & D	129	May 15,'99	....	....	....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's	1943	650,000	J & J	134¼	June16,'99	134¼	134¼	5,000
Buff. & St. Mary's S'w'n 1st g. 5s	1927	1,000,000	F & A	105	May 12,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's	1913	1,211,500	A & O	100	Feb. 27,'96	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's	1906	6,500,000	J & D	108	June13,'99	108	108	9,000
" con. 1st & col. tst 5's	1934	7,250,000	A & O	115½	June 2,'99	115½	115½	1,000
" registered			A & O	110½	Feb. 4,'99	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's. g.	1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug. 24,'95	....	....	....
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's	1921	1,905,000	A & O	105	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's	1908	13,920,000	J & J	111	June29,'99	111¼	110½	85,000
" 2d mortg. 5's	1913	5,100,000	M & S	111	June28,'99	111½	111	41,000
" registered			M & S	106½	May 22,'98	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest price and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	*Principal Due*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	JUNE SALES. *High.*	JUNE SALES. *Low.*	JUNE SALES. *Total.*
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's	1948	2,500,000	J & D	90	June15,'99	90	90	2,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's,	1987	4,880,000	M & N	96	Apr. 26,'99	....	....	....
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	F & A	120	June29,'99	120	120	15,000
" registered $1,000 & $5,000			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" con. g. 5's	1945	16,500,600	M & N	95⅝	June30,'99	96½	95⅜	831,000
" con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's,	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	41½	June29,'99	42	40½	19,000
" 2d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	13	June29,'99	13¼	12	18,000
" 3d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	6	June16,'99	6	6	8,000
" Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's	1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 23,'98	....	....	....
" Mobile div. 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & J	99	July 6,'98	....	....	....
" Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s.	1947	418,000	J & J	102	June29,'99	102	102	8,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey,								
" 1st consolidated 7's	1899	3,836,000	Q J	101	May 17,'99	....	....	....
" convertible 7's	1902	1,167,000	M & N	110	June 6,'99	110	110	10,000
" con. deb. 6's	1908	432,800	M & N	112½	Mar. 20,'99	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1987	43,924,000	J & J	122¼	June26,'99	122½	121	257,000
" registered			Q J	119¼	June27,'99	121	118	107,500
Lehigh & W.-B. con. assd. 7's	1900	5,384,000	Q M	100⅛	June21,'99	100⅛	100⅛	4,000
" mortgage 5's	1912	2,691,000	M & N	100	May 6,'99	....	....	....
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's,	1921	4,987,000	J & J	115½	June 9,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's	1920	1,062,000	J & J	....	....	115½	115½	1,000
N. J. Southern int. gtd 6's	1899	411,000	J & J	104	Nov. 13,'98	....	....	....
Cen. P. ex. g. 5's Speyer & Co. cfs, A.	1898	2,995,000	......	103¾	Mar. 15,'99	....	....	....
" B C D	1899	3,383,000	......	108½	June29,'99	109	108¼	63,000
" E	1898	3,997,000	J & J	106½	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
" F G H I.	1901	15,508,000	......	103½	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
" San Joaquin br. g 6's	1900	924,000	A & O	108½	Mar. 29,'99	....	....	....
" Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs		5,156,000	......	112⅝	June19,'99	113¼	112⅜	31,000
" gtd. g 5's	1939	4,279,000	A & O	84½	Sept. 16,'96	....	....	....
" Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs		8,004,000	......	124½	June19,'99	125⅜	124½	45,000
" land grant g 5's	1900	591,000	A & O	107	Apr. 10,'99	....	....	....
" Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs		1,703,000	......	112	Apr. 19,'99	....	....	....
" Cal. & O. div. ex. g. 5's,	1918	1,188,000	J & J	101½	Dec. 6,'97	....	....	....
" Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs		9,152,000	......	121⅝	June28,'99	121⅝	121⅝	45,000
Western Pacific g. 6's	1899	539,000	J & J	104½	Apr. 5,'99	....	....	....
" Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs		2,196,000	......	109	June28,'99	109½	109	41,000
North. Ry. (Cal.) 1st g. 6's, gtd.	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97	....	....	....
" gtd. g. 5's	1938	4,800,000	A & O	105½	Dec. 19,'98	....	....	....
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's	1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'98	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A	1908	2,000,000	A & O	119½	June14,'99	119½	119½	1,000
" Mortgage gold 6's	1911	2,000,000	A & O	120½	June28,'99	120	120	5,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1939	25,858,000	M & N	119½	June30,'99	120	118¾	64,000
" registered			M & N	117	June 2,'99	117	117	1,000
" Gen. m. g. 4½'s	1992	24,055,000	M & S	94⅞	June30,'99	95	94	506,000
" registered			M & S	92⅞	Jan. 18,'99	....	....	....
" (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's,	1989	6,000,000	J & J	108	June29,'99	108	107	50,000
" 2d con. g. 4's	1989	1,000,000	J & J	100	June19,'99	100	100	10,000
" Craig Val. 1st g. 5's	1940	650,000	J & J	95½	May 27,'98	....	....	....
" Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's,	1941	400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
" Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's,	1902	3,007,000	M & S	102½	June21,'99	103	102	20,000
Chicago & Alton s'king fund 6's.	1903	1,722,000	J & J	109	June12,'99	109	109	2,000
Louisiana & Mo. Riv. 1st 7's	1900	1,785,000	F & A	104	Feb. 1,'99	....	....	....
" 2d 7's	1900	300,000	M & N	106⅞	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's	1912	501,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's.	1903	28,924,000	J & J	117¾	June29,'99	117¾	116⅛	88,000
" 5's, sinking fund	1901	2,315,000	A & O	105	Mar. 16,'99	....	....	....
" 5's, debentures	1913	9,000,000	M & N	111½	June30,'99	112	110¾	31,000
" convertible 5's	1903	3,549,800	M & S	132	June 9,'99	132	130	10,000
" (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's,	1919	2,818,000	A & O	118⅝	June12,'99	116⅝	116	4,000
" 4's	1919	9,050,000	A & O	106½	June26,'99	106½	106¼	21,000
" Denver div. 4's	1922	5,856,000	F & A	105	June28,'99	105	104	6,000
" 4's	1921	3,150,000	M & S	100	Apr. 11,'99	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	June Sales. High.	June Sales. Low.	June Sales. Total.
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's	1905	2,320,000	F & A	107⅛	Jan. 18,'99	....	....	....
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's	1927	28,110,000	M & N	112	June27,'99	112¼	111⅛	88,000
" registered			M & N	111⅛	June 2,'99	111⅛	111⅛	5,000
" Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's	1911	8,000,060	M & S	123	June 2,'99	123	123	1,000
Chic. Burl. & Northern, 1st 5's	1926	8,241,000	A & O	106	June23,'99	106	106	22,500
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's	1907	2,989,000	J & D	116⅛	Apr. 21,'99	....	....	....
" small bonds			J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's, gold	1934	2,653,000	A & O	138	June30,'99	138	138	5,000
" gen. con. 1st 5's	1937	9,767,000	M & N	116	June28,'99	117⅛	114	44,000
" registered			M & N	108⅛	Nov. 18,'98	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's	1936	4,626,000	J & J	107	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	118⅛	June 9,'99	118⅛	118⅛	10,000
Chic. Ind. & Louisv. ref. g. 5's	1947	3,177,000	J & J	107½	June19,'99	107½	102⅛	38,000
" refunding g. 6's	1947	4,700,000	J & J	117	June23,'99	119½	117	51,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's $ g, R.d.	1902	1,981,000	J&J	171½	June 9,'99	171½	168	14,000
" 1st 7's £	1902		J&J	120	Feb. 8,'94	....	....	....
" 1st m. C. & M. 7's	1903	1,714,000	J & J	168⅛	May 20,'99	....	....	....
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's	1905	8,702,000	J & J	171	June 9,'99	171	168¼	17,000
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D. ex	1908	2,970,000	J & J	171	June17,'99	171	169¾	2,000
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div.	1909	4,000,000	J & J	122¼	June 8,'99	122¼	122¼	1,000
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav.	1919	2,500,000	J & J	115⅛	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's	1910	7,432,000	J & J	123⅛	June 1,'99	123⅛	123	4,000
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's	1910	5,677,000	J & J	132⅛	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" 5's	1910	990,000	J & J	109	Mar. 13,'99	....	....	....
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	123	May 2,'99	....	....	....
" 1st Chic. & P. W. 5's	1921	25,340,000	J & J	124	June30,'99	124	123	88,000
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's	1926	3,083,000	J & J	125⅝	June16,'99	125⅝	125¼	31,000
" Mineral Point div. 5's	1910	2,840,000	J & J	112½	Apr. 24,'99	....	....	....
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's	1921	1,360,000	J & J	122½	June 1,'99	122½	122½	2,000
" Wis. & Min. div. 5's	1921	4,755,000	J & J	123	June19,'99	123	123	1,000
" terminal 5's	1914	4,748,000	J & J	118¼	May 18,'99	....	....	....
" Far. & So. 6's assu	1924	1,250,000	J & J	127¼	Jan. 27,'98	....	....	....
" cont. si'k. f'd 5's	1916	394,000	J & J	106⅛	July 9,'97	....	....	....
" Dakota & Gt. S. 5's	1916	2,856,000	J & J	118½	May 12,'99	....	....	....
" g. m. g. 4's, series A	1989	23,676,000	J & J	114⅝	June26,'99	114⅝	114	67,000
" registered		....	Q J	105⅛	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s, series B	1989	2,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" " registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's	1910	2,155,000	J & D	121	June16,'99	121	121	5,000
" 1st convt. 6's	1913	5,092,000	J & D	126	June17,'99	126	126	8,000
Chic. & Northwestern cons. 7's	1915	10,308,000	Q F	144	June27,'99	144	144	1,000
" coupon gold 7's	1902	9,705,000	J & D	112⅛	June17,'99	112⅛	111¼	8,000
" registered d. gold 7's	1902		J & D	114	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
" sinking fund 6's	1879–1929	6,069,000	A & O	122⅛	Mar. 13,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	116	June14,'99	116	116	29,000
" 5's	1879–1929	7,197,000	A & O	107	June19,'99	107	107	6,000
" registered			A & O	105¾	Mar. 28,'99	....	....	....
" debenture 5's	1933	9,800,000	M & N	122⅝	June30,'99	122⅝	122½	11,000
" registered			M & N	119¼	Dec. 27,'98	....	....	....
" 25 year deben. 5's	1909	5,900,000	M & N	109½	June21,'99	109½	109½	4,000
" registered			M & N	109½	Mar. 19,'97	....	....	....
" 30 year deben. 5's	1921	10,000,000	A & O	118	June17,'99	118	118	2,000
" registered			A & O	107	Nov. 20,'95	....	....	....
" extension 4's	1886–1926	18,632,000	F A 15	109	May 9,'99	....	....	....
" registered			F A 15	106⅞	Feb. 20,'96	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s	1987	8,185,000	M & N	110¼	June24,'99	110¼	109½	33,000
" " registered			Q F	103	Nov. 19,'98	....	....	....
Escanaba & L. Superior 1st 6's	1901	395,000	J & J	107¾	May 26,'98	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Iowa Midland 1st mortg. 8's	1900	1,044,000	A & O	108	Oct. 21,'98	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's	1907	1,592,000	M & N	124	June19,'99	124	124	1,000
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's	1905	1,600,000	M & S	117½	Feb. 6,'90	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. 1st 5's	1909	1,600,000	M & S	111	Jan. 5,'99	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	113	Apr. 24,'99	....	....	....
Mil., Lake Shore & We'n 1st 6's	1921	5,000,000	M & N	141	June16,'99	141	140¾	4,009
" con. deb. 5's	1907	436,000	F & A	105⅛	Feb. 24,'97	....	....	....
" ext. & impt. s. f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	125¼	June29,'99	125¼	125¼	2,000
" Michigan div. 1st 6's	1924	1,281,000	J & J	138	Dec. 13,'98	....	....	....

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" Ashland div. 1st 6's	1925	1,000,000	M & S	142½	Apr. 25,'99	....	....	....
" income		500,000	M & N	114⅛	June17,'99	114⅛	114⅛	1,000
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup.	1917	12,100,000	J & J	136⅛	June27,'99	136⅛	136⅛	1,000
" registered	1917		J & J	133⅛	June13,'99	133½	132	30,000
" gen. g. 4's	1988	47,971,000	J & J	110⅛	June30,'99	110¾	109¾	1,046,000
" registered			J & J	107⅞	Apr. 6,'99	....	....	....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's	1905	1,200,000	J & J	98½	May 1,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 2½'s	1905	1,200,000	J & J	85	June14,'99	85	85	5,000
" extension 4 s		672,000	J & J	98½	May 18,'99	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's	1923	2,750,000	A & O	114	June27,'99	114	114	19,000
" small bond	1923	....	A & O	100	Apr. 15,'97	....	....	....
Chic., St.P., Minn.& Oma.con. 6's	1930	13,849,000	J & D	137¾	June24,'99	138	137½	11,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's	1918	2,564,000	M & N	134½	June21,'99	134⅛	134½	1,000
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's	1930	800,000	J & J	140	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's	1919	6,070,000	A & O	132½	June29,'99	132½	132	6,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's	1947	13,000,000	J & J	102⅛	June29,'99	102¾	102	284,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1919	783,000	M & N	106	June22,'98	....	....	....
" gen'l mortg. g. 6's	1932	9,868,000	Q M	122	June20,'99	122	121	7,000
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's	1921	5,753,000	J & D	98½	Mar. 13,'93	....	....	....
" coupons off		....	......	99½	June28,'99	99½	99⅜	10,000
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's	1905	996,000	A & O	119	Oct. 26,'96	....	....	....
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	2,000,000	J & J	103½	Mar. 13,'97	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1941	3,500,000	M & N	113	May 5,'99	....	....	....
City Sub. R'y, Balto. 1st g. 5's	1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅜	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	....
Clev., Ak'n & Col. eq. and 2d g. 6's	1930	730,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st 5's for.	1917	1,907,000	......	91	June 9,'99	91	91	2,000
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St.L. gen.m. 4's	1993	7,574,000	J & D	95¼	June30,'99	95¼	93⅛	175,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	97	June20,'99	97	97	5,000
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	102	June30,'99	102	101½	29,000
" registered				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,035,000	M & S	87	Oct. 22,'95	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	87	Aug. 31,'98	....	....	....
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	96½	Apr. 24,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's	1936	7,685,000	Q F	103½	Mar. 30,'99	....	....	....
" registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
" con. 6's	1920	731,000	M & N	107⅛	June 30,'93	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	118½	June14,'99	118½	118½	7,000
Ind. Bloom. & W., 1st pfd. 7's	1900	1,000,000	J & J	103½	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	85	June30,'99	85¾	84½	105,000
" income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	30	June30,'99	30	29	90,000
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's	1914	3,991,000	J & D	137½	June 6,'99	137½	137½	2,000
" sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅜	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
" gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	137½	June23,'99	137½	137½	5,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Cin., Sp. 1st m. C., C., C. & Ind. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108½	Feb. 10,'99	....	....	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	4,300,000	A & O	107	Dec. 27,'98	....	....	....
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	130	Feb. 16,'99	....	....	....
" registered			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	6,250,000	J & J	65½	June30,'99	65½	63	319,000
" 1st g. 4's	1947	1,011,000	J & J	74⅛	June30,'99	74⅛	73½	15,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	17,500,000	F & A	89¼	June30,'99	90	86½	2,242,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,090	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	126½	June15,'99	126½	126½	1,000
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	124⅛	June 7,'99	124⅛	124⅛	17,000
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	142	June17,'99	142¼	142	13,000
" bonds, 7's	1900	281,000	J & J	109	Nov. 23,'97	....	....	....
" 7's	1871-1901	4,991,000	A & O	108½	June28,'99	108¾	108½	31,000
" 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	143	June 6,'99	143	143	9,500
" registered			J & D	140	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	142	June27,'99	142	142	1,000
" const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	118½	Apr. 5,'99	....	....	....
" terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	108½	June20,'99	108½	108½	4,000
Warren 2d 7's	1903	750,000	A & O	108	Aug. 1,'95	....	....	....

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Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	146	Sept.13,'98	....	....	....
" reg	1917		M & S	143	May 4,'98	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	120⅛	Apr.21,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	122	June 6,'99	122	122	25,000
" 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	116	June 9,'99	116	116	1,500
" registered			A & O	116⅛	June16,'99	116⅛	116⅛	4,000
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	150⅛	May 31,'99	....	....	....
" 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	141	May 6,'98	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's	1933	730,000	A & O	92	Jan. 24,'99	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's	1910	1,219,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's	1911	918,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Denver & Rio Grande 1st g. 7's	1900	1,669,500	M & N	105⅛	May 5,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1936	28,650,000	J & J	103⅝	June30,'99	104	103	151,000
" con. g. 4½'s	1936	4,713,000	J & J	111¼	June23,'99	112⅞	111¼	36,000
" impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	106¼	June21,'99	106⅛	106⅛	62,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	108	Apr.27,'99	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	67	Mar. 24,'95	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	109	June23,'99	109	105	11,000
" registered			A & O	101⅛	July 23,'89	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's	1928	500,000	J & J	92¼	Feb. 11,'98	....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	116	June 14,'99	116	115⅛	20,000
Elgin Joilet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	7,417,000	M & N	108⅛	June20,'99	108⅛	106	12,000
Erie, 1st mortgage ex. 7's	1897	2,482,000	M & S	118	June22,'99	118	118	2,000
" 2d extended 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & N	121	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" 3d extended 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	112	Nov.11,'98	....	....	....
" 4th extended 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	121	June21,'99	121	121	2,000
" 5th extended 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	106⅛	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	144⅝	June14,'99	144¾	144¼	31,000
" 1st cons. fund c. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	143	Dec. 30,'98	....	....	....
Long Dock consol. 6's	1958	7,500,000	A & O	139⅛	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	140	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern m 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....	....	....	....	....
" small			J&J	....	....	....	....	....
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	106	Feb. 8,'99	....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	115	June20,'99	116	115	16,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st g currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	102	Aug. 31,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
" small								
Erie R.R. 1st con. g-4s prior bds	1996	30,000,000	J&J	95	June30,'99	95	93¼	1,235,000
" registered			J&J	93¼	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" gen. lien 3-4s	1996	30,927,000	J&J	74⅛	June30,'99	74⅝	72	478,000
" registered			J&J	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y., Sus.&W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	112⅛	June16,'99	112⅛	110⅛	6,000
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	92⅛	Aug.25,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	101¼	June30,'99	101¼	97	261,000
" term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	111	Oct. 6,'98	....	....	....
" registered......$5,000 each			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	107⅛	June15,'99	108	107⅛	16,000
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	120	May 3,'99	....	....	....
Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g	1933	500,000	F & A	65	Nov.10,'97	....	....	....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's	1921	3,000,000	J & J	125¾	June23,'99	125¾	125¾	2,000
" 1st General g 5's	1942	2,223,000	A & O	103	June30,'99	103	102¼	119,000
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'93	....	....	....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept.15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's	1926	1,591,000	J & J	103	June 9,'99	103¾	103	13,000
Flint & Pere Marquette m 6's	1920	3,999,000	A & O	122¾	June16,'99	122¾	122¾	21,000
" 1st con. gold 5's	1939	2,600,000	M & N	106⅛	June28,'99	107	106	27,000
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's	1939	3,083,000	A & O	107	June21,'99	107⅛	105	28,000
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's	1918	3,000,000	J & J	101	Mar. 20,'99	....	....	....
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's	1930	423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5's	1943	4,370,000	J & J	80⅛	May 14,'96	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s	1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's	1921	8,176,000	......	82	June27,'99	83	82	27,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's	1928	2,863,000	J & J	65¾	June23,'99	66⅝	65¼	76,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s	1913	2,000,000	A & O	104	June30,'99	105	103	36,000

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Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g. 5's	1945	2,230,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12,'88	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5s	1945	2,922,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1927	5,360,000	J & J	101	May 12,'99	....	....	....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s	1999	7,200,000	J & J	102⅝	June30,'99	108	101⅛	623,000
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's	1848	1,401,000	A & O	107¼	June28,'99	107¼	107¼	5,000
Houston E. & W. Tex. 1st g 5's	1933	2,700,000	M & N	103	June27,'99	103	101¼	46,000
Illinois Central, total outstanding......$13,950,000								
" 1st g. 4's	1894–1951	1,500,000	J&J	115⅛	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J&J	112¼	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
" 1st gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	106	June 5,'99	106	106	1,000
" registered			J&J	102½	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 36,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & S	....		....	....	....
" collat. trust gold 4's	1952	15,000,000	M & N	106¼	June23,'99	106¼	106¼	52,000
" regist'd			M & N	104¾	Jan. 30,'99	....	....	....
" col.t.g.4s L.N.O.&Tex.	1953	24,679,000	J & J	105½	June26,'99	106¼	105⅛	23,000
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
" col, trust 2-10 g. 4's	1904	4,806,000	J & J	100¼	Sept.28,'98	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's	1951	5,425,000	F & A	114¼	June23,'99	115⅛	114¼	3,000
" registered			F & A	....		....	....	....
" Louisville div. g. 3½'s	1953	14,320,000	J & J	104⅞	June29,'99	105¼	104¼	127,000
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
" St. Louis div. g. 3's	1951	4,939,000	J & J	92½	June23,'99	92½	91	51,000
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	6,321,000	J & J	105¼	June14,'99	105¼	104⅝	50,000
" registered			J & J	103⅛	Apr. 28,'99	....	....	....
" Cairo Bridge 4's g	1950	3,000,000	J & D	101⅛	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
" registered			......	....		....	....	....
Middle div. registered 5's	1921	600,000	F & A	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
" Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s	1951	2,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	128⅝	May 8,'99	....	....	....
" gold 5's, registered			J D 15	123	Sept.12,'97	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	100	Apr. 15,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J D 15	....		....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's	1951	3,500,000	J & D	104⅛	Feb. 17,'98	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	....		....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's	1923	470,000	J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1931	538,000	M & S	93	Dec. 2,'97	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's	1932	241,000	M & S	90	Nov. 22,'98	....	....	....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's	1935	1,824,000	J & J	106⅛	June 7,'99	106⅛	106¼	2,000
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 1st refdg. 5's	1948	2,500,000	A & O	106	Apr. 21,'99	....	....	....
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold	1919	7,954,000	M & N	125	June13,'99	125	125	10,000
" 2d g. 5's	1909	6,593,000	M & S	92¾	June30,'99	93	92⅛	158,000
" 3d g. 4's	1921	2,723,500	M & S	63	June 7,'99	63	62½	11,000
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's	1938	6,572,000	J & D	114	June29,'99	114	112	120,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1929	3,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Kan.C.Pitt.&Gulf 1st & col. g. 5's	1923	22,578,000	A & O	59¼	June30,'99	66	58¾	679,000
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's	1937	7,250,000	J & J	121¼	June28,'99	121⅛	120⅛	22,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's	1941	3,625,000	J & J	110	June26,'99	110	108⅛	51,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's	1945	2,500,000	A & O	102⅛	June30,'99	102⅛	102	34,000
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's	1997	5,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 8,'98	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	....		....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s	1940	15,000,000	J&J	111⅛	June30,'99	112¼	109⅛	67,000
" registered		....	J&J	....		....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1941	10,000,000	A & O	113⅛	Mar. 13,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	109⅛	July 1,'97	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1933	10,280,000	J & J	96	June 1,'99	96	96	3,000
" registered	1933		J & J	....		....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's	1945	2,000,000	M&S	93	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M&S	....		....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	100⅝	June29,'99	100¾	100	98,000
Lit. Rock & M., tr. co. ctfs. for 1st g. 5's	1937	3,145,000	Q J	35¾	May 31,'99	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	124½	May 22,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1931	1,121,000	Q J	....		....	....	....
Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	99¼	June23,'99	99¼	98	23,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	100	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	91	Sept.27,'97	....	....	....
" deb. g. 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & D	100	May 25,'97	....	....	....

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N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's	1927	984,000	M & S	100	June 3,'99	100	100	500
″ 2d m. inc.	1927	1,000,000	S	106⅛	July 9,'97	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's	1935	1,726,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's	1911	250,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
″ 1st 5's	1911	750,000	M & S	107⅛	July 16,'96	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's	1932	1,425,000	QJAN	100⅛	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. B. Ex. R. 1st g. g'd 5's	1943	200,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Montauk Extens. gtd. g. 5's	1945	300,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Louisv'e Ev. & St. Louis								
″ 1st con. TrCo. ct. gold 5's	1939	3,627,000	J & J	60	June 9,'99	60	65	16,000
″ Gen. mtg. g. 4's	1943	2,432,000	M & S	6	June21,'99	6	6	5,000
Louis. & Nash. Cecilian brch. 7's	1907	435,000	M & S	106	Nov. 11,'97	....	....	....
″ N. O. & Mobile 1st 6's	1930	5,000,000	J & J	132⅛	May 31,'99	....	....	....
″ 2d 6's	1930	1,000,000	J & J	121⅛	June 3,'99	121⅛	121⅛	1,000
″ E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's	1919	1,990,000	J & D	113⅛	June10,'99	113⅛	113⅛	3,000
″ general mort. 6's	1930	9,794,000	J & D	117¾	June29,'99	117¾	117	85,000
″ Pensacola div. 6's	1920	580,000	M & S	107	Apr. 19,'97	....	....	....
″ St. Louis div. 1st 6's	1921	3,500,000	M & S	125	Dec. 7,'97	....	....	....
″ 2d 3's	1980	3,000,000	M & S	67	May 25,'95	....	....	....
″ Nash. & Dec. 1st 7's	1900	1,900,000	J & J	105⅛	May 22,'99	....	....	....
″ So. & N. Ala. si'g fd. 6s	1910	1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
″ con. gtd. g. 5's	1936	3,673,000	F & A	109	June28,'99	109	106⅛	27,000
″ gold 5's	1937	1,764,000	M & N	109	June 7,'99	109	109	4,000
″ Unified gold 4's	1940	14,994,000	J & J	100⅛	June30,'99	100⅛	98⅛	363,000
″ registered	1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'93	....	....	....
″ coll. tr 5-20 g 4's	1903-1918	12,500,000	A & O	100	June29,'99	100	98¼	369,000
″ Pen. & At. 1st 6's, g. g.	1921	2,753,000	F & A	112¾	June21,'99	112¾	112	5,000
″ collateral trust g. 5's	1931	5,129,000	M & N	108¼	June27,'99	108⅛	108¼	16,000
″ L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s	1945	4,000,000	M & S	109⅛	July 18,'98	....	....	....
″ N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,096,000	F & A	109	June28,'99	109	108	5,000
Kentucky Cent. g. 4's	1987	6,742,000	J & J	97	June24,'99	97	97	6,000
L. & N. Louv. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s	1931	3,258,000	M & N	108	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's	1945	3,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's	1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's	1990	24,665,000	A & O	109⅛	June29,'99	109⅛	102	344,000
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's	1908	10,818,000	J & J	121⅝	June30,'99	121⅝	121	90,000
″ 2d 6's	1899	4,000,000	M & N	101⅝	June23,'99	101⅝	101¼	15,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's	1934	2,544,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's	1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5's	1997	12,500,000	F & A	122⅛	June30,'99	123⅛	122¼	191,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's	1997	7,650,000	J & D	123	June20,'99	123	121	27,000
″ registered			J & D	112⅛	May 29,'98	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's	1993	3,000,000	M & S	125	June22,'99	125	125	1,000
″ registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's	1993	5,000,000	M & S	125½	June27,'99	125⅛	125	3,000
″ registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Central.								
″ con. mtge. 4's	1911	59,511,000	J & J	77	June23,'99	77	77	1,000
″ 1st con. inc. 3's	1939	17,072,000	JULY	20⅛	June14,'98	21¼	20⅛	102,000
″ 2d 3's	1939	11,310,000	JULY	12	June30,'99	12¼	10⅛	492,000
″ equip. & collat. g. 5's	1917	950,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's	1942	4,635,000	M & S	87⅝	June30,'99	88⅛	86	246,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's	1927	11,075,000	J & D	90	Mar. 6,'95	....	....	....
″ 2d inc. 6's "A" 1917 coup. due		12,265,000	M & S	15	Dec. 7,'98	....	....	....
March 1, 1889, stamped 1½% paid				....	....	....	....	....
″ 2d inc. 6's "B"	1917	12,265,000	A	14	Apr. 5,'99	....	....	....
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6's	1910	1,313,000	J & D	97	Feb. 11,'97	....	....	....
″ registered			J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30yr. g. 5's	1926	6,103,000	F & A	105⅛	Feb. 16,'99	....	....	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's	1927	950,000	J & D	150	Apr. 20,'99	....	....	....
″ 1st con. g. 5's	1934	5,000,000	M & N	115⅛	June27,'99	115⅛	114¾	17,000
″ Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's	1909	1,015,000	J & D	125	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
″ Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's	1910	636,000	J & D	127	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
″ Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's	1921	1,382,000	J & A	128	Dec. 12,'98	....	....	....
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's	1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	....
″ stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.				....	....	....	....	....

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NAME. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	LAST SALE. Date.	JUNE SALES. High.	JUNE SALES. Low.	JUNE SALES. Total.
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's.1926	8,280,000	J & J	94	Apl. 2,'95	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.			89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's.1938	6,710,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.			....	....	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y 1st con. g. 5's......1919	4,050,000	J & J	97	Dec. 18,'95	....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's.1990	39,718,000	J & D	93⅝	June30,'99	94	92⅛	898,000
" 2d mtge. g. 4's.........1990	20,000,000	F & A	68¼	June30,'99	68¼	66	532,000
" 1st ext gold 5's.. 1944	998,000	M & N	88¾	June21,'99	89	88	50,000
" of Texas 1st gtd g. 5's1942	2,685,000	M & S	90¾	June30,'99	90¾	88⅛	108,000
" Kan. C. & P. 1st g. 4's.1990	2,500,000	F & A	78¼	June28,'99	80	78¼	59,000
" Dal. & Waco 1st g.g. 5's1940	1,340,000	M & N	95	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. 7's... 1906	558,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's...........1903	187,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mo Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's.1942	4,000,000	A & O	105⅛	June30,'99	105⅛	104⅛	12,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's...1920	14,904,000	M & N	117¾	June29,'99	117¾	117	105,000
" 3d mortgage 7's.......1906	3,828,000	M & N	115	June16,'99	115	115	15,000
" trusts gold 5's.........1917	14,376,000	M & S	98	June30,'99	98½	95	239,000
" registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st collateral gold 5's.1920	7,000,000	F & A	94½	June29,'99	94½	91	76,000
" registered..................		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's.1938	7,000,000	M & S	108⅛	May 2,'99	....	....	....
" 2d extended g. 5's.....1938	2,573,000	F & A	115	Apr. 20,'99	....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's.1926	750,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's.1926	520,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. L. & I'rn. Mt. 1st ex. 4½'s...1897	4,000,000	F & A	106¼	May 23,'99	....	....	....
" 2d. ext g. 5's..........1946	6,000,000	M & N	105⅝	June13,'99	105⅝	105⅛	27,000
" g. con. R.R. & l. gr. 5's1931	24,269,000	A & O	111¾	June30,'99	111½	111	643,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's..1931	6,945,000	A & O	111⅛	June29,'99	111⅛	111⅛	8,000
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's...1945	374,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" small..........................	226,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" inc. g. 4's................1945	700,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" small..........................	500,000	......	....	....	....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's..1927	7,000,000	J & J	127⅛	June30,'99	127⅛	127⅛	8,000
" 1st entension 6's.......1927	974,000	J & D	121¾	June30,'99	121¾	121¾	7,000
" gen. g. 4's.............1938	9,547,000	Q J	86	June28,'99	86½	85½	45,500
" Montg'rydiv.1st g.5's.1947	4,000,000	F & A	109	June13,'99	109	109	11,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's.....1931	4,000,000	M & S	86	Dec. 17,'95	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's...1913	6,300,000	J & J	132¼	Apr. 8,'99	....	....	....
" 2d 6's.......................1901	1,000,000	J & J	105¾	Nov. 9,'97	....	....	....
" 1st cons. g. 5's.............1928	6,213,000	A & O	105⅞	June22,'99	106¼	105⅞	44,000
" 1st 6's T. & Pb...........1917	300,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	....
" 1st g.6's Jasper Branch.1923	371,000	J & J	115	Mar. 22,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's..1915	1,320,000	A & O	108½	Aug.13,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's..1903	19,876,000	J & J	113¼	June29,'99	116¼	115⅝	35,000
" 1st registered..........1903		J & J	112	June27,'99	115½	112	120,000
" debenture 5's...........1904	5,229,000	M & S	109⅛	June19,'99	109⅛	109⅛	13,000
" debenture 5's reg..........		M & S	113¼	Jan. 26,'99	....	....	....
" reg. deben. 5's....1889-1904	687,000	M & S	108¼	Feb. 21,'98	....	....	....
" debenture g. 4's..1890-1905	6,077,000	J & D	103½	June26,'99	103½	103½	3,000
" registered................		J & D	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
" deb. cert. ext. g. 4's...1905	4,158,500	M & N	103½	June26,'99	104¾	103½	11,000
" registered................		M & N	104⅝	June30,'98	....	....	....
" g. mortgage 3½s.......1997	34,057,000	J & J	113	June14,'99	113½	112½	38,000
" registered......		J & J	112½	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
Michigan Central col. g. 3½s..1998	18,511,000	F & A	101¼	June23,'99	101¾	101	86,000
" registered..................		F & A	100	May 25,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s..........1998	90,538,000	F & A	102⅝	June30,'99	103	102¼	189,000
" registered..................		F & A	103	June26,'99	103	101	25,000
Harlem 1st mortgage 7's c.......1900	12,000,000	M & N	103¾	June14,'99	103¾	103¾	20,000
" 7's registered..........1900		M & N	104	June27,'99	104	104	3,000
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's.1986	1,650,000	F & A	103	May 7,'97	....	....	....
" reg. certificates..........		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's.....	50,000,000	J & J	117¾	June29,'99	117¾	114⅞	94,000
" registered.................		J & J	115	June29,'99	115¾	113½	87,000

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Beech Creek 1st. g. gtd. 4's	1936	5,000,000	J & J	108	Nov. 5,'98	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. 5's	1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" registered		....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	95	July 28,'98	....	....	....
" small bonds series B		33,100	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	300,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's	1922	9,081,000	A & O	128¾	June 30,'99	129	128¾	13,000
coup. g. bond currency			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's	1916	130,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's	1918	375,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's	1915	400,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13,'94	....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's	1922	1,800,000	J & J	107	Aug. 13,'98	....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's	1991	2,500,000	M & S	100	Mar. 14,'94	....	....	....
Carthage & Adiron 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Putnam 1st gtd g. 4's	1993	4,000,000	A & O	103	May 22,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's	1927	1,200,000	A & O	123	June 16,'99	123	123	3,000
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.								
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's	1906	924,000	F & A	123	June 13,'99	123	123	3,000
Lake Shore con. 1st 7's	1900	8,173,000	J&J	107	May 15,'99	....	....	....
" con. 1st registered	1900		Q J	105¼	June 15,'99	105¼	105¼	51,000
" con. co. 2d 7's	1903	8,428,000	J&D	115	June 26,'99	115	114¼	10,000
" con. 2d registered	1903		J&D	114¼	June 15,'99	114¼	114¼	29,000
" g 3½s	1997	30,542,000	J & D	111⅛	June 27,'99	111½	110½	81,000
" " registered			J & D	111	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
Cin. Sp. 1st gtd L. S. & M. S. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108¼	Dec. 1,'97	....	....	....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1938	840,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	121	Oct. 24,'98	....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's	1902	8,000,000	M & N	110½	June 20,'99	110½	110⅛	80,000
" 1st con. 5's	1902	2,000,000	M & N	103	May 9,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1909	1,500,000	M & S	122	Feb. 25,'98	....	....	....
" coup. 5's	1931	3,576,000	M & S	121¼	June 21,'98	....	....	....
" reg. 5's	1931		Q M	121	Dec. 6,'97	....	....	....
" mort. 4's	1940	2,600,000	J & J	106	Feb. 25,'98	....	....	....
" mtge. 4's reg			J & J	108	Jan. 7,'98	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 6's	1989	476,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's	1937	19,425,000	A & O	107⅜	June 29,'99	107¾	107	118,000
" registered			A & O	105½	Apr. 19,'99	....	....	....
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's	1903	2,000,000	J & D	104½	Oct. 7,'97	....	....	....
" con. deb. receipts	$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	190¼	June 29,'99	190¼	185	31,500
" small certifs	$100	1,430,000	......	184	Apr. 20,'99	....	....	....
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's	1937	2,838,000	M & N	126⅛	Aug. 26,'97	....	....	....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's	1918	575 000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's	1905	6,000,000	J & J	121½	June 20,'99	121½	121½	4,000
" 1st 6's	1905	4,000,000	J & J	115	May 11,'99	....	....	....
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's	1992	14,597,000	M & S	106⅜	June 30,'99	108	105¾	154,000
" registered	$5,000 only.	....	M & S	101½	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
N.P. 1st m. R.R. & L.G.S.F. g. c. 6's	1921	5,375,000	J & J	119½	Apr. 12,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	117	Oct. 15,'98	....	....	....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen 6's	1923	7,985,000	F & A	131¼	May 15,'99	....	....	....
" registered certificates			Q F	130	Sept. 28,'98	....	....	....
N. P. Ry prior ln ry. & ld. gt. g. 4's	1997	88,921,000	Q J	105⅝	June 30,'99	106¾	104¾	1,180,000
" registered			Q J	104⅛	May 12,'99	....	....	....
" gen. lien g. 3's	2047	56,000,000	Q F	67⅛	June 30,'99	68⅛	66⅝	605,500
" registered			Q F	66½	June 17,'99	66½	66½	10,000
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's	1948	1,538,000	QMCH	90	June 2,'99	90	90	500
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's	1933	3,871,000	J & J	119	June 15,'99	119	118	20,000
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's	1941	830,000	M & N	107¾	June 22,'99	107¾	107¾	2,000
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's	1931	7,283,000	M & N	135	June 19,'99	135	135	2,000
" New River 1st 6's	1932	2,000,000	A & O	128	Nov. 25,'98	....	....	....
" imp'ment and ext. 6's	1934	5,000,000	F & A	119	Mar. 15,'99	....	....	....
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's	1989	5,000,000	J & N	100	June 29,'99	100	99¼	32,000
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	101	Feb. 23,'97	....	....	....

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	June Sales. High	June Sales. Low.	June Sales. Total.
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s.	1996	24,828,600	A & O	95⅛	June30,'99	95¾	94⅛	590,000
" registered			A & O	95½	June12,'99	95½	95½	4,000
" small bonds			A & O					
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	102¼	Jan. 28,'98			
" gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	85	Dec. 16,'98			
Omaha & St. Lo. 1st g 4's	1901	2,376,000	J & J	75	May 25,'99			
Oregon Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's	1909	691,000	J & J	114	June 9,'99	114	113½	2,000
Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. con. g 4's	1946	19,481,000	J & D	103	June29,'99	103	102½	304,000
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6's	1922	13,651,000	F & A	133	June22,'99	133	132	48,000
Utah & Northern 1st 7's	1908	4,993,000	J & J	121	June 18,'98			
" g. 5's	1926	1,877,000	J & J	102	May 24,'94			
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's	1946	10,337,000	J & J	116	June30,'99	116	113⅛	53,500
" non-cum. inc. A 5's	1946	7,185,000	SEPT.	94	June29,'99	94	89	118,000
" non-cum. inc. B. & col. trust		14,841,000	OCT.	73½	June29,'99	74	69⅛	186,000
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,600	J & D	104¾	June26,'99	105¾	104¼	99,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,859,000	A & O					
" s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,611,000	M & N	101½	Dec. 21,'91			
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,467,000	J & J	118	June 9,'99	118	118	11,000
" reg	1921		J & J	113¾	Mar. 23,'99			
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. reg. cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99			
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis con. g 4½'s								
" Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	114¼	Apr. 13,'99			
" Series B	1942	10,000,000	A & O	118½	June30,'99	119	118½	4,000
" Series C	1942	2,000,000	M & N	118	Nov. 23,'98			
" Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,863,000	M & N	107	Dec. 30,'98			
Pitts., C. & St. Louis 1st c. 7's	1900	6,863,000	F & A	105⅝	Apr. 13,'99			
" 1st reg. 7's	1900		F & A	109¼	Apr. 23,'97			
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,917,000	J & J	141	Mar. 29,'99			
" 2d 7's	1912	2,546,000	J & J	140½	May 1,'99			
" 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	135	June 7,'99	135	135	3,000
Chic., St. Louis, & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	113	May 14,'96			
" registered			A & O	110	May 3,'92			
Cleve. & Pitts. con. s. fund 7's	1900	1,310,000	M & N	108	Apr. 19,'98			
" gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A.	1942	3,000,000	J & J	113	Apr. 18,'95			
" Series B.	1942	2,000,000	A & O					
E. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½s Ser. B.	1940	2,250,000	J & J					
" " " C.	1940	1,118,000	J & J					
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½ g	1941	4,455,000	J & J	113¼	June 2,'99	113¼	113¼	1,000
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's	1942	5,389,000	M & S	102	Nov. 10,'97			
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's	1945	1,400,000	J & J					
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000		108	May 12,'97			
con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & D					
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15					
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S					
" registered			Q Mch					
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N					
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	111	July 8,'97			
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	115½	Feb. 14,'98			
Del. R. RR. & Bge Co 1st gtd g. 4's	1936	1,300,000	F & A					
Sunbury & Lewiston 1st g. 4's	1936	500,000	J & J					
Peo., Dec. & Ev. Tr. Co. ctf. 1st g. 6's	1920	1,140,000	J & J	99¾	June29,'99	99¾	99¾	2,000
" Ev. div. Tr. Co. cf 1st g. 6's	1920	1,433,000	M & S	94½	May 5,'99			
" Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d mort 5's	1926	1,851,000	M & N	20	Dec. 20,'98			
" " 1st instal. paid								
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	126	Apr. 28,'99			
" 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	100	June 3,'99	100	100	5,000
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93			

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Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107⅛	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	1,440,000	J & J	121	Nov. 23,'96	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, McK'port & Y. 1st 6's	1932	2,250,000	J & J	117	May 31,'89	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's	1934	900,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's	1918	600,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's	1916	1,000,000	J & J	90	June 24,'99	90	90	10,000
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's	1940	3,000,000	A & O	115½	June 28,'99	115½	115	24,000
" 1st cons. 5's	1943	408,000	J & J	98	July 14,'97	....	....	....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's	1917	1,953,000	J & J	100	June 8,'99	100	100	18,000
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs.	....	7,747,000	......	100	June 27,'99	100⅛	99⅞	43,000
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's	1927	1,562,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's	1997	62,560,000	J & J	91¾	June 30,'99	91¾	88½	3,841,000
" registered			J & J	89½	June 29,'99	89½	86⅛	35,000
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's	1939	15,200,000	J & J	102¼	June 29,'99	102¼	100	366,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1917	550,000	A & O	88	June 27,'99	88½	88	37,000
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1939	1,850,000	J & D	104	May 2,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 3-4	1940	4,510,000	J & J	74¼	June 20,'99	74¼	74¼	5,000
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's	1913	297,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4	1947	3,500,000	J & J	82½	June 22,'99	82½	81	12,000
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class A	1906	500,000	M & N	112¾	May 9,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's, Class B	1906	2,709,500	M & N	114	June 12,'99	114	113¾	6,000
" 2d g. 6's, Class C	1906	2,400,000	M & N	113¾	June 10,'99	113¾	113¾	14,000
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O.	1919	1,028,000	F & A	118	May 23,'92	....	....	....
" gen. g. 6's	1931	7,807,000	J & J	126½	June 28,'99	126¾	126	55,000
" gen. g. 5's	1931	12,292,000	J & J	112½	June 30,'99	112½	111¾	114,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's	1987	1,099,000	A & O	101	June 23,'99	101	101	5,000
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6's	1910	304,000	A & O	105	Oct. 4,'96	....	....	....
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's	1937	1,608,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's	1996	6,388,000	J & D	88	June 22,'99	89	88	18,000
" South'n div. 1st g. 5's	1947	1,500,000	A & O	101	June 19,'99	101	101	8,000
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs.	1989	20,000,000	M & N	95⅝	June 30,'99	95¾	92¾	2,263,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs.	1989	9,000,000	J & J	58¾	June 29,'99	58¾	51⅛	4,065,000
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's	1937	2,480,000	J&J15	108½	Mar. 9,'99	....	....	....
" gtd. gold 5's	1937	1,138,000	J & J	90	Mar. 20,'96	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's	1913	1,000,000	F & A	120	Feb. 8,'99	....	....	....
" 2d 5's	1917	2,000,000	A & O	113	June 16,'99	113	113	1,000
" 1st con. g. 4's	1968	1,000,000	J & D	100	June 23,'99	100	100	15,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's	1909	8,000,000	A & O	122	June 7,'99	122	122	3,000
" Dakota ext'n 6's	1910	5,676,000	M & N	123½	June 21,'99	123½	122¾	10,000
" 1st con. 6's	1933	13,344,000	J & J	146½	June 24,'99	146½	146	21,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered	....		J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'90	....	....	....
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to 4½'s	....	21,833,000	J & J	119½	June 29,'99	119½	119	83,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd	....		J & J	105	Nov. 4,'95	....	....	....
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's	1937	7,805,000	J & D	108	May 4,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	104	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minneapolis Union 1st 6's	1922	2,150,000	J & J	127¼	Feb. 8,'98	....	....	....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd.	1937	6,000,000	J & J	137½	June 23,'99	137½	137½	3,000
" 1st 6's, registered			J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97	....	....	....
" 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,700,000	J & J	117½	June 28,'99	117½	117½	10,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Eastern Minn, 1st d. 1st g. 5's	1908	4,700,000	A & O	110½	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Eastn. R'y Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's	1938	3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's	1947	4,940,000	M & S	108½	May 12,'99	....	....	....
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's	1919	3,872,000	J & J	100½	Oct. 20,'97	....	....	....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's	1934	4,056,000	A & O	125½	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
" 1st g. 5's	1934	1,780,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99	....	....	....
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's	1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's	1949	2,847,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold	1924	500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4,'86	....	....	....

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Southern Pacific Co.		....	......			....	....	....
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S.A. 1st g 6's	1910	4,756,000	F & A	113¼	June 6,'99	113¼	113¼	1,000
" 2d g 7's	1905	1,000,000	J & D	110	Feb. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's	1931	13,418,000	M & N	103⅞	June30,'99	103⅞	103	257,000
Houst. & T C 1st Waco & N 7's	1903	1,140,000	J & J	125	June29,'92	....	....	....
" 1st g 5's int. gtd	1937	6,877,000	J & J	113⅛	June26,'99	113	112¾	143,000
" con. g 6 s int. gtd	1912	3,455,000	A & O	111	May 31,'99	....	....	....
" gen. g 4's int. gtd	1921	4,297,000	A & O	89¾	June30,'99	90	88¾	190,000
Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	120⅛	Feb. 17,'98	....	....	....
" 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	139	Jan. 21,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,442,500	A & O			....	....	....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	18,842,000	J & J	106	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,892,000	J & J	82¼	June30,'99	83½	82	246,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	1,620,000	F & A	116	Dec. 14,'98	....	....	....
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	106¼	Nov. 17,'97	....	....	....
" con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	106	June30,'99	106⅛	105½	217,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909–1910	10,000,000	J & J	115	June29,'99	115	113⅛	73,000
South. Pac. of Cal. 1st g 6's	1905–12	30,577,500	A & O	118⅛	Dec. 17,'98	....	....	....
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	6,636,000	M & N	105½	Mar. 3,'99	....	....	....
" stamped	1905–1937	12,788,000	......	107½	June30,'99	108	106⅝	201,000
Austin & Northw'n 1st g 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	100⅛	June30,'99	100	99¾	161,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J			....	....	....
So. Pacific of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	113⅞	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	27,859,000	J & J	112	June30,'99	112½	110⅛	460,000
" registered			J & J	106¼	Mar. 21,'99	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4-4½-5's	1996	5,083,000	J & J	110½	June13,'99	110½	110½	4,000
" registered			J & J			....	....	....
East Tenn. reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	109½	June22,'99	109½	109½	5,000
" registered			M & S			....	....	....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	112¼	Aug. 17,'97	....	....	....
Atl. & Char. Air Line, income	1900	750,000	A & O	104	May 24,'95	....	....	....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	118¾	June 8,'99	118¾	118¾	1,000
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7's	1900	3,123,000	J & J	105⅞	June12,'99	105⅞	105⅞	3,000
" divisional g 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	118½	June28,'99	118½	118	9,000
" con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	118	June29,'99	118	117	24,000
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	123	June24,'99	123¼	123	8,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	124½	May 19,'99	....	....	....
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	126⅜	June24,'99	126⅜	126	10,000
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's	1909	818,000	M & S	100	Mar. 17,'99	....	....	....
" deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	109	June26,'99	110	109	26,000
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & N	108¾	June30,'99	109	108	14,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S			....	....	....
" small			M & S			....	....	....
" ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S			....	....	....
" small			M & S			....	....	....
" ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S			....	....	....
" small			M & S			....	....	....
" ser. D 4-5's	1921	950,000	M & S			....	....	....
" small			M & S			....	....	....
" ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12,'99	....	....	....
" small			M & S			....	....	....
" ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S			....	....	....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	116½	June19,'99	116½	115¾	85,000
" gen. 5's. gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	113½	May 13,'99	....	....	....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	90	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	120	May 11,'99	....	....	....
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J			....	....	....
Staten Island Ry 1st gtd. g 4½s	1943	500,000	J & D			....	....	....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	112¾	June15,'99	112¾	112¾	2,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1894–1944	4,500,000	F & A	114½	May 8,'99	....	....	....
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	103	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
Terre Haute Elec. Ry. gen. g 6's	1914	444,000	Q JAN	105⅝	Dec. 18,'95	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,346,000	M & S	104½	June27,'99	104½	104	16,000
" 1st gold 5's	2000	21,566,000	J & D	114	June29,'99	114¾	113	124,000
" 2d gold income, 5's	2000	1,816,000	MAR.	54¾	May 12,'99	....	....	....
" eng. Trust Co. ctfs		21,411,000	......	55¼	June29,'99	55½	54⅞	242,000

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	JUNE SALES. *High.*	JUNE SALES. *Low.*	JUNE SALES. *Total.*
Third Avenue 1st g 5's	1937	5,000,000	J & J	129⅝	June29,'99	129⅝	129	20,000
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's	1935	3,000,000	J & J	107½	June 6,'99	107½	107½	1,000
" 1st M. g 5's West. div	1935	2,500,000	A & O	102	Dec. 28,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1935	1,500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's	1990	2,340,000	A & O	85	June29,'99	87	85	5,000
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's	1917	4,900,000	J & D	82½	June29,'99	83	82	6,000
Tol., St.L.&K.C.Tr. Rec. 1st g 6's	1916	8,234,000	M & N	119¾	June12,'99	120	110	249,000
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's	1928	1,852,000	J & D	103	June26,'99	103	100	21,000
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g.5's	1945	4,387,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s	1947	90,000,000	J & J	108¼	June30,'99	109	107⅝	731,500
" registered			J & J	108	June22,'99	108	108	5,000
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's	1939	31,664,000	M & N	117	June30,'99	117½	116½	75,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's	1939	14,000,000	F & A	101	June30,'99	101	98	392,000
" deben. mtg series A	1939	3,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" series B	1939	25,740,000	J & J	34¼	June30,'99	34¾	33	781,000
" 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex	1940	3,439,000	J & J	110¾	June27,'99	110¾	109½	25,000
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. " 1st 6's	1908	1,000,000	A & O	110	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's	1937	10,000,000	J & J	117¼	June30,'99	118	115	102,000
" gen g. 3-4's	1943	9,789,000	A & O	70¾	June30,'99	70¾	64½	414,000
" inc. 5's	1943	10,000,000	Nov.	24¼	June16,'99	24¼	23¼	65,000
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's	1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 40 years con. g. 5's	1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97	....	....	....
West Va. Cent'l & Pac. 1st g. 6's	1911	3,250,000	J & J	113	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's	1926	3,000,000	A & O	109	June28,'99	109	107½	47,000
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's	1928	1,500,000	J & J	96	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
" exten. and imp. g. 5's	1930	1,624,000	F & A	92½	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Wisconsin Cent.Co. 1st trust g.5's	1937	1,987,000	J & J	34	Nov. 16,'97	....	....	....
" eng. Trust Co. certificates		10,013,000	......	76½	June29,'99	78	73½	1,921,000
" income mortgage 5's	1937	7,775,000	A & O	6¼	June12,'99	6¼	4¼	117,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	YEAR 1899. *High.*	YEAR 1899. *Low.*	JUNE SALES. *High.*	JUNE SALES. *Low.*	JUNE SALES. *Total.*
United States 2's registered	Opt'l	25,364,500	Q M	99⅞	99	....	....	......
" 3's registered	1898	198,678,720	Q F	109¾	108½	109¾	108½	26,000
" 3's coupon	1898		Q F	109½	108¾	109½	108½	287,000
" 3's small bonds reg	1898		Q F	107⅛	107⅛	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon	1898		Q F	109¼	106½	109¼	108	11,360
" 4's registered	1907	559,652,050	J A J&O	114	111	114	112¼	48,000
" 4's coupon	1907		J A J&O	114½	112⅝	114½	113⅝	33,500
" 4's registered	1925	162,315,400	Q F	129½	128	....	....	......
" 4's coupon	1925		Q F	131	128	131	130½	14,500
" 5's registered	1904	100,000,000	Q F	113½	111¾	....	....	......
" 5's coupon	1904		Q F	113½	111	113	113	10,000
District of Columbia 3-65's	1924	14,083,600	F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" small bonds			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" funding 5's	1899	800,400	J & J	....	....	....	....	......
" " small			J & J	....	....	....	....	......
" " registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	......

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NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	JUNE SALES. *High.*	JUNE SALES. *Low.*	JUNE SALES. *Total.*
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's.1948	12,000,000	M & S	107	June30,'99	107	106¼	75,500
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8's..1900	3,068,000	Q F	106	June23,'99	106	105	17,500
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's....1915	1,899,000	M & S	91	June30,'99	91	90	88,000
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's.1942	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
B'klyn Wharf & Wh. Co. 1st g. 5's.1945	17,500,000	F & A	91	June30,'99	92	89¾	55,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's.1915	10,000,000	J & J	109⅛	Feb. 9,'97	....	....	....
" non-cum. inc. 5's.........1907	2,575,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's..1900	2,954,000	F & A	100	June22,'99	101	100	4,000
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's.1909	700,000	J & J	81	Feb. 11,'97	....	....	....
" Coupon off..................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's..........1919	1,043,000	M & N	103	Dec. 1,'98	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's..1943	2,303,000	F & A	90⅛	June24,'99	90⅛	88	71,000
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.2397.	10,480,700	Q & J	103¾	Nov.10,'98	....	....	....
" registered....................		Q & J	104	Feb. 16,'98	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $13,000,000.							
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S A..1911	3,021,000	A & O	19	June29,'99	20⅞	19	44,000
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.1926	3,906,000	J & J	110	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's.1919	780,000	A & O	90	Nov. 26,'95	....	....	....
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's.1926	1,090,000	J & J	107⅛	June 3,'92	....	....	....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's.1931	1,705,000	M & S	111	Aug.23, 97	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's.....1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's...1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's......1910	7,000,000	A & O	70	Apl. 23,'97	....	....	....
Iron Steamboat Co. 6's...........1901	500,000	J & J	75⅛	Dec. 4,'95	....	....	....
Internat'l PaperCo. 1st con. g 6's.1918	8,947,000	F & A	112	June22,'99	112⅛	112	20,000
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.							
" 1st g. 5's.................1926	1,975,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's.................1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Knick'r'ker IceCo. (Chic) 1st g 5's.1926	2,000,000	A & O	98	June29,'99	98	98	13,000
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's....1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's.1940	1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug.27,'95	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.1918	2,000,000	M & N	103	Feb. 17,'99	....	....	....
" registered....................		M & N					
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's...1920	3,089,000	J & J	102	June28,'99	102	101	5,000
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's.............1890-1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's cnv..1920	1,261,000	M & N	100	June 4,'95	....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's...1910	443,000	F & A	92¼	May 5,'95	....	....	....
Peoria Water Co. g 6's......1889-1919	1,254,000	M & N	100	June23,'92	....	....	....
Procter & Gamble. 1st g 6's......1940	2,000,000	J & J	120	May 31,'98	....	....	....
Roch & Pitts. Cl & Ir. Co. pur my 5's.1946	1,100,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Station Cupples. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20..1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's..1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's....1906	4,975,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's.1946	2,912,000	F & A	85	June29,'99	86	84½	61,000
" " inc. g. 5's.1946	7,500,000	......	25	June29,'99	26¼	24½	209,000
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's..1912	379,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's...1917	1,244,000	A & O	105	June 7,'99	108	105	4,000
" Bir. div. 1st con. 6's...1917	3,731,000	J & J	110	June30,'99	110	108	79,000
Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's..1922	1,000,000	J & J	84	May 2,'95	....	....	....
De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's...1910	2,771,000	F & A	106	June28,'99	106¼	104½	295,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's...1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb..1915	6,000,000	M & N	117	June15,'99	117	117	2,000
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.							
Series C 5's.................1900-1915	1,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" D 4½'s..............1901-1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's.................1907-1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's.................1908-1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's.................1903-1918	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" H 4's.................1903-1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's.................1904-1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds..........................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	JUNE SALES. *High.*	JUNE SALES. *Low.*	JUNE SALES. *Total.*
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's	1910	640,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union deb. 7's	1875-1900	3,640,000	M & N	108¼	June12,'99	108¼	108¼	6,000
" 7's, registered	1900		M & N	106	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
" debenture, 7's	1884-1900	1,000,000	M & N	102½	May 22,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	104½	Nov. 12,'97	....	....	....
" col. trust cur. 5's	1938	8,502,000	J & J	118	June22,'99	118	117¼	10,000
Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's	1911	1,957,000	J & J	110	June 5,'99	110	110	1,000
Northwestern Telegraph 7's	1904	1,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's	1919	846,000	J & J	68	Dec. 23,'96	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's	1947	1,150,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Bost. Un.Gas tst ctfs s'k f'd g. 5's	1939	7,000,000	J & J	91⅝	Oct. 12,'98	....	....	....
B'klyn Union GasCo.1stcon.g.5's	1945	13,239,000	M & N	118	June29,'99	119	118	23,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's	1932	1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's	1923	4,313,000	J & J	100½	June30,'99	101¼	100½	158,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's	1918	1,049,000	F & A	101	Apr. 25,'99	....	....	....
Edison Elec. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's	1910	4,312,000	M & S	111½	June29,'99	111½	111	7,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1995	2,156,000	J & J	124	June15,'99	124	124	1,000
" Brooklyn 1st g. 5's	1940	1,500,000	A & O	111	May 16,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 4's	1939	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5's	1932	2,500,000	M & S	102	Feb. 14,'98	....	....	....
General Electric Co. deb. g.5's	1922	5,700,000	J & D	118	June 8,'99	118	118	13,000
Grand Rapids Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's	1915	1,225,000	F & A	92½	Mar. 11,'95	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's	1922	3,750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's	1919	10,000,000	Q F	109½	June29,'99	109¾	109	38,000
" small bonds				97½	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's	1904	2,100,000	M & N	125	Feb. 25,'99	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 6's	1904	2,500,000	J & D	109¼	Apr. 24,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 6's	1943	4,900,000	A & O	127½	June30,'99	127½	127	15,000
" refunding g. 5's	1947	2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
" refuding registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Chic.Gas Lt&Coke 1st gtd g. 5's	1937	10,000,000	J & J	112	May 18,'99	....	....	....
Con. Gas Co.Chic. 1st gtd.g.5's	1936	4,346,000	J & D	111½	Apr. 20,'99	....	....	....
Eq.Gas& Fuel,Chic.1stgtd.g.6's	1905	2,000,000	J & J	105½	May 17,'99	....	....	....
MutualFuelGasCo.1stgtd.g.5's	1947	5,000,000	M & N	107½	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr. g. 5's	1933	3,805,500	M & N	101	Mar. 16,'98	....	....	....

Bankers' Money Orders.—It has been the general opinion of bankers for some time that the express companies are monopolizing a large share of business that more properly belongs to the banks, in supplying at nominal cost a form of money order payable at any express office of the issuing company. While it has been recognized that the banks were the natural agents for supplying such orders, a lack of concerted action has prevented a general use being made of these facilities, though in several of the States, and also in Canada, the plan of issuing such money orders or reciprocal checks has been put into successful operation.

To reach its highest development such a system must be manifestly national in its scope, extending to every part of the country. In order to effect this, Mr. Edwin Goodall, who is thoroughly posted on all the practical details of the business, is organizing the Bankers' Money Order Association, which is in no sense experimental, but will be conducted substantially like the express money-order system, and will be managed so as to insure perfect safety, as well as a just profit to the banks. That these institutions will heartily co-operate in making the enterprise a success can not be doubted.

The amount of money orders issued annually by the express companies is very large, and the returns to be derived from this source would add materially to the profits of the banks, and the organization referred to promises a practical method of securing this additional revenue.

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Ashley.—William J. Ashley, Vice-President of the Merchants' Bank, Rochester, N. Y., and Secretary of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co. from 1868 to 1884, died May 30. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants' Bank in 1883, becoming its first Cashier and holding that position until 1892, when he was elected Vice-President. Mr. Ashley was born at Portland, Conn., in 1842.

Evans.—William L. Evans, President of the People's National Bank, Princeton, Ind., died June 26, aged seventy-one years. He had been President of the bank since its organization, about thirty years ago, and was town and city treasurer for thirty-five years consecutively.

Hughes.—Harvey Y. Hughes, until recently President of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Warrensburg, Mo., and formerly President of other banks in Texas and Missouri, died May 31, aged seventy-two years.

Kaier.—Charles D. Kaier, Vice-President of the Union National Bank, Mahanoy City, Pa., and an extensive property owner, died in Philadelphia, May 31.

Libby.—A. J. Libby, until a few months ago President of the Messalonskee National Bank, Oakland, Me., died June 15. He was prominent in politics, representing his town for several years in the State Legislature.

Maddox.—Col. R. F. Maddox, President of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Co., Atlanta, Ga., and prominently identified with financial enterprises in the South, died June 6.

Madison.—James H. Madison died at Buffalo, N. Y., June 23, aged seventy-three years. He had been an officer of several banks at different times, and from 1869 to 1896 was Cashier of the Manufacturers and Traders' Bank, of Buffalo, and was a director of that bank at the time of his death. He was well known and widely respected as a banker and citizen.

Merrill.—Simeon Merrill, Treasurer of the Fairfield (Me.) Savings Bank, and formerly postmaster of the town, died June 4.

Moore.—John G. Moore, senior member of the well-known banking house of Moore & Schley, New York city, died June 23. Mr. Moore was born in Steuben, Me., coming to New York at the age of eighteen. In 1880 he organized the Mutual Union Telegraph Co. as a rival of the Western Union, the lines being leased later to this company, of which Mr. Moore became a director. In 1885 he formed the firm of Moore & Schley, which has been identified with many transactions of large magnitude. He was a large owner of the stock of the Chase National Bank, and was a director in numerous banks and other corporations. He was active in the fight against the income tax, which was finally declared unconstitutional.

Quintard.—Edward A. Quintard, President of the Citizens' Savings Bank, New York City, and a director of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and also connected with other business enterprises, died June 26.

Root.—Hon. Henry G. Root, one of the incorporators of the First National Bank, Bennington, Vt., and its Vice-President, died at San Diego, Cal., June 1. He was twice a member of the Vermont Assembly, and was twice elected a member of the State Senate.

Shafer.—Hon. Morgan D. Shafer, President of the City Banking Co., Findlay, Ohio, and a prominent attorney and capitalist, died June 16, aged sixty-one years.

Smith.—J. Edwin Smith, President of the Worcester (Mass.) Mechanics' Savings Bank, and largely interested in manufacturing in New England, died June 20, aged sixty-seven years.

Steel.—William Steel, Manager of the London and San Francisco Bank, San Francisco, Cal., died May 31. He was born in Scotland fifty-nine years ago. In 1877 he went to San Francisco and entered the service of the above bank as Cashier, being soon after made Manager.

Taylor.—Edward T. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer of the Artisans' Savings Bank, Wilmington, Del., died June 5.

Townsend.—Gideon Townsend, formerly President of the New Orleans Stock Exchange, and until about a year ago engaged in the business of a stock and bond broker in that city, died May 30.

Toms.—Clarkson Toms, President of the People's Bank, Pratt, Kansas, died June 17, aged eighty-four years.

THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR. AUGUST, 1899. VOLUME LIX, NO. 2.

THE action of the New York Clearing-House in making a charge for collecting country bank checks has changed the status of the country check question from a theory to a condition. For many years back the so-called burden of the free collection of country checks has been a topic of discussion at most bankers' conventions and meetings, and various remedies were proposed and criticized. Nothing was done about it, however, which seriously affected the great majority of the country banks. The associated banks of St. Louis took up the matter and determined on making charges for the collection of country checks. St. Louis, however, was not sufficient of a center to have more than a local effect, and the banks associated did not all loyally adhere to the rule adopted. When the new York Clearing-House Association recently made its new rules effects were at once visible.

The drawers of checks on country banks have been using them virtually as New York funds. Sent to pay bills in New York these checks were deposited in the banks in that city, which heretofore received them at par. Whether this was of benefit to the country banks seems to afford room for diversity of opinion. Some seem to think that it was an injury to the country bank. Its depositor, instead of buying New York exchange from it, sent his personal checks in payment of New York accounts, which before the recent rule of the New York Clearing-House were as good as New York funds.

Undoubtedly, *prima facie*, a country bank would make more if every time its depositors wished to remit to New York they were compelled to buy exchange of it. But there arises the further question of how many depositors were attracted to that particular country bank by the fact that they could draw checks on it and use them as exchange. The short-sighted bank officer, who cannot see an inch beyond his nose, would take the ground that there was nothing but a

loss in such a practice, and would be glad to see it broken up. But if the customers of a country bank were compelled to buy exchange whenever they wished to remit, it is believed that many of them would not be depositors at all. They would simply take their money to the express office and send it to pay their bill. The change of two or three customers from a bank to the express office in all the towns throughout the United States would cause a very serious drain of currency from the interior to the centers. Even in exchange the express companies are already running the banks hard, and there is great complaint of the business of which they deprive the banks.

On the whole it seems that the wide-awake up-to-date country bank would find its advantage in making checks drawn by its depositors good at the money centers. The loss of profit in selling exchange is more apparent than real, as even if the remittance of country checks could be stopped, there would not be a corresponding increase in the purchase of exchange, and there might be a very considerable reduction of deposit accounts.

Of course a country bank will not put itself to any very great degree of trouble to keep a balance with its New York correspondent to meet the checks, drawn by its customers, if the New York banks collect them for nothing. The country bank has to pay the checks finally by a draft drawn on its New York correspondent, or by a remittance of cash, whether the New York bank charges for the collection or not; and as most of the country banks keep balances in New York, on which they often receive interest, it seems just as broad as long, whether they provide in advance for these checks or wait until they are sent for collection.

The New York bank cannot be expected to pay interest on the balance of the country bank, and when a check on this very bank is presented by a dealer collect it for nothing. If it had the right to apply the balance to the payment of such checks, they would at once become New York funds. The country bank loses nothing except the doubtful chance of being paid something for exchange by its customer. It strengthens its position with its customers generally, and it gets interest on its balance in New York. But some of them want interest and exchange, too, which is perfectly natural, and would be a wise policy to pursue if it did not injure the bank in other directions.

It is possible that the action of the New York Clearing-House in fixing charges for the collection of country checks will have the effect of causing a large number of the country banks to provide for checks from their New York balances. It will be a point of competition between two or more local banks. One can easily see that the bank that enables its customers to use their personal checks as New

York exchange will have more accounts from active business men than the bank that does not. At the request of the Boston banks most of the New England banks consented to make checks drawn on them good in Boston. They would not have done so if they had not recognized both the justice and the expediency of that course. The Boston banks now, it is said, contemplate making a charge for collecting the checks on those banks which do not make them good in Boston. The New York city banks began where the Boston banks will end, the result being the same in each case.

Under the Suffolk system of the redemption of bank notes, the notes of banks which kept redemption accounts in Boston were at par all over New England, while those which had to be sent to the banks' counters for redemption stood at various rates of discount. So it will be with checks. If a business man keeps an account with a country bank indifferent to the latest development in banking, and refusing to make its checks good at business centres, he will soon discover that those who receive his checks will take them at a discount. He will find it to his interest to get another bank. The reason this discount has not been applied before is because heretofore no distinction could be made between checks. The action both of the New York and of the Boston banks allows this distinction to be made. A large merchant in New York city, for instance, sells goods to several merchants in another town. Some of these merchants deal with local banks that make their customers' checks good in New York, others with banks that do not. The New York merchant can easily call the attention of this customer to the discount on his check, and the result will be to force his bank to make his checks good in New York, or the customer will change to a bank that does.

THE TAXATION OF BANKS largely engaged the attention of the recent convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, considerable time being given in the discussion to what is believed to be a discrimination in the taxation of trust companies, prejudicial to the interests of the bank.

The real injustice in the taxation of banks, however, lies deeper than any favoritism in the taxation of the respective kinds of banking or *quasi* banking corporations. It is to be found in the studied discrimination of legislatures and assessment boards in seeking to impose heavier taxes on the banks than are laid upon property, real or representative, belonging to individuals or even to other corporations. Banks are regarded as the holders of the wealth of the country, and it is considered that in no other way can wealth so surely be made to bear its due share of the burdens of government as by tax-

ing the capital and surplus of banks. In many cases these taxes appear to be levied not merely for the purpose of raising revenue, but they are more or less punitive and prohibitory in their nature and calculated to restrict and hamper the operations of the banks, something like the liquor license or the tax on occupations deemed of doubtful benefit to the community. That this view is not exaggerated will be apparent to any one who gives the subject careful consideration. Nor is this disposition to mulct banking capital confined to the legislatures of those States where the opposition to all forms of concentrated wealth affords at least plausible extenuation for it. It is strikingly shown in those States where the average prosperity of the people is high and is especially observable in the banking legislation of Congress. In dealing with the banks to which it gives franchises, the United States Government has always had an eye to the main chance, and both the first and second United States banks as well as the National banks have been sources of great profit to the Government.

As a further instance of the hostility of Congress toward the banks, the War Revenue Act of 1898 may be cited. A special tax on bankers is the very first thing that appears after the "Be it enacted" section, and the discrimination which was plainly intended is shown by the fact that none of the other corporations are so taxed—railways, insurance companies, express companies, telegraph, transportation and lighting companies in cities, and other large corporations, are all exempt. The banks were taxed along with pawnbrokers, theatres, museums, concert halls, circuses, bowling alleys and billiard and pool rooms, and the manufacturers of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff. For the same demagogic reasons that caused the banks to be especially singled out, a tax was also aimed at sugar refiners and refiners of petroleum, because of the clamor of irresponsible newspapers about the enormous profits of these concerns.

It is not claimed that any of these taxes are particularly burdensome, and the banks have made no serious objection to their part of them; but it is difficult to understand why the other corporations were not also permitted to share in the patriotic work of providing means to meet the expenses of the late war. While the banks have always taken credit for possessing a large store of patriotism, they have not wished, in this instance, to monopolize it.

The legislation directed against banks does not necessarily represent the state of public opinion in reference to those institutions. It rather represents the low estimate the politician has of the intelligence of the masses. The uses which the people of the country make of the banks show that they are by no means unpopular; but it is the business of the politician to foster the prejudice which he believes to inhere in the minds of the majority of men against accumulations of

wealth in the banks or elsewhere. To this cunning of the demagogue rather than to any widespread antagonism to banks, may be ascribed much of the discrimination against banks which is to be found in the State and National laws.

In some places this discrimination has become so marked as to have the effect of driving a large amount of capital out of the banking business. Since the adoption of a new and oppressive system of taxation the State of Kentucky has lost between three and four millions of banking capital, and it is reported that one of the well-known banks of Louisville may give up business altogether because of heavy taxation.

There has been considerable said about the great benefits conferred upon the banks by the protective work done by bankers' associations in defending the banks from the depredations of professional forgers and bank swindlers, and undoubtedly these benefits have been great and substantial; but the depredations of bank forgers are insignificant compared to the depredations of assessing boards made under cover of law, for all unjust exactions whether made by the duly constituted authorities or by those acting without the pale of law, are extortions to which the banks, in justice to their depositors and shareholders, should no longer submit.

Through organized effort if considered wise, or if not, through individual efforts, the bankers of the country should insist that the taxes which they are required to pay shall not be greater than are assessed against like amounts of capital otherwise invested.

THE LAW OF FIXED RESERVE was strongly criticized by Ex-Comptroller of the Currency ECKELS in his address to the convention of the Iowa State Bankers' Association in June last. As Comptroller he could not very well express this view of the law it was his duty to enforce, and in expressing the views he did at Burlington he has shown unusual freedom from the bias which official duty frequently fixes on a man in favor of the law which he had been accustomed to put in execution.

Mr. ECKELS said in substance that during the panic of 1893 the law prescribing that no loans should be made when the reserve held by a National bank fell below the prescribed limit, prevented many bankers from extending accommodations to other bankers, which would have saved them from suspension and failure.

Mr. ECKELS might have added that the reserve law is well enough when everything is running smoothly, as a guide to bankers who have experience to gain, but it is a law which should be suspended in times of financial crisis, by the President, in just the same

manner as the act which requires the Bank of England to pay specie on its notes has several times been suspended in times of panic by the Government of Great Britain. This was notably the case in what was known as the railway panic of 1847. The Bank of England, to stop the outflow of gold, ran the rate of discount to ten per cent., the highest limit, without effect. The Government then suspended the Bank Act, and the trouble was at once allayed by the free accommodation the Bank was then enabled to offer.

When Congress amends the National Bank Act, if it ever arrives at this very desirable point, it should amend the law of reserve, by providing that the Comptroller of the Currency in his discretion, with the advice and consent of the President, may in times of financial crisis suspend the law requiring a fixed reserve until such time as in his discretion the banks may be able to again make their reserve good. The fixed reserve no doubt to a certain extent misleads the public into thinking that reserves diminishing below the limit mark a point the crossing of which is more dangerous than it is in reality.

A bank may be eventually and rapidly solvent with no reserve at all. In fact, the limit might be changed with little or no effect on the safety of the banking system. From 1863 to 1874 a reserve of twenty-five per cent. in lawful money was required to be kept on the outstanding circulation of all banks. In 1874 the reserve on circulating notes was reduced practically to nothing. Banks after that date were required to keep five per cent. of their circulation with the United States Treasurer, but this money was allowed to count as a portion of the required reserve on deposits. No weakness has been apparent since this reduction. Notes were redeemed as readily as before.

The law of reserve could no doubt be abolished altogether if it were not for the new banks of small capital that are constantly being organized by men who have yet to acquire banking experience. The older and more experienced bankers of the country could no doubt be trusted to maintain sufficient reserves if there were no legal restriction; but perhaps it would not do to abolish the law altogether. Provision for its suspension in times of panic would be sufficient to avoid its wort effects.

THE ISSUE OF GOLD CERTIFICATES by the Government, which was suspended by Secretary CARLISLE under the provision of the act of 1882 which directs such action when the gold reserve falls below $100,000,000, does not appear to be approved by Secretary GAGE, as he has repeatedly refused to resume the issue of this form of paper currency. Aside from the legal questions involved, there

must be other good reasons which cause so sound a financier as Mr. GAGE to withhold his sanction from a scheme that would still further add to the volume of paper currency.

The issue of certificates of deposit by the Government is a very doubtful expedient, and but for this policy it would have been impossible to fasten upon the country the vast amount of depreciated silver which now forms so large a part of our currency. It is hardly the business of the Government to act as a warehouseman for the convenience of individuals.

There are other cogent reasons against resuming the issue of gold certificates. Every device which substitutes Government paper currency for coin tends to educate the people in the wrong direction. Undoubtedly there is a small loss by abrasion in using gold coin for circulating purposes, and some inconvenience in handling it; but this small loss and inconvenience are not worthy of consideration compared to the loss the country has sustained through the policy of issuing silver certificates and Treasury notes, and the almost general substitution of paper for coined money. If paper of all kinds were restricted to denominations of $10 and upwards, gold and subsidiary silver would readily take its place, and the loss by abrasion of the gold coins would be counterbalanced by the fact that this would tend to check gold exports. Coin that passes in actual circulation is not a favorite with gold exporters, because it is liable to be short in weight.

Instead of using the gold coin of the country as the basis for an additional issue of Treasury paper, it would be a wiser policy to coin smaller denominations which, in the course of time, as the people become accustomed to the use of metallic money, will be absorbed in circulation. The Bank of England issues no notes of a denomination less than $25 (£5), transactions below that amount being effected by the use of gold and silver coin.

In this country we have acquired the habit of using paper, either Government legal tenders or silver certificates, and have in consequence exported a large amount of gold that would otherwise have remained in the country. The folly of issuing silver certificates has been the means of injecting into our currency almost half a billion of dollars of money intrinsically worth but half the value of the standard coin, and has deprived us of just that much gold, which we might now be using. It also caused the loss of much more gold from the fear of foreign investors that we would ultimately reach a silver basis.

Paper money and legal-tender laws are responsible for most popular errors in regard to the science of money. To controvert and eradicate these errors it is desirable that the use of coin in the transactions of business should be increased rather than diminished, and this implies also that there should be some more effectual provision of

law insuring the prompt actual convertibility of every form of paper into gold coin. Theoretical convertibility fails to meet the highest test of a sound paper currency.

Secretary GAGE is doubtless fully aware of the truth of all these propositions, and should he resume the issue of gold certificates we believe it will only be because he is convinced that it is his duty to do so under existing law, and not for the reason that such a step is approved by his judgment. The reluctance he has heretofore shown in taking action in the matter justifies these conclusions.

THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899, has shown a deficit of $88,875,000 in the Government finances. Last December Secretary GAGE estimated that the deficiency for the year would be $112,000,000. The receipts both from customs and internal revenue have exceeded the estimates. It is anticipated that the revenue from these sources will continue to increase, and that the estimate of a deficiency of $30,000,000 for the present fiscal year will prove too large. These estimates include all anticipated expenditures growing out of the war and the pacification of the Philippine Islands and Cuba and Porto Rico. If it had not been for the expenses, direct and indirect, of the Spanish war, it is now pretty plain that the DINGLEY Law and the old internal revenue taxes would have produced sufficient to meet expenses on a peace basis.

The verification of these estimates and anticipations depends on the future expense connected with the pacification of the Philippine Islands. This is, of course, a problem of which many of the terms are involved in mystery. There are those who magnify the difficulties of the situation, and have almost arrived at the conclusion that it will be impossible for the United States to establish such an understanding with the inhabitants of the islands as will insure a stable government.

Whatever the cause, whether it lies in mismanagement on the part of the military in dealing with the Filipinos, or whether it consists in misrepresentations to them by their own leaders, there is a degree of misunderstanding and hostility toward the United States that it will take considerable effort to overcome. It is evidently certain that the Government will be compelled to employ force, until a position is gained in the islands which will command the unvarying respect of the native population. Then it will not be difficult to make a just settlement in regard to the future form of government.

Those who oppose the policy hitherto pursued do not propose any course by means of which the United States can recede from the islands without sacrificing honor and prestige. They seem to think

that if the stigma of a miserable failure can be placed upon the Administration in power, the country will still come out with its prestige undimmed.

The probability is that the effect of the campaign of the spring is greater than it now seems. The rainy season has compelled a cessation of the more active operations, but it will probably have as depressing effect on the native forces as on the American army. The natives must begin to realize that when the weather permits the opening of military operations the scenes of the previous campaign will be repeated. At any rate time has not elapsed to permit the full effect of the campaign to be known.

There is great lack of information as to the real condition prevailing in the islands. There will undoubtedly be some increase of the estimated expenses of the year because of the necessity of sending larger forces to the Philippines. How long these will last, or how far they will go, cannot now be estimated.

On the other hand, the indications are that the prosperity of the country will increase rather than diminish during the next year, and this will cause a corresponding increase in revenues, both from customs and internal revenue. It is within the bounds of possibility that the opposition to the United States in the Philippines may cease most unexpectedly. The people and their leaders are fickle, and easily moved from one state of mind to another, and there is evidence that a large part of them desire peace, but are terrorized by the autocratic power of the military leaders. If the opposition to the United States should suddenly break down, the expense of the foreign dependencies would soon be brought within definite bounds. There is not one of them that would not shortly become self-sustaining and able to bear its share of the burdens of the whole nation.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS COMPANIES doing a money-order business, and thus coming into active competition with the banks, are not compelled to pay a license tax under the War Revenue Act of 1898. This act places a minimum yearly tax of $50 on banks, increasing in proportion to capital and surplus. It is proposed that a similar tax shall be laid on the business of the express and telegraph companies.

In doing a money exchange business both classes of companies mentioned come into competition with banks, and if they are not taxed in the same manner there is undoubtedly a discrimination against the banks.

It may be doubtful whether under their charters these companies have a right to do a banking business. These charters were not, however, obtained from the Federal Government, and the latter has

no concern whether the companies are exceeding their powers or not. If they are it is the duty of the proper officers of the State granting the charter to take action. At all events they do a business which the Government can put in the same category with that of banks and properly tax them in the same manner as it taxes the banks.

If this action is taken by Congress the banks will stand on a somewhat better footing in their competition with the express companies. But as has been said before the best way in which country banks can compete with express companies in the exchange business is to make the checks of their customers good at the financial centers as well as at their own counters. They thus drive the express companies out entirely as to their own customers. With other remitters they stand an equal chance.

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THE CRY AGAINST TRUSTS promises to take the place of the silver question as the principal shibboleth of the next political campaign on the part of the anti-Administration forces.

The underlying principle of human nature which makes it possible to use either of these terms as a political issue is the same. It is in both cases an appeal against what is known as the "money power," and against the accumulation of wealth. Trusts are, as has been frequently noticed, a natural growth, and according to the manner of their employment may be either a detriment or a benefit. Supposing there were no corporations or trusts, the individual capitalist can on a small scale be charged with all the crimes of which trusts are accused by their opponents, or lauded for all the benefits which their advocates claim they confer. Wealth is power, and according as the individual capitalist uses his power he is either a blessing or a curse to his fellow men. Of course the individual who uses the power conferred by his wealth injuriously, is subject to the rules that govern natural persons. He may be intimidated or killed, or he may die and so give place to another wiser than himself. A corporation has no such vulnerability, nor a trust made up of combinations; but on the other hand they are not subject in anything like the same degree to moral weaknesses, nor to the intellectual infirmities of the individual. They have neither the sympathies nor the prejudices which tend to weaken the individual in the administration of his power.

There is no doubt that the formation of corporations and trusts enable the individual citizen to accumulate more wealth than he could if there were no such organizations. This wealth, however, consists of the shares of the organizations, and can only be used, in a business sense, in accordance with the general principles of their management. No man of great wealth can withdraw his wealth from the

shares of the corporations or trusts of which it consists. He can transfer these shares to others and procure money for them, but if this money is again rendered productive to the degree it was before, it must be reinvested in shares again. Great individual wealth and trusts and corporations are bound up together.

From one point of view the accumulation and growth of the wealth of the country is admirable. Politicians and stump speakers never tire of pointing out the growth of the country, its increase in wealth and power of production. They even, when seeking to show the superiority of the United States over other countries, brag loudly about the numerous multi-millionaires who have been developed from poor men. The trusts and corporations and millionaires are all the result of the increase of the wealth of the country, fostered by our statesmen, and rendered possible by the ingenuity and energy of the people, and the freedom which they have been allowed in the development of their energies. The inconsistency of censuring and speaking vaingloriously of the same objects, is apparent.

The only way to suppress trusts and corporations and millionaires, those overgrown landmarks of the money power, is to legislate so as to prevent the accumulation of wealth. It is possible for a government to so hamper its people as to bring about this result. Turkey to-day is an instance where the restrictions of law and government prevent any increase in national wealth. Perhaps the result could be brought about with more wisdom than is employed in Turkey, but it is probable that any attempt, however wisely conducted, and however purely conceived, to suppress the property-acquiring instincts of a free people, would soon be recognized as despotic and unendurable even if imposed by their own vote.

The instinct to accumulate property is as powerful with one man as with another. The poorest laborer has it as strongly as Mr. ROCKEFELLER himself. All the one lacks which the other has is faculty and perseverance, and perhaps what is called luck. The poor laborer will defend his few dollars from unjust attack as strenuously as Mr. ROCKEFELLER defends every dollar of his millions. One man is not different from any other man in this respect. Moreover, the laborer will, as a rule, use as much energy to make a dollar out of another laborer as one millionaire uses to out-trade another millionaire.

But assuming that the Government was able to repress this universal instinct more or less, and reduce the general wealth of the country to a lower plane, there would still be just as much inequality as there was when the general wealth was greater. There would be as much difference between rich and poor as before. In Turkey there is a far greater contrast between the squalor of the poor and the splendor of the rich than there is in the United States; and so in

any country where the principles on which the Government is conducted tend to repress the accumulation of wealth.

It is probable that in regard to trusts the country to-day is entering on a period of agitation such as prevails whenever changes in the methods of carrying on the work and business of the country take place. When the era of labor-saving machinery began, the manner of employment of human muscle and faculty underwent a complete change. While this change was occurring there was complaint and outcry and bitter political attack on the machinery which was the cause of the change. With the organization of labor and capital now prevailing in the business world, if any radical change of method takes place, there are vast numbers of individuals forced to change their occupation. This causes temporarily great dissatisfaction, and this finds vent on what appears to be the immediate cause of the change. Trusts, no doubt, by consolidating business, will force large numbers of men to change their occupation. The trust will be attacked while the irresistible tendency to the accumulation and profitable use of wealth lying behind the trusts will not be generally recognized.

A NATIONAL BANK OF VERY LARGE CAPITAL, modelled somewhat after the pattern of the Banks of England, France and Germany, is often proposed as a means incidental to a reform of the currency system of the United States. These great national banks, while similar in that they represent and carry on the finances of the Government of their respective countries, performing the financial duties connected with the revenues and expenditures which in the United States devolve on the Treasury Department, are not at all alike in the laws under which they operate, or in the methods they employ.

This country, as well as England, France and Germany, has in the past availed itself of the services of a great National bank. The first Bank of the United States managed the finances of the country from 1791 to 1811, and the second Bank of the United States from 1816 to 1836. The latter bank became, from 1834 to the expiration of its charter, in 1836, a bone of contention between the political parties of that day, and its destruction was the result of the triumph of one of these parties over the other.

The bitterness and excitement which attended the bank controversy of that period, and the subsequent failure of the Bank of the United States, served to make this kind of an institution, justly or unjustly, so unpopular that all attempts to revive a bank on similar lines, have, in spite of many favorable arguments, been found impossible.

The whole history of this bank controversy will be found in the History of Banking, by the late JOHN JAY KNOX, soon to be published by BRADFORD RHODES & Co., and from it may be gathered much light, not only as to the unpopularity of a great National bank in this country, but also as to the general unpopularity of banks.

The misrepresentations, calumnies and slurs which were so freely bestowed by its opponents on the Bank of the United States were equally applicable to all banks whatever, and were so applied by a public not prone to discrimination. It will also be noticed by the readers of this history that the worst slings and slurs against the banking business were furnished by the banks themselves. In his war against the Bank of the United States, JACKSON was shrewd enough to take advantage of banking rivalries and enlist the services of the State banks against the great Federal bank. All this is set forth in Mr. KNOX's History of Banking.

The bank about which this great controversy went on, and over which there was so much popular excitement and political fury, was a large institution for the time, rivaling the Bank of England of that date; but nothing shows the great growth of the country with more force than a comparison of the banks of JACKSON's era with those of to-day. The National City, and ten or eleven of the banks associated in the New York Clearing-House, are, each one of them, greater in amount of business they do, and the deposits they continually hold, and the loans they make, than the Bank of the United States at its best. The United States deposits, over the removal of which such a fuss was made, a stir which was almost as serious in its day as the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, only amounted to some six or seven millions. Subsequently, in 1837, when the surplus money in the Treasury of the United States reached its highest mark and was deposited with the State banks, the amount was some thirty-six or seven millions.

Supposing the Bank of the United States to have continued its existence to the present day, and to be now the financial agent of the Government as it was then—it would be truly an enormous institution. The money now deposited in the Treasury would be in the vaults of the bank. The Treasury usually holds about $800,000,000 in money—gold coin and bullion, silver coin and bullion, and paper money. If, however, the great bank had continued in existence, it is highly probable that the financial history of the United States would have been very different. It is possible that if the Government had in 1861 been accustomed to rely on banking methods in conducting its business, that the cost of the Civil War might have been greatly reduced. Very likely no legal-tender notes would have been issued. The country might have been saved all the con-

troversies and financial discussions which financial heresies fostered by the suspension of specie payments during the war gave rise to. In fact if in 1836 the charter of the Bank of the United States had been renewed, in 1861 the Government and the people would have been as firmly grounded in finance as they now are after a harassing experience of thirty years. Undoubtedly it was the general political discrediting of banks which was prevalent from 1830 to 1860 which rendered it impossible for the Administration in 1861 to rely on the existing banks for financial support. These institutions came loyally to the support of the Government, but the latter, owing to the previous political training, did not give them the required confidence.

But the fact that a great National bank would have been a financial education to the people of the country if it could have outlived the storms of political animosity aroused against it, is not an argument for the establishment of such a bank now. The country has advanced under a different system of banking to which it has become accustomed and in which the people are beginning to acquire confidence. It is a kind of banking less liable to political attack, because of the absence of all appearance of monopoly or special privileges. It is, moreover, by the process of the association of single banks, acquiring as great, or greater financial strength, than could be found in one institution. Even the Bank of England cannot rely on its own strength in times of panic, but has to associate the other banking institutions of London with itself in stemming the tide of rising disaster, acting in much the same manner as the associated banks of our great cities under similar circumstances.

What remains to be accomplished in this country in regard to the relations of the Government to the banks, is a greater use of them as the depositories of public moneys. The distrust of banks that led to the adoption of the independent Treasury system has, in a financial sense at least, been completely dissipated. No one doubts that the public moneys could be entrusted to the existing banks with absolute safety, and could be handled in this way much more conveniently and inexpensively to the Government than under the present system, together with other advantages, both to the Government and the business of the country.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual convention in Cleveland on September 5, 6 and 7. This will be the twenty-fifth yearly meeting of the organization, and it promises to be a notable one both from a business and social standpoint. Attention is directed to the complete official programme appearing elsewhere in this number.

AN ACTUAL GOLD STANDARD.

That there is abundance of gold in the country is proved by the fact that for many months past over eighty per cent. of the customs received at New York have been paid in gold. The gold in the Treasury amounted in June to $239,203,949, and the National banks held in April $317,210,532. The country was never in better condition for definite and radical action in the line of currency reform.

The general complaint in regard to the present paper currency, that it is inelastic, that there is no motive for its redemption when business is slack and very little possibility of its expansion when there is a demand for money, is well known. But how this is to be remedied by any system which will automatically expand and contract, is still a problem. Some authorities say there can be no such thing as an elastic currency. Many, on the other hand, seem to think that all that is necessary to secure an elastic currency is to permit the banks to issue notes upon the security of their general assets, and that the reason that the present National bank currency does not readily expand and contract responsive to the wants of business is because it is based on bonds. But the redeemability of a bank note does not depend in any great degree upon the character of the security for its ultimate payment. If this security is fixed and certain as in the case of United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer, there is a little less probability of a note being presented for redemption than if the security were merely a first lien on the general assets of the bank. Therefore bank currency issued under the Baltimore plan would be a little more apt to be quickly presented for redemption than the bank currency issued under the present bond deposit laws. But this change in the ultimate security for bank notes would not positively insure satisfactory redemption of the notes.

Bank notes redeemable in other paper money, as the National bank notes are now redeemable in legal-tender notes, would not be very certainly returned for redemption, because there is nothing that can in ordinary times be practically done with the legal-tender note that cannot also be as well done with the National bank note. When legal tenders or gold is required for deposit, in order to secure the release of bonds, then some National bank notes may be presented for redemption. Or they may be presented for redemption when it is necessary to obtain legal-tender notes to be used in obtaining gold for export. But even these demands have less influence in this direction than might be supposed. Legal-tender notes and Treasury notes have a volume much greater than National bank notes, and notes of the smaller volume are not usually exchanged for the money which is in greater abundance. In fact when a holder of National bank notes requires legal-tender notes or gold, the process of getting it is not so much one of redemption as of exchange.

The only way in which genuine redemption of bank notes could be assured is by offering some inducement to the holders to present them. Under the old State bank systems there was always just sufficient doubt of the

equality of bank notes with gold or specie to make the holders ready to return them to the issuing bank when they could not be profitably used in business. If a man holds a bank note which is at all times and places the absolute equivalent of gold, for which he knows he can procure gold at any time present or future, it is just the same as if he held gold. In fact the convenience of the paper makes the note preferable for large amounts, and there is no motive for redemption.

Under the State bank systems there was no other form of money to compete with State bank notes. If a man wanted specie to pay a foreign bill, he was not able to present legal-tender notes. The demand for gold for foreign payment, and the slight uncertainty of the ultimate redemption of the State bank note, caused its presentation for redemption, and the people were willing to pay on an average a discount of one-quarter of one per cent. for the redemption of the notes of outside banks at the financial centres. No one would be willing to pay this for the redemption of the National bank note either as it is now secured, or as it would be secured if the Baltimore plan were adopted.

National bank notes are seldom sent for redemption now unless they are worn out or mutilated. Probably if all other forms of paper money including silver certificates were retired, and National bank notes had the entire currency field for their sole occupation, the demand for gold would at times bring about more rapid redemption than at others. But in ordinary times, after the causes tending toward a periodical expansion of bank notes had become less powerful, the notes would begin to accumulate in the financial centres just as paper money does at present. There would be little motive to send them home for redemption especially if the demand for gold was slack. The banks in the financial centres would not, unless there were some pressure, send the notes either to the issuing bank or to the redemption agency. They would make more by keeping them and loaning them at low rates of interest. Here, however, the Government could and should step in by requiring that all reserves should be kept in gold. This would give the motive to all National banks holding the notes of other National banks to bring about their redemption. Without this redemption there could be no such thing as an elastic currency ; and this redemption can not be assured unless the bank notes be given the entire field.

If the currency committees which have been sitting during the recess are not prepared to go further in the direction of the reform of the bank currency than to provide for an increase of the percentage of National bank notes which may be issued on bonds, they can render this provision more effective by providing that all National bank notes shall no longer be redeemed in legal-tender notes but in gold only, and that one-half of the cash reserves of the banks shall be gold. The effect of this would be to give the banks very nearly one-half of the burden of furnishing gold when required for export, and would take half the burden from the Treasury. It would also bring about a more rapid redemption of the National bank note and make the circulation of legal-tender notes less active.

If in addition the law should be so changed as to render silver dollars directly convertible into gold, the country would have an actual gold standard and be relieved of the ill effects engendered by distrust of the prevailing system.

FOREIGN BANKING AND FINANCE.

The Bank of England Reserve.

The maintenance of a proper reserve at the Bank of England is again engaging the attention of British financiers. The reserve for the five weeks ending June 7, 1899, was only 39⅜ per cent. This is the banking reserve held against deposits and similar liabilities and not the gold reserve held against outstanding notes. As the banking reserve can be increased to any amount, however, by the importation of gold and its presentation at the issue department for new notes, the banking reserve is subject to the gold movement and might be increased by raising the discount rate. The present discount rate is three and one-half per cent. At the corresponding period in 1897 the rate was two per cent. In the spring of 1898 the rate was three per cent., the directors keeping it at that point because of the withdrawal of £800,000 in Japanese coin. The difficulty in choosing between a high reserve and reduced profits and a low reserve with better profits is thus discussed by the London "Economist:"

"Of course, the Bank has a difficult, because a divided, duty to perform. The joint-stock banks, when they are flush of funds, are naturally very pleased if the Bank, in order to influence the foreign exchanges by making its rate more effective, comes into the market as a borrower, and thus not only relieves them of a portion of their balances but enables them also to earn higher rates upon the remainder. On the other hand, however, the Bank has to consider the interests of its shareholders, and also those of the public, and it is not justified in spending the money of the former, nor in raising rates against the latter without adequate cause."

How the present reserve compares with that carried on previous occasions, and the reasons which have governed the maintenance of the amount, are thus set forth by the "Economist:"

"In a comparison of this kind some regard has to be had as to the character of the liabilities for the time being. For instance, a proportionately larger reserve must be held against, say, a temporary large deposit by a foreign Government, which the Bank knows will be drawn upon heavily from time to time, than against ordinary deposits. That, of course, accounts for the very high proportion held in certain recent years when the Bank had the custody of many millions of Japanese funds. But making all allowance for that, what we find is that only thrice within the past fourteen years has the Bank held at this time of the year a reserve so low proportionately to its liabilities as it has done recently. Two of these occasions, too, were prior to 1890. But it has been understood that since the experience of the Baring crisis the Bank has recognized the expediency of holding larger reserves than were previously considered necessary. That is the policy that has been strongly impressed upon the joint-stock banks, and upon which they have to some extent acted. If it is the policy upon which the Bank of England also intends to act, then it lies open in some measure to the charge of supineness brought against it. If, however, it thinks that in these days when this, in common with other markets is, for many reasons that need not be entered into at present, exposed to much larger and more sudden demands than formerly, it can prudently work with so low a percentage of reserve as it has lately been doing, then it had better let that be known, so that the market may understand what to expect of it."

2

Higher Interest Rates in Germany.

The pressure for money in Germany is carrying discount and interest rates higher than at any time since 1890. The reduction of the discount rate at the Imperial Bank to four per cent., which occurred on May 9, was annulled on June 19, and the rate carried upwards to four and a half per cent. for discounts and five and a half per cent. for advances on securities. Never before has the rate of the Imperial Bank been advanced in June. The month is one of tightening money, but the advance, when it has occurred, has been made in July. Notwithstanding this advance, there was continuous pressure for money at the Bank during the following weeks. The gold reserve of the Bank is stronger than usual at this season, being stated at about 620,000,000 marks ($155,000,000) as compared with about 504,000,000 marks a year ago. President Koch stated at the meeting of the central committee and the directors of the Bank, as quoted by the Berlin correspondent of the London "Economist," in the issue of June 24, "that the tightening tendency which set in at the end of May had not yet relaxed to any considerable extent, and as the rate in the open market had already gone above that of the Bank, an advance of the latter would be necessary. He emphasized the fact that the advance was rendered necessary solely by the condition of the open market and not by the status of the Bank, which is, in fact, in a stronger position than it was a year ago."

The tendency of investors in Germany continues to be strongly in favor of industrial securities in preference to public loans—in sharp contrast with the situation in the United States, where municipal loans are being placed at such advantage as the result of distrust of the big trust flotations. The Saxon Government, in issuing a loan for 80,000,000 marks at three per cent., has been obliged to accept a price of 83½, which is about on a four per cent. basis. The syndicate which has taken the loan, composed of the banking house, S. Bleichroder, the *Sachsiche Bank*, *Dresdner Bank*, *Allgemeine Deutsche Creditanstalt*, and the Leipsig Bank, will offer it at 85, but this is a surprisingly low rate for the issues of a solvent State under present monetary conditions. The fact that the rate is due to market conditions and not to anything affecting the credit of Saxony, is indicated by the fall in Prussian and other State bonds at the same time. The Prussian and Imperial three and a half per cents fell on June 13 to par. What has since occurred and how these rates compare with those of previous years were set forth by the Berlin correspondent of "The Economist" in the issue of June 17 as follows:

"The downward movement has since continued, the Imperial 3½ per cents reaching 99.60, and the Prussian 99.70—a full point having been thus lost in a week. The three per cents have fared just as badly, the quotation sinking yesterday to 90, against about 91 a week ago. There have been large sales of these funds on the bourse this week. In February the public subscribed for the £10,000,000 three per cent. loan of the Empire and Prussia at 92, and was even willing to take twenty-two fold the amount issued; to-day the same public is getting rid of the same securities at 90—a striking commentary upon the changed attitude of investors toward State funds bearing low interest.

In connection with this Saxon loan and the fall in the Prussian and Imperial loans, the financial press is led to institute comparisons to show how the interest rate in Germany now tends to revert to the status prevailing prior to 1890. In 1895 the Imperial threes went even above par, but with the improved industrial situation of the country the quotation has tended almost constantly downward. The Saxon threes averaged 98.50 in 1895, then in the three following years 97.60, 96.30 and 91.90; and to-day the Saxon Government sells its new

issue at 83⅛. In order to reach a year in which the average quotation of this loan was below this latter figure, we must go as far back as 1883."

The Charter of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The compromise agreed upon between the Governments of Austria and of Hungary, for the continuance of the union between the two countries until 1907, makes full provision for the extension of the charter of the Austro-Hungarian Bank and the regulation of the paper money. The details of the banking arrangements as set forth in "*l'Economiste Européen*" of June 23, provide that the privilege of the Bank shall be extended to 1910, with the proviso that the expiration shall occur after the year 1906 if the union between the two countries terminates. The Bank is required to pay well for its continued privileges. The debt of about 75,000,000 florins from the Government is reduced to 60,000,000 florins ($24,000,000) by the surrender of the difference on the part of the Bank. Of the remaining debt left in force, the Austrian Government proposes to pay 30,000,000 gold florins to the Bank, but will receive back 10,000,000 florins in fifty annuities without interest. This amounts to about 4.500,000 florins in effective capital at the present time. The remainder of the debt will not be paid during the duration of the new charter. The earnings of the Bank amounting to more than six per cent. will hereafter go in the proportion of two-thirds to the two governments.

The Bank, on its side, obtains the privilege of increasing its capital from 90,000,000 to 105,000,000 florins, by a levy upon its reserves. The Governor will hereafter be appointed for four years and have control of all the decisions of the General Council. The General Council will be composed of an equal number of Austrian and Hungarian subjects. The sphere of the directorate at Buda-Pesth will be considerably enlarged, and the sessions of the General Council will take place alternately at Vienna and Buda-Pesth. "In a word," declares the French journal, "a series of provisions has been made which transforms the Bank into an institution of higher politics and submits it entirely to the influence of the two governments. There is reason to fear, in view of the experience of many years, that in reality the will of the Hungarian Government alone will be decisive. It must be admitted, however, that the Bank will ratify this convention, however unfavorable it may be."

The changes in the new charter which give additional power to the Government are not approved by some of the economic journals. The "*Neue Freie Presse*," as quoted in the London "*Economist*," July 1, thus comments upon the action of the General Council, which on June 23 accepted the provisions of the new charter:

"The Council General of the Bank has taken upon itself a heavy responsibility. A new epoch in the history of the Bank begins. Lucam's excellent organization is sacrificed, the Council, divided into two conflicting powers, all control has ceased, and the Bank's independence is destroyed by the veto which both Governments may advance whenever the interest of the State demands it. A Governor dependent upon the two Governments, and nominated for five years, virtually puts the management of the Bank into the hands of the Ministers. Besides, the whole arrangement being placed upon the provisions of paragraph fourteen, and upon the clauses of a treaty which does not guarantee that the common customs frontier will last as long as the Bank treaty, there is a general feeling of uncertainty, which in the case of a National bank is almost distressing. The directors of the Bank stipulated that if the Legislative Assembly does not ratify the arrangement, 15,000,000 florins of the price of the concession will be returned to the Bank, and the right, in this

case, of deciding for a liquidation. The Government approved both reservations, but the arrangement does not hold good if the Governments of Hungary and Austria cannot agree upon their commercial policy beyond 1903, and if Hungary declares that reciprocity has been violated. All that honest and energetic men have succeeded in building up in nearly thirty years—the independence, the self-rule of the Bank—is destroyed by the present all too conciliatory Council General. The resolution is a misfortune for the Bank and for the country."

An important step toward putting the country on a solvent basis is proposed by the withdrawal of the 112,000,000 florins of floating debt in the form of Treasury bonds, which have been a part of the monetary circulation. These bonds will be replaced by bank notes, redeemable in gold crowns at the Bank. The salt notes, secured upon the revenues of the national salt mines, will be converted into bonds. A final decision regarding the resumption of specie payments at the Bank does not seem to have been reached, but the new method of enumeration by gold crowns (20.3 cents) instead of florins, will go into force on January 1, 1900, if the agreement between the two governments is approved by the parliamentary bodies.

The Influence of Securities on Banking.

Attention is called by the "*Moniteur des Intérets Matériels*" of June 11 to the growing influence of negotiable securities upon banking business. The discount rate at the National Bank of Belgium was raised from three to four per cent. on June 8, and the fact is attributed by the Belgian journal to movements in the security market rather than changes in the supply of commercial paper. The premium upon Paris exchange amounted to more than three-tenths of one per cent. under the influence of the payment of Metropolitan railway shares, which it was necessary for the Brussels market to liquidate on June 7. The Belgian journal declares that it was not so long ago—perhaps fifteen years—when the variations of the rate of discount were governed by the bankable paper brought to the banks of issue by merchants. This was the case at London and Paris as well as Brussels. The present situation is thus discussed :

"To-day the variations in the rate of discount become more and more the consequences of the movements of exchanges and the anticipation of the transfer of capital from one country to another. Thus in 1898, at the same period, the National Bank of Belgium was easily able to maintain the official rate of discount at three per cent., with a reserve and available assets in a ratio nearly the same to the engagements of that time as that now existing, but at that period exchange upon Paris was only 0.1 per cent. to 0.125 per cent. premium. To-day exchange is at 0.3 per cent., and this suffices to cause a rise in the rate of discount. Moreover, what has happened recently at Brussels is the repetition of what has been witnessed in the last advances in the discount rate at Paris and London.

The position of governing banks is everywhere dominated no longer by the needs of trade (bankable bills), but by the movements of capital, themselves produced by the development of the market for public funds and of national and international securities representing negotiable wealth. This sort of operations in a future which may not be far distant will alone govern the alternative crises of the cheapness and dearness of money. If one wishes an index of it, advances upon public funds at the Bank of France have increased in a year from 565,000,000 to 630,000,000 francs ; at the Bank of the Netherlands from 37,000,000 to 55,000,000 florins ; and at the National Bank of Belgium, from 23,000,000 to 53,000,000 francs. Except in Germany the same phenomenon is repeated—the increased employment in loans upon guarantees of the resources formerly destined for employment in commercial paper. And if the holdings of bills by banks of issue have increased, as for instance in Belgium, it is a safe wager that behind a discount operation at the bank is often

found a preliminary operation in loans upon securities. It is becoming necessary more than ever to reckon with the constantly growing mass of negotiable securities, and the rent of money in the future, whether under the form of the discount rate or the charge for operations in futures, will be governed more by financial than commercial engagements."

The Derangement of Portuguese Exchange. An interesting review of the downward course of exchange in Portugal, as the result of the abuse of the note-issuing functions of the Bank of Portugal under the compulsion of the Government, is presented in the report of the Minister of Finance, Senor de Espregueira, to the Cortes, which is printed in "*l'Economiste Européen*" of June 16. The difficulties of the Bank are chiefly due to the chronic deficits of the Treasury, which have been met by increased note issues, which were not called for by commercial conditions, and when used by the Government to cover deficits acquired substantially the character of Government paper issues. The Finance Minister urges determined efforts to strengthen the metallic reserve of the bank, reduce the paper issues and restore equilibrium to the budget.

The law of July 28, 1887, which unified the bank circulation of Portugal, provided that the outstanding notes should not exceed three times the metallic reserve. This requirement proved too restrictive for the needs of the Government, and gold payments were suspended on May 7, 1891. The suspension of payments, at first decreed for three months, was extended from time to time. The circulation at the beginning of May, 1891, was 8,230,000 milreis, but had risen by successive steps on December 31, 1891, to 34,760,000 milreis, and a contract of December 4, 1891, between the Government and the Bank authorized the increase of the issues to 40,500,000 milreis. The situation of the Treasury grew continuously worse, and the circulation was raised by successive acts to 54,000,000 milreis on April 4, 1892 ; to 63,000,000 milreis on February 8, 1895 ; and to 72,000,000 milreis by decree of June 30, 1898. The gratuitous credit extended to the Government was increased by the contract of 1895 to 21,000,000 milreis, and after July, 1898, to 27,000,000 milreis. Exchange has grown almost constantly more unfavorable to Portugal and now stands about thirty per cent. below par.

Applications for Capital in Great Britain. The demands for capital for new public loans or business enterprises in Great Britain were larger in the second quarter of 1899 than in almost any previous quarter. The amount for the first quarter of 1899 was £39,416,000, and for the second quarter, £48,697,000. The figures for 1898 were nearly the reverse of these—£48,054,000 for the first quarter, and £38,157,000 for the second quarter. The demands for the whole of 1898 were £150,173,000, the last two quarters having shown a marked reduction. The total for 1897 was £157,289,000. The combined amount for the first half of 1889, was £88,113,000, which is declared by the London "Economist" of July 1, to be "more than has been offered in any similar period since 1890, though the excess is due to the fact that several issues of large amount have been made, the actual number not being so great as in some recent half-years." Among the leading items of the issues for the half-year were foreign government loans, £9,900,000; colonial government loans, £6,917,200; British municipal and county loans, £4,906,700; British railways, £5,044,600; Indian and colonial railways,

£6,817,900; foreign railways, £9,437,700; exploration and financial companies, £5,377,400; breweries and distilleries, £4,316,900; stores and trading companies, £4,491,800; and estate companies, £4,779,500.

The item of foreign loans includes only the Japanese loan of £10,000,000, offered at ninety per cent., and £900,000 raised by the Brazilian province of San Paulo, also at ninety. The colonial issues were chiefly conversions of old bonds at a lower rate of interest.

The Reorganization of Spanish Finance.

The proposals of the Spanish Finance Minister, Senor Villaverde, which were briefly referred to in the BANKERS' MAGAZINE for July, have appeared in full in the European financial journals and have been the subject of several votes in the Cortes. Among these votes have been authorizations to renew for another year the Treasury bonds to the amount of about 575,000,000 pesetas ($115,000,000), falling due on June 30, 1899, and to renew for a year the contract between the Treasury and the Bank of Spain. Authority has been given by another bill for the suspension of payments towards the sinking fund of the national and colonial debts, and for the levy of taxes amounting to a reduction of twenty per cent. in the interest on the coupons of the debt. The latter step was one of the most important of those proposed by Senor Villaverde for balancing the enormous obligations of the Treasury, growing out of the Spanish war, against its attenuated receipts. Senor Villaverde has also proposed an elaborate plan of taxation upon industry and stock companies in the form of a license or patent tax, so familiar in European finance. The details of these plans are too elaborate to be set forth here.

Senor Villaverde has shown a high sense of honor in dealing with the so-called "exterior debt" by refusing to propose any tax or reduction of interest without the consent of the holders, because of a pledge given them in 1882 by the Government that the interest on these obligations should not be touched without their consent. He has proposed, however, that the Government have authority to consult with a committee of the bond holders, in order to demonstrate to them the impossibility of continuing existing payments and securing their voluntary consent to a reduction of their dividends. The holders of the exterior debt can well afford to submit to a reduction of the interest, if Spanish finance is placed upon an absolutely solvent basis, in view of the fact that the bonds pay a very high return at present quotations and that many of them were obtained by way of speculation by the large banking houses at prices far below the present quotations. "*Epoca*," the Spanish financial journal, has printed a table showing that at the quotations for the four per cent. exterior debt prevailing on June 16, the bonds actually paid a net return of 4.69 per cent., while the four per cent. funded debt paid 5.17 per cent. The quotations of the former on June 16 were 68.25 and of the latter seventy, while some of these obligations were purchased by their present holders during the worst stages of the American war at prices ranging below forty-five.

Spanish exchange has ranged about eighty-two per cent. during the past month or two, representing a depreciation of only eighteen per cent. in the notes of the Bank of Spain and the silver money, in spite of the excessive issues of the Bank. The subject of restoring gold payments is being a good

deal discussed, and will receive the support of the Bank when conditions permit, but it will probably be several years before the excessive paper circulation can be brought within reasonable limits and an adequate gold reserve accumulated. The Bank of Spain has been gaining gold recently and gained 17,000,000 francs in the last two weeks of June. It held on July 1 324,000,000 francs ($64,000,000) as compared with only 249,000,000 francs ($48,000,000) on July 3, 1898.

The Australasian Banks.

The banking position in the Australasian colonies for the quarter ending March 31 last begins to show a considerable improvement over recent conditions. The deposits in the banks of the seven Australasian colonies showed an increase over the preceding quarter of £3,000,000, of which about a quarter was in Government balances, and the remainder in deposits by the public. Of the total increase no less than £2,000,000 is under the head "deposits not bearing interest." The proportion of free money to total deposits is now nearly forty per cent., of which interest is paid upon about sixty per cent. at comparatively low rates. This is a marked improvement over previous conditions, but the volume of business done is still small in comparison to the resources of the banks. An important feature presented by the summary of banking returns is the steady tendency of the business to gravitate to the four largest institutions, viz., the Bank of New South Wales, the Bank of Australasia, the Union Bank of Australia, and the Commercial Banking Company, of Sydney. The distribution of the business is illustrated by the following figures (March quarter):

	Deposits.	*Advances.*	*Coin and bullion.*
Four banks (as above)...........	£53,115,019	£50,042,034	£12,023,168
Eighteen banks..................	44,137,450	55,462,362	8,876,177
Total........................	£97,252,469	£105,504,396	£20,899,345

The tendency is still more marked in the case of New South Wales. The Commercial Banking Company, of Sydney, holds deposits amounting to £18,828,301, against £11,440,172 held by the eleven other institutions.

Some of the reforms which are being introduced are referred to by the Melbourne correspondent of the London "Economist," in the issue of July 8, as follows:

"The colonial banks are generally adopting small charges for certain services which they render to their customers, chiefly with the desire to discourage irregularities. One of these services consists in giving a guarantee that bills of lading which have missed a post, or have been otherwise delayed in transit shall be forthcoming, vessels frequently arriving before bills of lading are received. Most of the bill of lading irregularities arise in connection with trade with foreign countries, and with places like Ceylon, where steamers only stay a few hours, frequently departing without giving an opportunity for bills of lading to be made out in time. But the practice is viewed with growing disfavor by the banks."

Economic History of Japan in 1898.

A careful review of industrial, financial and economic events in Japan during last year is contributed by Mr. T. Ourakami to "*l'Economiste Français*" of June 24. The Japanese writer points out that the large excess of importations of merchandise, which amounted to 56,165,694 yen ($28,000,000) in 1897, and 104,751,629 yen in 1898, was largely the result of the payment of the Chinese war

indemnity, which was transferred to Japan in merchandise rather than money. There were exportations of money to the amount of 62,247,549 yen in 1897 and 44,339,211 yen in 1898. The large demand for raw materials and European goods, and the new vitality infused into Japanese economic life carried the import movement somewhat too far and caused stringency in the money market, but the results on the whole were not without benefits to the country. Speaking of the use of the Chinese indemnity money, Mr. Ourakami says:

"We have expended, or, it might be better said, almost exhausted, this great sum in purchases of all sorts of machinery, locomotives, steel rails, iron and steel, and all the materials necessary to the exportation and industrial work of mining, cotton manufacturing, railway building, and ocean navigation. In a manner the 500,000,000 taels received from China, which were forthwith transferred to foreign markets, seemed to represent an absolute loss. Nevertheless they were transformed in reality into material and elements (or raw materials) which will add so much to the resources for the development of our national industries. There will be then a compensation. On one side the excess of imports over exports, but on the other, the purchase of engines of all sorts for the purpose of developing our industries and methods of communication. In short, our foreign commerce for the year 1898, as well as that of the two preceding years, may be described in these terms: (1) The commerce of 1896 was the importation of objects of luxury; (2) that of 1897 was the importation of all sorts of machinery; (3) finally, that of last year was the importation of foreign rice. While our importations during the two last years, 1896 and 1897, were governed by the pressing need of machinery and instruments of all sorts for the purpose of developing the national wealth, that of the year which has just terminated consisted in foreign rice, because the crop of 1897 was one of the poorest seen since the year of the Restoration."

The crop of 1898 was more abundant than that of 1897, but the scarcity of the earlier year resulted in the accumulation of imported articles at Yokohama which could not be promptly paid for by merchants. Loanable capital was very scarce from the close of 1897, in spite of a large circulation of currency. The monetary circulation amounted in January, 1898, to 232,321,000 yen, and the Bank of Japan made the unusually large advances to commerce of 93,270,000 yen, and the Syndical Union of Bankers of Tokio advanced 74,310,000 yen. These loans were still further expanded by March, 1898, but the rate of interest rose to more than eleven per cent. at Tokio, thirteen per cent at Osaka, and eighteen per cent. in the southwestern provinces beyond Osaka. The Government, under the energetic control of Count Inouye, employed a part of the Chinese indemnity in buying up the national loans, and in April advanced 5,000,000 yen to the Bank of Japan to be loaned to the merchants, and especially to the cotton manufacturers of Osaka.

It was evident from the close of 1897 that some steps must be taken to increase the monetary equipment of the country. One of the methods proposed was the repurchase of the national obligations at home from the Chinese indemnity funds, and the other the issue of a new foreign loan. There remained in the national Treasury on January 25, 1898, a sum of 85,204,665 yen, which had not been appropriated for the new military and naval force and railway equipment, for which the indemnity was largely set aside. The budget for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1899, called for 44,350,000 yen, but the Government was able to appropriate 15,000,000 yen to the repurchase of the national obligations, and 5,000,000 yen by way of subscription to the bonds of the Bank for the Encouragement of Industry. The purchase of bonds was begun on April 19, 1898, and the Bank of Japan was authorized

to issue notes for the purpose, which were covered by the deposit of coin in the Bank. The Bank was compelled to offer as high as ninety-three for the military loan, which had been quoted on April 19 at only 90.20, and by June 24 the quotation had been forced up to ninety-six. The entire repurchases of 15,000,000 yen were completed by July 15. A large volume of bank notes was thus set afloat, which greatly relieved the monetary stringency.

The Swiss Bank of State.

The National Council of Switzerland has terminated the discussion of the project for the creation of the Swiss National Bank. The plan was voted almost as presented by the Federal Council, in spite of strong opposition to the large share given to the Federal Government in the ownership and management of the Bank. As the contest is described in "*Le Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*" of July 2, many amendments were presented intended to enlarge the role of the cantons and the shareholders in a manner to diminish the omnipotence of the central power, but a well disciplined majority rejected them one after the other. Some reductions were obtained in the top-heavy official force which was placed in charge of the Bank, and the duration of the charter was reduced from twenty to fifteen years. One of the supporters of the bill, in accepting the latter amendment, declared that at the end of fifteen years the people would be able to decide whether they wished to renew the privilege of the bank. The Belgian journal, in discussing the character of the new charter, says:

> "Let it suffice to recall that the Bank will be entirely under the thumb of the central power, of which it will be nothing but a cog, and that the part of the shareholders is reduced correspondingly in relation both to the interests of the Bank and its management. The central power has sought at the same time to escape responsibility as far as possible in limiting it to a strict minimum. Evidently this will not, on the day of the advent of danger, enable the Government to escape responsibility, at least moral and political. The project will be a detriment to the credit of the bank note and in the end to the nation itself."

Banking and Financial Notes.

—The investment of trust funds in the bonds of the Prussian mortgage banks is one of the important financial propositions which was considered at the recent session of the German Reichstag. The situation of these banks has long been strong, and they have been able to buy large amounts of their own obligations when offered upon the market by investors who desired to engage in more speculative undertakings. The role of the mortgage banks, as set forth by the "*Moniteur des Intérets Matériels*" of June 4, is that of subdividing mortgage obligations so as to aid in finding a market for them, while watching jealously over the character of the property serving as a pledge for the sums advanced. The outstanding bond obligations of the principal German mortgage banks is nearly 2,000,000,000 marks ($476,000,000), and the mortgages held are considerably in excess of this amount.

—A project for a Belgian Bank at Samos, in the Greek Archipelago, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs, is under discussion on the Continent. The "*Moniteur des Intérets Matériels*" of May 21 throws some discredit on the report, in view of the fact that Samos has only 60,000 inhabitants, with a budget of 3,000,000 piasters and a foreign commerce of 20,000,000 piasters

($1,000,000). The Belgian journal declares that "for such a population and such a budget and foreign trade, the creation of a bank with a capital of 10,000,000 francs is like harnessing an elephant to a baby-carriage, and however great may be the desire of Belgians to afford evidence of enterprise beyond their frontiers, we strongly doubt whether they have assumed the responsibility for such a conception."

—Belgian capital is enlisted to the amount of 10,000,000 francs in the Belgo-Hungarian Bank, which was established on April 18 for a term of thirty years, with headquarters at Brussels and a leading branch at Buda-Pesth. Its purpose is to aid financial, industrial, commercial and mining operations in both Belgium and Hungary. It is reported from Vienna that the new institution will be amalgamated with the Hungarian Industrial Bank, and not until this question has been decided will a Director-General be appointed. It is probable that the son of the Minister of Commerce, Dr. Roland von Hegedus, will be nominated Director-General.

—The policy of the Italian Treasury, in collecting a certain portion of the customs and other public dues in gold, brought into the Treasury for customs for the fiscal year 1898 22,428,783 lire in gold, 19,669,105 lire in five-franc silver pieces, and 5,351,347 lire in subsidary money. Other gold receipts were considerable, but were largely paid out again for public obligations. The net result, according to "*l'Economiste Européen*" of May 26, was a total entry during the three years ending with 1898 of 370,257,827 lire in gold, and payments of 265,004,825 lire, affording a net excess of 105,255,502 lire in gold. The Treasury has been able to increase its reserves of gold and silver 96,000,000 lire with the view of strengthening the public credit.

—The Russian Savings banks made a net gain of deposits of about 8,000,000 roubles ($4,000,000) during March and held deposits at the close of that month amounting to 558,552,000 roubles ($290,000,000), to the credit of 2,884,524 accounts.

—The big French banking corporation, *La Société Générale pour Favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France*, has recently reorganized under the general corporation laws instead of the special charter granted by the Government in 1864 under the law of 1862. The limit of the capital was increased, by authority of the general assembly of the shareholders on March 25, 1899, from 120,000,000 francs to 200,000,000 francs. The administrative council has just advised the shareholders that they propose to take advantage of this authority to raise the capital to 160,000,000 francs, the new shares being issued at 566.25 francs, like the old shares, but not fully paid up at present. C. A. C.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.—The preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30 last shows that the receipts from all sources aggregated $273,484,582, which was an increase of $102,617,763 over the receipts for the previous fiscal year. This increase, excluding, of course, the normal growth of the revenues, practically represents the income from the war revenue tax, which took effect mainly at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Included under the head of stamp taxes was $274,953 from the tax on money orders for the first six months of the year, which was turned over to the Post Office Department. The accounts for the second half of the year have not yet been adjusted.

The Commissioner says that the expenses of the bureau for the fiscal year just ended will approximate $4,584,143, which would make the percentage of cost of collection 1.68, a reduction of .61 per cent., compared with the preceding year, when the cost was 2.29.

THE TAXATION OF BANKS.

The main topic of discussion at the recent annual meeting of the New York State Bankers' Association, held at Alexandria Bay, was the very important one of bank taxation. This is a question of importance not only to the banks of New York but to banks in most of the other States, because undoubtedly as a rule throughout the United States the regular banking business is made to sustain more than its fair share of the burdens of taxation. The reason of this is not far to seek. For the benefit of the general public the business of banks has by degrees been given a wide publicity. Laws of the United States and of most of the States compel frequent reports to competent officials. There is no evading the necessity of a bank's giving a true showing of its financial condition. In most cases the reports can be verified by examinations. There is no doubt that this publicity is a good thing both for the public in its capacity of stockholder, borrower, and depositor, and also for the banks in their dealings with one another. It strengthens credit, and increases confidence. It is right also that institutions receiving franchises more or less valuable from the State should surrender some of the right to secrecy which inherently belongs to private business. In doing so, however, the banks become very open to unjust taxation. As compared with private wealth, to a large extent invisible to all but the owners, the wealth of banks is a shining mark, not because it is greater but because it is exposed to view. Therefore it is apt to be disproportionately taxed.

This tendency to tax commercial banks heavily led to the organization of other financial institutions, which having many of the characteristics of banks, had also some quasi-philanthropic reasons for existence, which are not generally ascribed to ordinary banks. Thus Savings banks are supposed to be much more benevolent institutions, because they encourage the poor in thrift and give them a safe depository for their small savings. Trust companies, too, are looked upon as more philanthropic concerns, because their business is to encourage the conservation of wealth. Savings banks and trust companies are popularly supposed to have none of the grasping oppressive ways of ordinary banks, but to be the preservers of the small savings of the poor, and of estates left to helpless widows and orphans. Therefore it is supposed to be public policy to tax these institutions as lightly as possible while placing heavier burdens on commercial banks. In the cases where banks have appealed to the courts against the heavier taxation imposed on them, the courts have decided in accordance with this view. For instance, the National banking laws permit States and municipalities to tax the shares of National banks at a rate not greater than that at which other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals is taxed. In order to define clearly what this means there has been from the earliest days of the National banking system an immense amount of litigation. States have been forbidden to tax National bank shares more heavily than they taxed the

shares of banks organized under their own State laws. But it has been held in all the decisions that there was no discrimination against National banks simply because of the non-taxation of Savings banks and the light taxation of trust companies.

It is certain that the trust companies with their wide franchises, which include within their scope about all the powers of a bank with much less restriction than is imposed upon the banking business, do enter into serious competition with the banks. The discussion of the question at the convention of the New York State Bankers' Association showed that the average tax paid by the banks was one and three-quarters per cent. on their capital, surplus and profits. This falls more heavily on the country than on the city banks, because the profits of the latter are greater. Thus there is discrimination not only between the trust companies and banks but between the different classes of banks.

It is certainly a very difficult question to settle satisfactorily to all concerned. It would seem that the fairest tax to all would be one which should bear an equitable proportion to the profits of each institution, if there were any way of arriving at these profits in each case. Taxation for current expenses of the Government should as far as possible be levied on the production of the country, whether that production comes from one source or another. The only way in which this can be reached without annoyance is by some system of indirect taxation by which the business or occupation is imperceptibly made to pay its just share into the public Treasury. Until some such system of taxation is adopted in regard to banks, there will continually arise in the future, as there have in the past, new and ever-changing forms of discrimination. The fault does not lie with the assessing officials or the tax collectors. It would be virtually impossible under the present laws by which bank shares are taxed in most of the States to avoid unfairness to some banks, owing to the many and changing details which from time to time affect the value of the shares of each separate bank.

STAMPS ON CHECKS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent out a ruling that stamps on bank checks should invariably be affixed by the drawers of the checks, and forbidding banks to affix stamps for their customers. The two-cent stamp tax is a burden to the public who draw checks not so much because of its amount as on account of its inconvenience. It is an additional feature to be attended to whenever a check is to be drawn. Frequently when the necessity of drawing a check arises, stamps are not immediately procurable. The willingness of the bank to stamp checks when presented is a great convenience to its customers.

The ruling of the Commissioner tends to increase the inconvenience of the law and would have little or no effect in increasing the revenues of the Government.

The great objection to the stamp tax on checks is that it will have a repressive influence on the use of checks. This tendency to repression should be made as slight as possible.

The banks, by acting for their customers in placing stamps on checks drawn by them, relieved the tax of much of its inconvenience to the public. They should be rather encouraged in taking this course.

The ruling of the Commissioner seems to be extremely ill-advised.

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

PLEDGE OF BANK STOCK—LIABILITY OF PLEDGEE.

Supreme Court of Michigan, June 5, 1899.

MAY *vs.* GENESEE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

Under the Michigan statute one taking a transfer of bank stock as collateral security is not liable to an assessment upon the same, notwithstanding the transfer is absolute in form; and though he appear upon the books of the bank as owner of the stock, he may show that he holds it as security only.

On July 20, 1895, Arthur O. Bement borrowed $4,000 of the defendant bank, giving his promissory note, payable on demand. The note recited that certificate No. 188, for fifty shares of the capital stock of the Ingham County Savings Bank, was deposited with defendant as collateral security for said loan. Bement's certificate of stock was dated October 23, 1893. Upon the back of the certificate was an assignment by Bement to the defendant bank as pledgee of said fifty shares. Bement did not pay the note. On January 16, 1896, the bank sent its attorney and its Vice-President, Mr. Atwood, to Lansing, with instructions to collect their claims against E. Bement & Sons and another person. Mr. Atwood took with him the note of A. O. Bement, and while in Lansing learned that Bement & Sons were at that time indebted to the Ingham County Savings Bank in the sum of $26,000, the most of which had been in existence for three years.

Mr. Atwood, considering that it would be safer for his bank to have this fifty shares of stock transferred to it as pledgee, so informed May, the Cashier of the Ingham County Savings Bank. This was agreed to. The old certificate, No. 188, was surrendered, and a new certificate, No. 258, for fifty shares, issued to the defendant bank.

This certificate was absolute in form, and contained no stament that it was issued to the defendant bank as pledgee. The transfer was entered upon the books of the Ingham County Bank, and stood there in the name of the defendant bank until the Ingham County Savings Bank closed its doors, and failed; but of this entry the defendant had no notice or knowledge. The bank was at that time a bankrupt concern, and probably always had been, as it had been reorganized out of the remains of another insolvent bank, from which it received and carried as assets a large amount of worthless credits.

When Mr. May handed the new certificate to Mr. Atwood, Mr. Atwood asked to have it issued to the bank as pledgee, to which May replied that it was just as well to let it stand as it was, and this was done. The certificate and the note, which Mr. Atwood had with him, were then pinned together, and returned to the defendant bank, and have since been in its possession. Mr. Bement had paid nothing upon the note.

Without detailing the testimony, we find as a fact that this certificate of stock was issued to the defendant with the distinct understanding on the part of the defendant bank and the Ingham County Bank that it was to be held as collateral security to Bement's note, and that no arrangement was made with Bement for the sale of the stock. The defendant never authorized Mr. Atwood to purchase this stock in discharge of Bement's indebtedness, or for any other consideration, but always treated the transaction as designed for security only, and held the certificate for that purpose. The court made an order authorizing the Receiver to assess the stockholders in order to pay depositors. Under this order the assessment of the defendant is $3,250. The court below held that the defendant was liable as a stockholder.

GRANT, *C. J.* (after stating the facts): The statute under which this liability is sought to be enforced against defendant reads as follows:

"The stockholders of every bank shall be individually liable, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for the benefit of the depositors in said bank to the amount of their stock at the par value thereof, in addition to the said stock; but persons holding stock as executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, and persons holding stock as collateral security, shall not be personally liable as stockholders, but the assets and funds in their hands constituting the trust shall be liable to the same extent as a testator, intestate, ward or person interested in such funds would be, if living or competent to act, and the person pledging such stock shall be deemed the stockholder and liable under this section. Such liability may be enforced in a suit at law or in equity by such a bank in process of liquidation, or by any Receiver, or other officer succeeding to the legal rights of said bank." (Pub. Acts 1887, No. 205, § 46; 3 How. Ann. St. § 3208e5.)

Decisions under the National Banking Act do not control the question under our statute, for the former exempts from personal liability only persons holding stock as executors, administrators, or trustees, and does not in terms exempt holders for security. (Counsel cites Cook, Stocks & S. § 247; *Aultman's Appeal*, 98 Pa. St. 505; *Crease* vs. *Babcock*, 10 Metc. [Mass.] 525; *Bank* vs. *Burnham*, 11 Cush. 183; *Grew* vs. *Breed*, 10 Metc. [Mass.] 569; *Price & Brown's Case*, 3 De Gex & S. 146; *Richardson* vs. *Abendroth*, 43 Barb. 162.)

Some of the above cases involve statutes whose language is entirely different from our own. (See *Crease* vs. *Babcock*.) Others hold that one who holds stock as collateral security is still liable where he has had the stock transferred in his own name, as absolute owner, on the books of the corporation; while under the text of Mr. Cook the liability is imposed upon the pledgee "who has had the stock transferred into his own name on the corporate books."

These authorities do not apply to this case. Even under the National Banking Act a creditor receiving a transfer of shares in a National bank as security for his debt is not subject to the personal liability imposed by the statute where the certificate is surrendered, and a new one issued in the name of the creditor as pledgee, and afterwards held in good faith as such pledgee, and as collateral security. (*Pauly* vs. *Trust Co.* 165 U. S. 606.) The Court in that case cited *Anderson* vs. *Warehouse Co.* (111 U. S. 479), and say:

"This court in that case recognized it to be well settled that one who allows himself to appear on the books of a National bank as an 'owner' of its stock is liable to creditors as a shareholder, whether he be, in fact, the absolute owner or only a pledgee."

If the defendant had authorized the absolute transfer, or knew that it had been made upon the books of the bank to it, as absolute owner and had thus held itself out to the public as such, a question would be presented which we need not discuss. The defendant did not know it, and did not hold itself out as owner. If, therefore, it

can be held liable under our statue, it must be because it received a certificate absolute in form. The certificate is no notice to creditors of the bank. It is the record of stockholders kept in the bank, upon which depositors and other creditors rely. A transfer absolute upon its face may always be shown to be an assignment as collateral security. Thus a deed may in fact be shown to be a mortgage. Upon the same principle, an assignment of a certificate of bank stock, absolute in form, may be shown to be for security merely. It would be a harsh rule that an officer of a bank may, by making a false entry, or by failing to make the correct one, impose the statutory liability, when it is known to him that the stock is held as security merely, or in some other fiduciary capacity. We do not think our statute can be thus construed.

Mr. May, the Cashier, knew that this stock was held in pledge to secure a loan to Mr. Bement. It was his duty, for the protection of his own bank, if for no one else, to so enter the transfer upon its books. His failure to do so cannot affect the rights of the defendant. Mr. Atwood had no authority from the defendant bank to purchase this stock, and discharge the debt.

An agent to collect debts, in the absence of special authority, is authorized to receive money alone. It appears conceded that one bank cannot purchase the stock of another except as it may do so to protect its own loans. The officers of the Ingham County Bank were chargeable with knowledge that Mr. Atwood, as defendant's agent, had no such authority; and they dealt with him at their peril. If Mr. Atwood had reported to May that he had such authority, his statement would not be received as evidence of it. Mr. Atwood reported to his principal that he had received this stock as security. The defendant bank ratified no other arrangement; it knew of no other. The mere fact that the certificate was absolute in form was not notice that Mr. Atwood had purchased it for the bank, and had discharged the debt. The entire transaction was the ordinary one of securing a loan from a failing debtor, and was so understood by all the parties to it.

Decree reversed, and decree entered for the defendant, with the costs of both courts. The other justices concurred.

NATIONAL BANK—MINING OPERATIONS—LIABILITY OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, May 9, 1899.

COOPER, *et al. vs.* HILL

Where a National bank has lawfully acquired real estate or other property, it may, in order to sell the same, do what is necessary to put it in condition to attract purchasers in the same way that an individual of sound judgment and prudence would do.

But a National bank having acquired a mining property is not authorized to do a mining business, especially to prospect for ore.

When the directors employ the funds of the bank in such an enterprise they are liable for the losses thereby sustained.

Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.

This suit was brought by Zeph T. Hill, as Receiver of the German National Bank, of Denver, on account of the misappropriation and misapplication of the funds of that bank.

Before Caldwell, Sanborn and Thayer, Circuit Judges.

SANBORN, *Circuit Judge* (omitting part of the opinion): The bill in this suit contains averments sufficient to warrant a recovery on the ground of an unauthorized use of the funds of the bank to prospect for and to develop a mine on its property, and also on the ground of a willful misappropriation of its funds for the use and benefit of the appellants. We dismiss the latter ground on the threshold of

this discussion, because the evidence fails to satisfy us that any of the appellants ever intended to obtain any pecuniary advantage or to make any personal gain out of the transactions under consideration at the expense of the bank, and because, if they did, a suit against them for such a fraud was barred in three years from December 28, 1889, and this suit was not commenced until October 25, 1895. (Mills' Ann. St. Colo. §§ 2911, 2909.)

The contention of the appellee that the cause of action for fraud is not barred by this statute, because the time under it does not commence to run until the discovery of the facts constituting the fraud, has been considered. But the salient facts of this case were spread upon the books of the bank. They were all known in October, 1889, to the Cashier, Clinton, who succeeded Cooper, when he made the record of the resolution for the reconveyance of the mining property; and Clinton had no interest in this matter adverse to the bank, and he was its chief officer and agent. Notice to him was notice to his principal, the bank. There was no concealment, no secrecy, no deceit, in the acts of the appellant; and the time, under this section of the statute, commenced to run when the diversion of the fund was complete. In this state of the facts the Receiver and the creditors and stockholders of the bank, whom he represents, stand in its shoes. Their rights here are merely those of assignees of the bank, and as such they have acquired no cause of action which the bank did not have before the Receiver was appointed.

The record discloses a case in which the President, the Cashier, and the majority of the directors of a bank commenced to expend money upon an abandoned mining property which it owned for the purpose of preparing it for sale, in order that the bank might dispose of it and convert it into money. The shaft and the drifts upon the property were full of water. The machinery had been silent for months. The tools had been stolen, and others were necessary to place the machinery in successful operation. When a National bank has lawfully acquired real estate or other property, it may sell that property and convert it into money; and in order to do so, it may clean it, make reasonable repairs upon it, and put it in presentable condition to attract purchasers, in the same way that an individual of sound judgment and prudence would do if he desired to make a sale of the property. The authority to do these things is one of the incidental powers vested in the corporation under Section 5136 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that a National bank shall have authority :

"Seventh. To exercise by its board of directors, or duly authorized officers or agents, subject to law, all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling exchange, coin and bullion; by loaning money on personal security; and by obtaining, issuing and circulating notes according to the provisions of this title."

The duty of exercising this power is imposed upon the directors and officers of such a bank, and the authority to determine in the first instance when and to what extent it shall be exercised is necessarily intrusted to their judgment. Moreover, they cannot escape the discharge of this duty. They are bound to consider and decide the question at their peril. It follows that, when they have honestly and carefully considered and decided it, they ought not to suffer because, in the light of subsequent events, which could not be foreseen, it turns out that their decision was unfortunate. This mining property was unsalable with the shaft and drifts filled with water, the machinery silent, and the tools gone. It is common knowledge that a mine or a prospect for a mine is much more likely to find a purchaser, and much more likely to realize a fair price, when work is in active progress upon it, than when it is still and desolate. The officers of this bank decided to pump the water

out of the shaft and drifts of this property, to put it in condition in which it could be examined by a purchaser, to start the machinery, and to do all this in the hope that by so doing they might find a purchaser for property that was unproductive and worthless in its then condition. An examination of the evidence discloses the fact that the necessary expense of placing this property in condition for examination and sale was at least $1,000, and perhaps $2,000.

The directors failed to find a purchaser for the property, and the bank lost this money. But in view of the fact that the management and sale of the property was intrusted to their discretion, and that the burden of deciding whether or not this expenditure should be made was imposed upon them, we are unwilling to say that their action in expending $2,000 for this purpose was either unauthorized, wrongful, or culpably negligent. We are of the opinion that an expenditure of this amount may be said to have been properly made in the honest exercise of a discretion vested in them, and that they ought not to be personally liable because the use of this money did not secure the purchaser they sought and expected to obtain.

The unfortunate part of this case is that they did not stop here. When the shaft had been cleared of water and the machinery had been put in operation when the property was in proper condition for examination and for sale, and when no purchaser was found, they proceeded to expend $18,864.82 more in prospecting for paying ore upon property in which none has ever been discovered. It was not only beyond their authority as officers of the bank, but *ultra vires* of the bank itself, to carry on ordinary mining, manufacturing, or trading business—much more, to expend its money in such a speculative venture as prospecting for ore where none of value ever had been found. The statutes of the United States are the measure of the powers of National banks, and these corporations can lawfully exercise none but those there expressly granted, and those fairly incidental thereto. (*Omaha Bridge Cases*, 10 U. S. App. 98, 174, 2 C. C. A. 174, 230, and 51 Fed. 309, 316; *Bank* vs. *Townsend*, 139 U. S. 67, 73, 11 Sup. Ct. 496; *Bank* vs. *Kennedy*, 167 U. S. 362, 366, 17 Sup. Ct. 831; *Bank* vs. *Smith's Ex'r*, 40 U. S. App. 690, 704, 23 C. C. A. 80, 87, and 77 Fed. 129, 137.)

The officers of these banks are bound to know they are charged by the law with the knowledge of the extent and limitations of the powers of the corporations for which they act, and of their own authority as the agents of these corporations. It is said that they are not technically trustees of express trusts, but they are the agents of the bank, charged, under the National banking laws, with an implied trust to use the funds of the bank for the purposes specified in these laws, only, and to preserve them for their creditors and stockholders. Every agent incurs a personal liability to his principal for losses occasioned by his unauthorized acts under the general law, and the officers of corporations are no exception to the rule.

Upon this principle the directors and the other officers of a National bank become personally liable to the bank and its successor in interest, its Receiver, for losses caused by their use of its funds for unauthorized purposes, as well as for culpable negligence in their use and for their fraudulent appropriation. (*Williams* vs. *McKay*, 40 N. J. Eq. 189, 200; Mor. Corp. §§ 555, 556; *Bank* vs. *Wilcox*, 60 Cal. 126, 141.)

PROMISSORY NOTE—NEGOTIABILTY—CLAUSE AUTHORIZING BANK TO APPLY DEPOSITS.

Supreme Court of Alabama, June 13, 1899.

LOUISVILLE BANKING COMPANY *vs.* GRAY, *et al.*

A provision in a promissory note authorizing the payee bank at its option to appropriate on the note, whether due or not, any deposits of the maker with the bank, does not destroy the negotiable character of the instrument.

This was an action upon a promissory note.

TYSON, *J.*: The single question presented for decision is whether the clause, "and authorizes said bank to appropriate on this note, whether due or not, at any time, at its option, without notice or legal proceedings, any money which they, or any one or more of them, have jointly or severally in said bank, on deposit or otherwise," destroys the negotiability of the note. The note sued upon was a promise in writing to pay $500 to the Commercial Bank of Selma on the 12th day of December, 1896, "due December 15, 1896, at the Commercial Bank of Selma, Ala.," and indorsed by the bank to the plaintiff.

The essentials of every promissory note are: (1) It must be in writing, and signed by the maker; (2) it must contain a certain promise to pay; (3) the fact of payment must be certain; (4) the amount to be paid must be certain; (5) the medium of payment must be money, and money only; (6) it must be delivered; and to make it a commercial paper, under our statute, it must be payable at a bank or private banking house, or a certain place of payment therein designated. (Code, § 869; 1 Daniel, Neg. Inst. §§ 27–63.)

The only difference between the ordinary promissory note and the commercial promissory note is the one made by the statute. The latter must have a designated place of payment named in it. There can be no question that the note under consideration, as to a designated place of payment contains this statutory requisite. The contention is that the clause quoted above renders the date of payment uncertain or the amount uncertain to be paid at the maturity of the note. If either of these contentions should prevail, it not only destroys the negotiability of the note as commercial paper, but would destroy its character as a promissory note, leaving it nothing more than a simple contract to pay money, and, of course, subject to all defenses by the maker.

The only one of these contentions that is at all plausible is the one that the clause renders the note uncertain as to the date of payment. The makers, at all events, obligated themselves to pay $500. That was the amount named in the paper they were to pay, whether the payment was made at maturity, or whether the bank exercised its option to appropriate any funds in its possession to its payment *pro tanto* or in full. The clause provided for no reduction in the sum to be paid, in the event of the appropriation by the bank before the day fixed for its maturity. Had the appropriation been made by the bank the next day after the delivery of the note, and the funds so appropriated been $500, the amount of the note, the makers could not have demanded a dimunition on account of interest or otherwise, nor would the bank have been liable to them, or either of them, for a misappropriation of funds.

But it is said the bank had the right to apply any sum less than the full amount of the note, and, had it exercised this right before its maturity, would render uncertain the amount due by the makers at the maturity of the note. We must confess our inability to comprehend how a sum certain deducted from a sum certain could produce an uncertain sum. It is needless to say that it is a matter of simple arithmetical subtraction.

It is said, further, had such an appropriation been made by the bank before its maturity, so as to entitle the maker to a credit upon the note of a partial payment, the bank was not bound to evidence such payment by indorsement upon the note, and therefore the bank could have negotiated the note to the plaintiff in due course of trade, for value, without notice of such partial payment before maturity. Though this would have been a palpable fraud, had the bank done so—and we may confess that it had the power to commit it—yet how does this fact effect the validity or negotiability of the note? The power was reposed by the makers, and, unless the clause itself renders the sum agreed by them in the note to be paid uncertain, certainly no misconduct or fraud of the payee after the delivery of the note, unless

expressed in writing upon it, so as to carry notice to a purchaser of such misconduct or fraud, could affect his title, if he paid value for it before its maturity. The purchaser would have the right to presume, unless the sum appropriated by the bank—and it is not contended in this case that the bank made any appropriation whatever—was indorsed somewhere upon the note, that none had been made by the bank, and that the full amount of the note was owing by the makers. And this is bound to be true, upon the plainest principles that "fraud is never presumed." But had the plaintiff—which it was not bound to do—made the inquiry of the bank, at the time of its purchase of the note, if it had appropriated either of the makers' money to the debt evidenced by the note in suit, the only truthful information that could have been imparted, under the facts of this case, would have been that it had not done so. We will not pursue the inquiry into this phase of the case further, but will now discuss the other suggestion, did the clause in the note render the note uncertain as to its date of its payment?

It will be observed that there was no obligation imposed upon the makers to pay before December 15, 1896, the date fixed for the maturity of the note. No action could have been maintained upon it by the payee or the holder against them until after the latter date above named. Nor had they the right to mature the note earlier than that date, nor to make partial payments upon it, nor could they have compelled the holder to accept the full payment of it before maturity. It would have required the consent of the holder for them to do any one or all of these things. The clause imposed no obligation upon the bank to apply money deposited by both or or either of the makers to the satisfaction of the note *pro tanto* or in full while it was its property. It was a mere option, which it could have exercised or not, at its pleasure. Had the makers, or either of them, placed upon deposit in the bank, or otherwise in its custody or possession, the next day after the execution of the note, and permitted it to remain until its maturity, treble the sum of money which they had stipulated in the note to pay, yea, a hundred times this sum, the bank was under no legal duty to apply any portion of it. A similar provision in a note, and involving the principle here announced, was passed upon by the Supreme Court of New York in the case of *Hodges* vs. *Shuler* (22 N. Y. 114). This provision was following an unconditional promise by a railroad company to pay $1,000, with interest thereon, payable semi-annually, as per interest warrants thereto attached, as the same shall become due, in four years after date, "or upon the surrender of this note, together with the interest warrants not due to the treasurer, at any time until six months of its maturity, he shall issue to the holder thereof ten shares in the capital stock in said company in exchange therefor, in which case interest shall be paid to the date to which the dividend of profits shall have been previously declared, the holder not being entitled to both interest and accruing profits during the same period."

The Court said: "The instrument on which the action was brought has all the essential qualities of a negotiable promissory note. It is for the unconditional payment of a certain sum of money, at a specified time, to the payee's order. It is not an agreement in the alternative, to pay in money or railroad stock. It was not optional with the makers to pay in money or stock, and thus fulfill their promise in either of two specified ways. In such a case, the promise would have been in the alternative. The possibility seems to have been contemplated that the owner of the note might, before its maturity, surrender it in exchange for stock, thus canceling it and its money promise; but that promise was nevertheless absolute and unconditional, and was as lasting as the note itself. In no event could the holder require money and stock. It was only upon the surrender of the note that he was to recover stock, and the money payment did not mature until six months after the holder's right to exchange the note for stock had expired. We are of the opinion

that the instrument wants none of the essential requisites of a negotiable promissory note. It was an absolute and unconditional engagement to pay money on a day specified, and, although an election was given to the promisees, upon a surrender of the instrument six months before its maturity, to exchange it for stock, this did not alter its character, or make the promise in the 'alternative,' in the sense in which that word is used respecting words to promises to pay. The engagement of the railroad company was to pay the sum of $1,000 in four years from date, and its promise could only be fulfilled by the payment of the money at the day named."

The courts have gone very far in sustaining the character and negotiability of promissory notes; and very properly so, when it appears from the instrument that it was the intention of the parties to execute a note, and not a mere contract for the payment of money. For apt illustrations to what length they have gone in this direction, see 1 Daniel, Neg. Inst. §§ 41, 43-45, and notes; 1 Rand. Com. Paper, §§ 110, 111, and notes; Justice McClellan's opinion in *Bank* vs. *Crenshaw* (103 Ala. 497, 15 South. 741), and authorities there cited.

Our opinion is that the instrument sued upon was a commercial promissory note. The court committed an error in not sustaining the demurrer to the tenth plea of the defendants.

The judgment is reversed, and the cause remanded. Reversed and remanded.

PROMISSORY NOTE—ACCOMMODATION INDORSEMENT—LIABILITY TO HOLDER.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, April 3, 1899.

PEALE *vs.* ADDICKS.

One who indorses a note for the accommodation of the maker is liable to the person to whom the note is delivered, but not so if he indorses for the accommodation of the latter.*

PER CURIAM: This suit is on a promissory note at three months from January 18, 1895, for $1,500, made by the Staten Island Terra-Cotta Lumber Company, of which defendant was president, to that company's own order, and by it indorsed, and then indorsed by the defendant.

It appears that the note was given to John W. Peale for coal furnished by him to the Terra-Cotta Lumber Company, and was taken by the plaintiff, Rembrandt Peale, after maturity, and hence, in his hands, it was subject to any defense which the defendant here could legally interpose against John W. Peale.

Without referring in detail to the plaintiff's evidence in chief, it is sufficient to say that it made out a clear *prima facie* case in his favor. To meet that, the defendant alleged and testified that the note in suit was indorsed by him at the request of, and solely for the accommodation of, John W. Peale.

The plaintiff introduced and relied on rebutting evidence, tending to prove that the note was not indorsed for the accommodation of John W. Peale, but for the accommodation and benefit of the maker, the Terra-Cotta Lumber Company, of which defendant was president.

The learned president of the common pleas fairly and impartially submitted the case to the jury, on all the evidence, with full, correct, and adequate instructions as

* The Negotiable Instruments Law provides as follows:

Where a person, not otherwise a party to an instrument, places thereon his signature in blank before delivery, he is liable as indorser in accordance with the following rules: (1) If the instrument is payable to the order of a third person, he is liable to the payee and to all subsequent parties. (2) If the instrument is payable to the order of the maker or drawer, or is payble to bearer, he is liable to all parties subsequent to the maker or drawer. (3) If he signs for the accommodation of the payee, he is liable to all parties subsequent to the payee. (Sec. 114 N. Y. Act.)

to the law relating to the facts which the evidence on either side tended to prove. Among other things, he instructed them that if the note was indorsed solely for the accommodation of John W. Peale, and at his request, there could be no recovery; that, "if that has been made out to your satisfaction, then it constitutes a good defense against the plaintiff, and the question you are called upon to determine, under the evidence that has been presented to you, is whether this note was indorsed by the defendant for the accommo lation of John W. Peale, and for his accommodation alone, or was it indorsed as an accommodation to the lumber company, of which he was president. If it was endorsed by him to accommodate the lumber company, then there is no defense in this case."

In affirming defendant's first to fifth points for charge, he further instructed the jury to the same effect and on same general lines; but he rightly refused to affirm his two remaining points, in the last of which he was requested to say that, "under all the facts in this case, the verdict must be for the defendant."

The jury found in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of the note, with interest and costs of protest.

This is manifestly in accordance with the decided weight of the evidence. In view of the instructions under which the jury acted, they must have found as a fact that the note was not indorsed solely for the accommodation of John W. Peale, as alleged by the defendant. This effectually disposed of the defense, and it would have been well if litigation had ended there.

We find nothing in either of the nine specifications of error that requires discussion. They are all overruled. Judgment affirmed.

DRAWING CHECK WHERE THERE ARE NO FUNDS TO MEET IT—CRIMINAL LAW.

Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas, June 21, 1899.

BLACKWELL *vs.* STATE.

It is not a crime to draw and get cashed a check on a bank where the maker has no money deposited, where there are no false or deceitful means resorted to, to induce the person cashing the check to do so.

BROOKS, *J.*: Appellant was convicted for swindling C. W. Zenker out of the sum of $20, and his punishment assessed at one day's imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of $100.

The charging part of the information is, in substance, as follows: That R. E. Blackwell, by means of false pretenses and devices and fraudulent representations, then and there knowingly and fraudulently made by him to Will Hennersdorf, agent and employee for C. W. Zenker, did induce the said Hennersdorf to deliver to said Blackwell, by the means aforesaid, the sum of $20, in lawful money of the United States, upon the representation that he, the said Blackwell, had money in the San Angelo National Bank, of San Angelo, Tex., and wanted a San Angelo National Bank check, which the said Hennersdorf gave to said Blackwell; and the information then goes on and states that said Blackwell gave the said party a check on said bank for $20, when in truth and in fact he did not have any money in said bank, and that the said sum of $20 was delivered to said Blackwell upon said false and fraudulent pretenses, etc.

In the above we have only stated the substance of the information. However, the information and complaint are in due form.

On the trial, the witness Will Hennersdorf, who is the main prosecuting witness, instead of testifying to the facts set out in the complaint and information, in his testimony, among other things, states:

"If the defendant told me at that time when I cashed the check that he had any

money in the bank on which it was drawn, I do not remember it." And further he stated: "No, I do not remember having cashed the check on the representations of the defendant that he had any money in the bank, for I do not remember that he made any representation to that effect, but cashed it on the check, believing it to be good. I thought from defendant's statement about having cattle at the depot that he was a cattle man, and supposed his check was good. I do not remember any statement he made, other than his statement about having cattle at the depot."

We find no statement in the record controverting the testimony of the main prosecuting witness. There is no evide ce in the record to support the verdict.

It is not a violation of the law simply to give a check on a bank where a party has no money; but there must be some false and deceitful means and method resorted to at the time the party obtains the money upon the check, such as representing that the party has money in the bank, or that the check will necessarily be cashed, or something of this kind. (*Ayers* vs. *State*, 37 Tex. Cr. R. 1, 38 S. W. 792; *Martin* vs. *State*, 36 Tex. Cr. R. 125, 35 S. W. 976.)

No evidence appearing in the record to support the verdict, the judgment is reversed, and the cause remanded.

PAYMENT UPON FORGED INDORSEMENT—LIABILITY OF BANK.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky, June 2, 1899.

RICE, *et al.* *vs.* CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

The plaintiffs deposited money with the defendant with instructions to pay out the same on checks drawn by J. to the order of centain persons. J. presented checks drawn by himself to these persons, and bearing what appeared to be their indorsement, and the money was paid over to him. The indorsements turned out to be forgeries: *Held*, that the bank was liable to the plaintiffs for the amount.

WHITE, *J.:* In October, 1896, appellants wrote to appellee as follows:

"Louisville, Ky., October 10, 1896. Mr. B. F. Hudson, Cashier, Lancaster, Ky.—Dear Sir: We have your letter of yesterday in answer to ours in regard to the standing of certain parties, which is explicit and satisfactory, and would have been glad if you had written us so plainly in your first letter. We thank you, however, very much for the pains you have taken in answering our last letter. We now enclose you check for seven hundred dollars, for which you will please honor Mr. M. W. Johnson's check to the following parties, and for the following amounts. He writes us that he gave par ies checks payable at your bank on Monday, the 12th, P. A. Spainhour, $100; J. K. Royce, $150; J. T. Dawson, $100; Isaiah S. Conley, $150; A. J. Bennett, $150; Willis Turner, $50,—as M. Johnson has forwarded to us notes of the above parties as stated, and writes that he had given checks on your bank for the above amounts. Yours, truly, Rice & Givens."

On the receipt of this check the $700 was placed to the credit of Johnson. Afterwards the several checks drawn by Johnson to these named parties were presented by Johnson with the parties' names indorsed on the back of each, and the money was paid by the appellee to Johnson on the statement that he had been requested by these parties to draw the money for them, and bring it to them, as they were busy at work. It finally developed that the checks drawn by Johnson were never indorsed by or delivered to these parties, and that they had never signed the notes sent by Johnson to appellants. Johnson himself had signed each one of the notes as surety. The signatures of the principals were forgeries. This action was brought by the appellants to collect from appellee the deposit of $700 upon the allegation that that sum had been deposited with appellee, and had not been paid to them, or upon their order. The defense presented is the letter and the payment, as above, to Johnson. It is clearly shown by the parties that they were ignorant of the signature of their

names to the notes or indorsement of the checks, and that those signatures were forgeries. Johnson is dead. The law and facts were submitted to the court, and judgment was rendered for appellee bank, and, after reasons and motion for new trial had been overruled, this appeal is prosecuted.

The court found as facts that the only authority the appellee had to pay the checks of Johnson was the letter above; that the checks were presented by Johnson and paid to him by appellee; that at the time of presentation they were indorsed by the proper signatures, but that the signatures were not written by the several parties to whom the checks were payable, or with their knowledge or consent, and was never authorized or ratified by either of them, and that neither of said payees ever received any of the proceeds of said checks. In short, the court found that the checks were drawn by Johnson for the proper sums as the letter of instruction directed, and the checks were presented and paid by the bank on forged indorsements, and that the parties to whom the bank was authorized to pay the $700 on checks never received any part thereof. The court then concluded, as a matter of law, that the bank was not liable, and again, that it had a remedy in the notes signed by Johnson as surety of these various persons, and until that remedy was exhausted it could not hold the bank liable. A deposit in bank of an ordinary deposit creates the relation of debtor and creditor. If the deposit be for a special purpose, under instructions, these instructions must be complied with by the bank. There may be a special deposit, so as to create a bailment, but that can have no application here.

It is immaterial whether this deposit of $700 be treated as a general deposit or as a deposit for a special purpose other than bailment. The money was paid out precisely as the special instructions with the deposit provided, except that the signatures of the payees of the checks were forged.

The principle seems to be well settled that a payment by a bank of a check to any person save the payee himself, except it be payable to bearer, is a payment at at its peril. If the signature of indorsement is genuine, it is a payment out of the depositor's funds; if it is forged, it is a payment out of the bank's funds, and the depositor cannot be charged with it. (*Shipman* vs. *Bank* [N. Y. App.] 27 N. E. 371; *Hatton* vs. *Holmes* [Cal.] 31 Pac. 1131; *Bank* vs. *Whitman*, 94 U. S. 347; *Bank* vs. *Morgan*, 117 U. S. 112, 6 Sup. Ct. 657; *Bank* vs. *Burke*, [Ga.] 7 S. E. 739, and many other cases.)

We are of opinion that under the facts found by the court his conclusions of law are error. We conclude that the bank is liable to appellants for this deposit. The payment on a forged check was a payment by appellee at its peril. It was not a payment of appellant's funds, however great the care used by the appellee. It is not a question of care or negligence. The payment was not to the payee of checks, but a payment upon what purported to be his order. The order (indorsement on the check) was a forgery. For this payment appellants are in no way liable. There was no relation of principal and agent between the appellants and appellee. It was pure debtor and creditor.

Wherefore, for the reasons indicated, the judgment is reversed, and cause remanded for a new trial, and for proceedings consistent herewith.

NATIONAL BANKS—PAYMENT IN CONTEMPLATION OF INSOLVENCY—WHAT WILL AMOUNT TO.

Supreme Court of the United States, May 22, 1899.

McDONALD *vs.* CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK.

So long as a National bank is a going concern, carrying on its business as usual, and has committed no act of insolvency, and it does not appear that a present suspension of business is contemplated by its officers, though it is actually insolvent, to their knowledge, payments or remittances made or caused to be made to a correspondent bank in

the due course of its daily business cannot be said to have been made in contemplation of insolvency, or with a view to prefer the correspondent as a creditor, within the meaning of Rev. St. § 5242, making such payments void.

The mere fact that a correspondent of a National bank refuses to pay a check drawn on it by such bank at a time when the account of the latter is overdrawn, does not constitute an act of insovency on the part of the drawing bank, which would render subsequent transfers of property or payments made by it void, as preferences, under Rev. St. § 5242.

Where a National bank has, during a series of years, kept an account with another bank, against which it has drawn in the daily course of its business, and has also constantly made remittances to its correspondent, through the mails in the form of checks of third parties, for collection and credit to its said account, there is an implied general agreement and understanding that such remitances are in the nature of payments on account, and their deposits in the mail is a delivery to the correspondent, whose property therein if not destroyed or impaired by the suspending of the sending bank or the appointment of a Receiver therefor before their actual receipt; nor is it affected by the fact that in case the paper remitted should be destroyed in transmission, or prove uncollectible, the loss would fall upon the remitting bank.

Mr. Justice SHIRAS, after stating the facts in the foregoing language, delivered the opinion of the court.

The Capital National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., was organized as a banking association under the laws of the United States in June, 1884, and continued to transact the usual and ordinary business of a National bank up to the close of banking hours on January 21, 1893. On January 22, 1893, a bank examiner took possession, and thereafter, about February 6, 1893, a Receiver was duly appointed.

The Chemical National Bank, of New York, a banking association organized under the laws of the United States, and doing business as such in the city of New York, carried on for some years a large business intercourse with the Capital National Bank.

The Receiver filed the bill in this case, seeking to make the Chemical National Bank account for certain moneys received by it after the suspension of the Capital National Bank.

The nature of the intercourse between the two banks was thus described in a paragraph of the bill:

"Ever since the 2d day of June, 1884, there have been mutual and extensive dealings between the two banking associations above named, in which each was acting for the other, as correspondent banks do, for the making of collections, and the crediting of the proceeds thereof, and transmitting accounts of the same, including costs of protest and other expenses, and the Capital National Bank also kept an active deposit account with the defendant, and that settlements on the basis of such accounts were made at periodic times during all said period, and any balance, after the correction of errors, mutually agreed to be charged or credited, was at such periods credited or debited as the fact might be, upon the books of each of said banks, to a new account, and the prior accounts thereby and in that manner adjusted and settled."

The complainant's case depends, under the evidence, on an application of the provisions of Section 5242 of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

"All transfers of the notes, bonds, bills of exchange or other evidenees of debt, owing to any National banking association, or of deposits to its credit; all assignments of mortgages, sureties on real estate, or of judgments or decrees in its favor; all deposits of money, bullion or other valuable thing for its use or for the use of any of its shareholders or creditors; and all payments of money to either, made after the commission of an act of insolvency or in contemplation thereof, made with a view to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed by this

chapter, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, except in payment of its circulating notes, shall be utterly null and void; and no attachment, injunction or execution shall be issued against such association or its property before final judgment in any suit, action or proceeding in any State, county or municipal court."

It appears in evidence that on January 18, 1893, the account of the Capital National Bank with the defendant bank was overdrawn to the amount of $84,486.19, and that, by sundry remittances made, the amount overdrawn stood, on January 21, 1893, at the sum of $25,515.32. It further appears that on January 18, 1893. the Schuster-Hax National Bank, of St. Joseph, Mo., remitted by mail $2,000 to the defendant for the credit of the Capital National Bank; on January 19 the Packers' National Bank, of South Omaha, Neb., remitted by mail to the defendant $5,000 for the credit and advice of the Capital National Bank; on January 20 the Capital National Bank remitted to the defendant by mail a package of small items amounting to $735, and a package amounting to $3,935.60, and on the 21st a similar package amounting to $833.64. On January 23 the defendant received the remittance of $2,000 of the 18th, and of $5,000, $815.79, and $2,935.60 of the 19th, and of the remittance of $735 of the 20th; and on January 24 it received the remittance of $833.04. With these remittances credited, the account of the Capital National Bank stood, on January 24, 1893, overdrawn $18,317.94.

The claim of the complainant is to recover all the sums received by the defendant bank on January 23 and 24, as having been transferred and received contrary to the statute. The bill of complaint contains no allegation of any act of insolvency prior to January 22, 1893, or of any payment made in contemplation of insolvency, or of any payment made with a view to prevent the application of the bank's assets in the manner prescribed in the statute, or of any payment made with a view to the preference of one creditor to another.

It is true that in the course of the trial it appeared that on the 17th day of January, 1893, the Chemical National Bank refused to pay a check for $5,000 drawn on it by the Capital National Bank to the order of T. M. Barlow, and it is contended that such refusal by the Chemical National Bank is to be regarded as an act of insolvency on the part of the Capital National Bank. It is difficult to see any foundation for this contention in the mere fact that the Chemical National Bank refused on January 17 to make further advances on the credit of the Capital National Bank. Such refusal may have been occasioned by a shortage of money on the part of the bank in New York, and because its funds on that day were needed for other purposes, and was entirely consistent with the absolute solvency of the Nebraska bank.

Nor can a finding that the payments and remittances made to the Chemical National Bank on the dates above mentioned were made in contemplation of insolvency, and with an intent to prefer that bank, be based on the mere allegation that the Capital National Bank was actually insolvent, and that its insolvency must have been known to its officers. It is a matter of common knowledge that banks and other corporations continue, in many instances, to do their regular and ordinary business for long periods, though in a condition of actual insolvency, as disclosed by subsequent events. It cannot surely be said that all payments made in the due course of business in such cases are to be deemed to be made in contemplation of insolvency, or with a view to prefer one creditor to another. There is often the hope that, if only the credit of the bank can be kept up by continuing its ordinary business and by avoiding any act of insolvency, affairs may take a favorable turn, and thus suspension of payments and of business be avoided.

In the present instance there was not only no allegation of payments made in contemplation of insolvency, or with a view to prefer the Chemical National Bank,

but there was no evidence that up to the closing hours of January 21, 1893, the Capital National Bank had failed to pay any depositor on demand, or had not met at maturity all its obligations. And the evidence fails to disclose any intention or expectation on the part of its officers to presently suspend business. It rather shows that, up to the last, the operations of the bank, and its transactions with the Chemical National Bank, were conducted in the usual manner. It may be that those of its officers who knew its real condition must have dreaded an ultimate catastrophe, but there is nothing to justify the inference that the particular payments in question were made in contemplation of insolvency, or with a view to prefer the defendant bank. The Chemical National Bank was no more preferred by these remittances several days defore suspension than were the depositors whose checks were paid an hour before the doors were closed. Indeed, it is stipulated that the Chemical National Bank continued to transact its usual and ordinary business up to the close of banking hours on January 21, 1893.

The view of the courts below was that these payments and remittances were not made in contemplation of insolvency, or with a view to prefer the Chemical National Bank, and our examination of the evidence has led us to the same conclusion.

It remains to consider another proposition very strongly pressed on behalf of the appellant, and that is that the moneys and checks remitted to the defendant bank which did not reach it till after the bank examiner had taken possession could not, in law, become the property of the defendant bank, but remained part of the assets of the insolvent bank, for which the defendant must account to the Receiver, in order that the proceeds may be ratably divided among the creditors.

It is said that the taking possession of the bank by the Comptroller of the Currency is a distinct declaration of insolvency, and cases are cited in which it has been said by this Court that the business of the bank must stop when insolvency is declared (*White* vs. *Knox*, 111 U. S. 784, 4 Sup. Ct. 686), and that the state of case where the claim sought to be offset is acquired after the act of insolvency cannot sustain such a transfer, because the rights of the parties become fixed as of that time (*Scott* vs. *Armstrong*, 146 U. S. 499, 13 Sup. Ct. 148).

The law is doubtless as thus stated, but does it apply to the present case?

It is conceded in his brief by the learned counsel of the appellee that if the drafts and checks had been deposited in the mail pursuant to any agreement, or even if the defendant had known anything about them, they might have been regarded as the property of the Chemical National Bank as of the date of mailing. But he urges that this was only the case of a bank sending the checks of other parties to its agents for collection and deposit; that it could have sent them to any other agent, had it pleased; and that, after it had once put them in the mail, it could have taken them out again. And queries are put as to which bank would have suffered the loss if the checks had been destroyed in transit, or if they had proved to be worthless.

But here we have the case, not of a casual remittance, but of remittances sent from time to time, and frequently, during a long course of business between the banks concerned. There may have been no special agreement as to each particular remittance, but there was plainly a general agreement that remittances were to be made by mail, and that their proceeds were not to be returned to the Capital National Bank, but were to be credited to its constantly overdrawn account.

Whose the loss might be, if the packages were destroyed in *transitu*, or if the checks proved uncollectible, are not questions that concern us now. It is sufficient for present purposes to say that the inference is warranted that it was understood between the parties that these remittances were to be made through the mails, and that they were in the nature of payments on general account.

Nor can it be conceded that, except that on some extraordinary occasion, and on evidence satisfactory to the post-office authorities, a letter once mailed can be with-

drawn by the party who mailed it. When letters are placed in a post-office, they are within the legal custody of the officers of the Government, and it is the duty of postmasters to deliver them to the persons to whom they are addressed. (*U. S.* vs. *Pond*, 2 Curt. 265, Fed. Cas. No. 16,067; *Buck* vs. *Chapin*, 99 Mass. 594; *Morgan* vs. *Richardson*, 13 Allen, 410; *Taylor* vs. *Insurance Co.* 9 How. 390.)

However, it is not pretended in this case that the checks were destroyed or proved worthless, or that the Capital National Bank either withdrew the remittances or countermanded their delivery.

We think that the courts below well held that under the facts of this case, the mailing of these checks and remittances was a delivery to the Chemical National Bank, whose property therein was not destroyed or impaired by a subsequent act of bankruptcy.

It is finally urged that, however it may be as to the remittances received through the mail on January 23, 1893, yet that the payment or remittance of $833.64, received on January 24, was a payment made after the declaration of insolvency, and must therefore be accounted for by the defendant bank.

It is claimed that there was no evidence that this remittance came by mail, and that all there is in the case is the admission by the defendant bank of its receipt of that sum on January 24, 1893.

But it is to be observed that no mention is made in the bill of this particular item, though the other litigated items are specified, and to the latter only was the proof directed. In the absence of evidence as to any other method of transmission, and in view of the fact that all the other payments were made by mail, it would seem to be a reasonable inference that such was the case of this remittance. The record discloses that the Cashier of the Chemical National Bank testified in the case. He had furnished the complainant with a statement of the accounts between the banks from January 3, 1893, to January 24, 1893, including this particular item, but he was not cross-examined as to this item. Had he been so examined, a more particular statement in respect to it would have been, no doubt, elicited. It was apparently assumed that the history of this payment did not differ from that of the others, and the effort now made in respect to it seems to be in the nature of an afterthought, too late to permit an explanation.

Upon the whole case, we are of the opinion that the decree of the court of appeals was correct, and its decree is accordingly affirmed.

Mr. Justice White, Mr. Justice Peckham, and Mr. Justice McKenna dissented.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: ——, N. Y., July 19, 1899.

SIR: Will you please give me your opinion on this point. A note with two indorsers is due on a certain day, and the note being in some way overlooked is not presented for payment on that day, but is presented before banking hours the next day and we are told that the note was not good the day before. Now, if the notices of protest are sent out and put in the post office before banking hours, which is eighteen hours after the closing of said bank the day before, do they not hold good as to the maker and the indorsers?

CASHIER.

Answer.—In order to charge an indorser it is necessary that two things should be done, viz., that the note be presented for payment and that notice of dishonor be

given to the indorser. In this case the notice of dishonor was given in due time; but the presentment for payment was not made as required by the statute. The Negotiable Instruments Law provides that "where the instrument is not payable on demand, presentment must be made *on the day it falls due*" (Sec. 131); and delay is excused only when it is caused "by circumstances beyond the control of the holder, and not imputable to his default, misconduct or negligence." The mere oversight of the holder would clearly not be such an excuse as is contemplated by the law. We think, therefore, that the indorsers could not be held. But presentment was not necessary in order to charge the holder; and the bank still has its recourse against him. (Negotiable Instruments Law, Section 130.)

Editor Bankers' Magazine: PRINCETON, W. VA., July 25, 1899.

SIR: A, a stranger, presents to bank B, check for $1,000, drawn on bank C in adjoining county. The only identification possible is a letter in A's possession stating that A is the owner and holder of the check. This letter purports to have been written by the maker of the check. Bank B declines to cash the check, but takes it for collection and permits A to draw $350 on it. Bank B immediately forwards the check to bank C for collection. C, by return mail, reports payment of the check. Bank B pays a few small checks drawn by A in the meantime, and one or two small checks after receipt of credit advice. More than a month elapses, and C telegraphs B that the check has been discovered to be a forgery. A, who had remained in the vicinity of bank B for a week after the check had been reported paid, leaves the country long before receipt of telegram. What are the rights and liabilities of B and C and who should sustain the loss of the $350? SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—The general rule is that the drawee bank is bound to know the signature of the drawer, and cannot recover of a *bona fide* holder the amount paid upon a check to which the name of the drawer has been forged. (*National Park Bank* vs. *Ninth National Bank*, 46 N. Y. 77; *Bank of St. Albans* vs. *Mechanics' Bank*, 10 Vt. 141; *Commercial and Farmers' National Bank* vs. *First National Bank*, 30 Md. 11.) But this rule applies only when the parties are equally innocent, and when the party receiving the money has in no way contributed to the mistake or fraud, and in the absence of actual fault on the part of the drawee bank, its constructive fault in not knowing the signature of the drawer, and detecting the forgery, will not preclude it from recovering from one who took the check under circumstances of suspicion, without proper precautions, or whose conduct has been such as to mislead the bank. (*First Nat. Bank of Danvers* vs. *First Nat. Bank of Salem*, 151 Mass. 280; *People's Bank* vs. *Franklin Bank*, 88 Tenn. 299; *Ellis* vs. *Insurance Company*, 4 Ohio St. 628; *Deposit Bank* vs. *Fayette Nat. Bank*, 90 Ky. 10.)

Accordingly, the decisions upon the subject turn upon the question whether the bank which received the check from the forger was guilty of negligence under all the circumstances of the particular case. In *Fist National Bank of Danvers* vs. *First National Bank of Salem* (*supra*) the Supreme Court of Massachusetts held that there could be a recovery by the paying bank, upon the ground that the bank which had cashed the check had, so far as the record showed, made no effort to identify the person who presented the check. Whether the identification in the case stated in the inquiry was sufficient could not be decided without a knowledge of all the other circumstances, as, for example, the appearance and conduct of A, his apparent business connections, the form of the letter of identification (as, for instance, whether it was written on the letter-head of the ostensible writer) and whether it was practicable for bank B to have procured any further identification. In other words, the question of negligence must depend upon all the surrounding circumstances; and as we are not advised as to these we can not express any definite opinion whether there was or was not negligence; and until this point has been decided it can not be determined which bank must bear the loss.

* MODERN BANKING METHODS.

A NEW SERIES ON PRACTICAL BANKING—HELPFUL HINTS DERIVED FROM EXPERIENCE.

Before making entries in the general books of a bank it is a wise policy to have some sort of a voucher for each transaction, and these vouchers should be explanatory.

Charge and credit slips are much used in some banks as a convenient form of voucher, especially for making transfer entries. Some banks, however, prefer a book called the charge and credit book. One advantage of this book is that it

Charge

Date	To whom Charged	Description	Exchange	General Ledger	Individual Ledger
1899 Apl 26	Fulton Nat., Lancaster	Transfer of funds		450	
" "	" " "	Costs Nanticoke		5	
" "	Mer. M., Carbondale	Colln. W. H. Williams		75	
" "	L. Q. Johnson	Colln. W. Jones			165
				530	165

FORM 1.—CHARGE AND CREDIT BOOK.

becomes a permanent record which is not easily lost or misplaced. The slips are usually made out by the Cashier, or Assistant Cashier, then the entry is made in the charge and credit book form the slips and they are passed on to the tellers or collection clerks, to whichever department the transaction belongs, who hold them among their vouchers. The general bookkeeper and individual bookkeeper make their entries direct form this book, the individual deposit account on the general ledger being charged or credited correspondingly with the total amounts in the individual ledger columns.

Credit

Date	To whom Credited	Description	Exchange	General Ledger	Individual Ledger
1899 Apl 26	Chase Nat. N. Y.			450	
" "	Exchange		5		
" "	Geo. McSmith	Colln. Williams	25		74 75
" "	4th St. Nat. Phila.	" Johnson	50	161 50	
			5 75	611 50	74 75

FORM 1 (Continued).—CHARGE AND CREDIT BOOK.

Sometimes no slips are made, the entries being made direct from letters, or by the collection clerk.

Form 1 gives the form of the charge and credit book most commonly used. This represents two pages, the heavy lines in the centre indicating the binding point.

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* Continued from the July number, page 71. This series of articles commenced in the MAGAZINE for August, 1898, page 249.

Other forms of slips than those shown are also used at the general desk.

Form 2 is one which is used through the cash desks chiefly, and comes to the general bookkeeper from those departments. As the slip is here shown filled out it explains itself.

NATIONAL RESERVE BANK

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 1899

CREDIT Chase Natl Bank New York $450.00

Transfer of funds Four hundred & fifty DOLLARS

CHARGE Lancaster Pa.
Fulton Natl Bank

D. V. Price
ASS'T CASHIER

FORM 2.—CREDIT SLIP.

Another form (Form 3) is made with a stub, and bound in a book. This form is used for the kind of transactions shown. By keeping a record of it on a stub it is less liable to be overlooked, and when the accounts current are made out there is a double check upon these items.

apl 25/99
Credit Exchange a/c
Cost on Nanticoke $5000
Letter apl 25
$5.00
Charge Lancaster "Fulton"

Merchants' National Bank

CENTRE CITY, PA. April 25/99

CREDIT Exchange a/c $5.00
Cost on Nanticoke $5000 letter apl 25
CHARGE Lancaster "Fulton"

D V Price
Ass't Cashier

FORM 3.—CREDIT AND CHARGE SLIP.

Another form of slip will be seen in Form 4. This is also bound in a book and used with a stub. The slip being filed with the letters of the correspondent bank,

Special Remittance for credit of
First Natl Bank Buffalo N.Y.
$5000.00
Made by
3rd Natl Bank
Philadelphia Pa
Date apl 25/99
No. 4798

FILE THIS WITH LETTERS RECEIVED FROM
First Natl Bank Buffalo N.Y.
Special Remittance of $5000.00
for credit of the above, made by
Third Natl Bank
Philadelphia Pa
Date, apl. 25/99
No. 4798

FORM 4.—CREDIT SLIP.

and attached to the letter referring to the matter, the stub is used from which to check back or prove the entry upon entering it in the account current. In the case shown it is supposed that a letter came from the Third National Bank, of Philadelphia, enclosing a draft on New York for the credit of the First National Bank, of Buffalo. The latter-named bank being the correspondent bank, the slip is fastened to the letter and both are then filed with the letters from the Buffalo bank. It makes a very quick and ready reference and is found to be of considerable assistance, and a time-saver, in a busy bank.

Another style of slip is seen in Form 5. This is used in special cases such as the one shown on the slip. The slip is gummed on the under left-hand edge. In the case shown Mr. Baxter would present a letter to the Cashier with the draft or currency, this ticket is then made out and fastened to the letter; it then goes to the receiving teller with the money, and from him to the general bookkeeper.

CREDIT

First Natl Bank

Reading Pa.

By Laird H. M. Baxter

Apl 25 1899 $500.00

FORM 5.—CREDIT SLIP.

THE GENERAL SETTLEMENT BOOK.

The next book of importance for the general desk is the general settlement book. In this the general bookkeeper summarizes the various transactions under their proper heads and the total of each side gives the debit or credit to cash, which when posted to the cash account, should give the balance, which should be accounted for by the paying teller's cash balance.

This book in this form is, however, seldom used except in large city banks, the general journal in its totals supplying its place in the majority of banks.

The form here shown (Form 6) is the one in use by some large banks as shown by the set Forms 9 to 14 in the July number of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, and will be found to conform to the business transactions shown in that set.

DAILY STATEMENT BOOK.

As has been said, the general ledger shows the condition of the bank and its affairs at the close of each day, but especially in a busy bank unless a history of this condition can be condensed so as to be readily referred to by the Cashier and officers of the bank, endless trouble will result. The officers should be able to know readily what the receipts and disbursements of the bank have been; if its business is increasing or decreasing, and if so where and how; what is owing to the bank, and how much the bank owes; if it is making or losing money; the condition of its reserve, and of its cash account.

To enable them to arrive at the facts promptly a book called a statement book, or daily statement book, is kept. In some small country banks this book is written up weekly, and while this may apparently answer, I think it will be found more satisfactory to have the statement made daily. It is in banking as in all other lines

of business, the more closely the business can be watched the better for all concerned, and the daily statement book is an efficient aid to this end.

Form 8 shown in the July number of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE may be considered in a measure a daily statement, as well as ledger. Still it is usually more convenient to have a separate book, which after being filled out by the bookkeeper, can be kept on the Cashier's or President's desk for reference.

The daily statement is made out from the ledger after the completion of the postings of the day's business. Many forms are in use, Cashiers generally adopting

Dr. *General Settlement March 15th/99* Cr.

Dr.				Cr.			
Cashiers Journal,				Cashiers Journal,			
Loans and Discounts,	7	500		Discount		473	54
				Discount Exchange,			
				Cashiers Account,			
				Loans and Discounts,	37	000	
				City Notes,		56	75
Foreign Bills,				Foreign Bills,			
Foreign Notes,	8	765		Foreign Notes,		945	
				Foreign Notes Exchange,			
Exchange,		25		Exchange,		73	
First Tellers Checks,	34	565	79	Paying Tellers Amount,	82	300	
Foreign Checks,	34	450		Receiving Tellers Amount,	257	359	70
New York Checks,	203	000					
Individual Ledger Amt.,	420	683	19	Individual Ledger Amt.,	504	876	93
				Discounts,			
				City Notes,			
				Foreign Notes,			
				Receiving Teller,			
	774	985	98		883	084	92

FORM 6.

something that will suit their ideas. A good plan, however, is to have the statement book conform in its items, and the arrangement of those items, as nearly as possible to the arrangement set forth in the report of condition which must be furnished at stated periods to the Comptroller of the Currency or the State banking department.

In Form 7 will be found a very complete form for a daily statement book. It exhibits three days on a page so that on two adjoining pages the whole six days can appear, the resources on one set of pages and the liabilities on the next. Some use it by showing only three days together, having the resources on the left-hand

page and the liabilities on the right-hand page, it being often found convenient to have them on adjoining pages for comparison.

Some again use this form without showing the list of banks as seen on the lower

Merchants' National Bank CLOSE OF BUSINESS 243

LIABILITIES	May 1/99	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Capital Stock		250 000		
Surplus Fund		75 000		
Profit and Loss	5 090 67			
Exchange	242 11			
Rent Account	1 262 15			
Interest Received	2 176 38			
Discount Received	11 461 44	20 232 75		
Circulation		180 000		
Dividends Unpaid		45 —		
Individual Deposits Sub. to Ch'k.	483 670 04			
Time Deposits,	408 406 49			
Certificates of Deposit	11 775 38			
Cashier's Checks, outstanding	4 077 58			
Certified Checks	325 32	908 254 81		
Due to National Banks		14 960 55		
Due to State Banks and Bankers		3 705 98		
Due to Reserve Agents				
Notes and Bills Rediscounted				
		1 452 199 39		
Bank Balances		650 52		
Individual Deposits		908 254 81		
Total Deposits		908 905 33		
Less Exemption from Reserve		19 465 23		
Liability for Reserve		889 440 10		
National Banks				
Lock Haven 1st Nat.	3 562 25			
Media Charter.	5 715 75			
Harrisburg Mchts	2 860 15			
Wilkesbarre 2d Nat.	2 822 70	14 960 85		
State Banks & Bankers				
Indiana Farmers	1 965 72			
York City	1 740 26	3 705 98		
Reserve Agents				
New York Chase				
Phila. 4th St.				

FORM 7.—DAILY STATEMENT BOOK.

portion of the sheet, filling up that space with the other three days of the week. In that case it becomes necessary for the bookkeeper to figure out his due to or due from other banks to be enabled to obtain his aggregates to enter in the statement. Then again it is often very important for the Cashier to know what banks owe his

bank, and to what banks he is in debt, so that I think the form as shown will be found to be more complete.

Form 8 gives the two adjoining pages of a daily statement book in use by the same large bank before mentioned, and corresponds with the set seen in the July number of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, Forms 9 to 14. In this statement nothing is entered below the thousands. This is more of a book of daily reference for the Cashier, and not only gives him the condition of his bank in gross amounts, but also shows him what and when the balances due to other banks are to be paid, as is seen

244

STATEMENT OF CONDITION,

RESOURCES	May 1/99	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Bills Discounted,		650704 13		
Overdrafts,		40 01		
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation,		200000		
Other Bonds and Stocks,		156077 26		
Interest Paid,	405 81			
Expenses,	4242 57			
Banking House Expense,	529 69			
Taxes Paid,	2014 08	7492 15		
Premiums,		41 25		
Banking House,		140000		
Other Real Estate and Mortgages,		5206 88		
Furniture and Fixtures,		2000		
Due from National Bank,		5289 11		
Due from State Bank and Bankers,		12727 20		
Reserve in New York,		152973 47		
Reserve in Philadelphia		33763 44		
Cash,		72014 37		
Due from U. S. Treasurer,		9000		
Revenue Stamps		756 37		
		1457199 39		
Reserve with Agents,		186736 91		
Reserve in Cash,		[illegible] 14		
Total Reserve,		239286 05		
Reserve Required,		124416 01		
Over,		114870 04		
Under,				
National Banks				
Towanda Citizens	1560 25			
Montrose 1st	416 50			
Pittston 1st	2272 14			
Corry Citizens	1040 22	5289 11		
State Banks & Bankers				
Carbondale M. & M.	3165 17			
Bloomsburg Farmers	2842 60			
Hanover Peoples	3416 25			
Binghamton Nelson & Son	3303 18	12727 20		
Reserve Agents				
New York Chase	152973 47			
Phila 4th St.	33763 44	186736 91		

FORM 7 (Continued).—DAILY STATEMENT BOOK.

Left hand page.

Daily Statement March 4th 1899

Demand Loans	2950	
Time Loans, Collateral	2473	
Time Loans	6295	11718
U. S. Bonds Acct. Circulation	550	
Premium	56	
U. S. Bonds Acct. U. S. Deps.	500	
Premium	20	
U. S. Bonds	100	
Premium	4	1230
Other Investments		1982
		3212
Gold	88	
Silver	10	
U. S. Legal Tender Notes	183	
U. S. Legal Tender Certificates	1100	
U. S. Gold Certificates	15	
C. H. Gold Certificates	820	2216
Mutilated Currency	58	
National Bank Notes	76	
Nickels and Cents	1	
Cash Items	117	252
Due By Clearing House		50
Total Cash		2518
5 % Redemption Fund	25	
Due by U. S. Treasurer	70	35

Individual Deposits		11296	
U. S. Deposits		488	11784
Bank Deposits — Banks		6379	
Bank Deposits — N. Y.		320	
Bank Deposits — Chicago		115	6814
Total Deposits			18598
Less			
Due from Banks		470	
Exchanges		1041	1511
Net Deposits			17087
Dividends Unpaid			9
Less			17096
National Bank Notes			76
			17020
Reserve			
Less			
5 % Redemption Fund			25
Net Reserve Required			16995
			4249
One Half			2125
		Short	Over
Cash Reserve	2216		91
Reserve Agents	1987	138	
Total Reserve	4203		
Reserve Short		47	
Reserve Over			

Resources		
Loans and Discounts	11718	
Overdrafts	1	
Bonds and Investments	3212	
Due from Banks	470	
Exchange for C. H.	1091	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	35	
Cash	2468	
Reserve Agents	1987	20982

Liabilities		
Capital Stock	1000	
Surplus and Net Profits	880	
Dividends Unpaid	9	
Circulation	495	
Deposits	18598	
		20982

Form 8.—Daily Statement Book.

by the six week day spaces on the right-hand page. This plan will often be found of great assistance to a busy Cashier, for it is apparent if he can be able to see what must be done six days in advance it enables him to plan for it with some degree of certainty. Of course in obtaining the figures for a report of condition this statement could only be used in a general way or as a guide, as it does not give the amounts in full.

Right hand page.

Daily Statement, March 4th 1899.

Reserve Agents.	Dr.	Cr.
Chase, N. Y.	150	
Central, "	125	
Continental, "	100	
First "	430	
Fourth "	200	
Market & Fulton "	257	
Merchants "	195	
Republic "	230	
Shoe & Leather "	300	
Reserve Agents Total	1987	
	Dr.	**Cr.**
Pittsburg	75	
Cincinnati	50	
Buffalo	65	
St Louis	80	
Boston	200	
Chicago Bankers		50
Chicago Commercial		45
Chicago First		20

		Cr. Balc.	Total.
Mon.	America N.Y.	25	
Tues.	Metropolis "	40	
Wed.	Central "	30	
Thurs.	Chemical "	69	
Fri.	Corn Exchange "	54	
Sat.	Fourth "	37	
		Dr.	**Cr.**
	Continental N.Y.		45
	Fifth Ave "		20

FORM 8 (Continued).—DAILY STATEMENT BOOK.

REPORTS OF CONDITION TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

It is customary for all National banks to be called upon by the Comptroller of the Currency five times a year, at such times as he may select, for a report showing the condition of the bank upon some past date indicated by him. In fact this is one of the provisions of Section 5211 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The Comptroller is not limited as to the number of reports he may call for, but there must be not less than five. The law is very positive on this matter and attaches a penalty of $100 a day for each day's delay beyond the period of five days from the date of receipt of the notice.

It is extremely important for the bank, and for the Comptroller's department, that the request be complied with promptly, and it is easy to see that to be enabled to do this it is very necessary that the bank's records be kept in a careful and complete manner.

Sometimes a call comes for a date when the condition of the bank is not as good

as its officers would like to make public, for not only must a report be made to the Comptroller but the report must be published in a newspaper in the town, or the nearest town thereto, within the same county where the bank is established, and a sworn statement to this effect together with a copy of the report and the published statement cut from the newspaper, which must be sworn to by the publisher, must be sent to the Comptroller's office. It is a great temptation at such times for the officer to make a false report concealing the bad or weak condition. This is, however, a very foolish thing to do. "Tell the truth and shame the devil" is an old saying, but in no place does it apply better than right here. Many a man, thinking

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
Form [illegible].—Reports.—[illegible].

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Washington, D. C., February 25, 1899.

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5211 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, you are hereby notified and required to forward immediately to this Office, on one of the blank forms herewith inclosed, a report of the condition of your Bank at the close of business on Friday, the 18th day of February, 1899.

In case there is no amount to enter in any schedule, it is not sufficient to leave it blank, but the word "none" should be written in.

Respectfully yours,

Charles G. Dawes

Comptroller of the Currency.

To the President or Cashier.

☞This report should be forwarded within *five days after receipt of this request.* If signatures of President or Cashier and three Directors can not be obtained within this time, *forward report with obtainable signatures.* A new report can be forwarded later. The penalty for delay in forwarding these reports is $100 *for each day after the five-day period.*

FORM 9.—COMPTROLLER'S CIRCULAR LETTER.

he was doing right to protect the interests of his bank by concealing its true condition, has been put behind the bars for making a false report calculated to deceive.

Section 5209 of the United States Revised Statutes makes this a criminal act punishable by imprisonment for not less than five years, and *no* conditions in a bank should warrant a man sacrificing his good name and character.

If a bank has become weakened by losses it is far better to act honorably and go into voluntary liquidation, or combine with some other and stronger bank, than to adopt the foolish policy of deception, which sooner or later brings its reward.

Form 9 shows the usual form of circular letter sent out to banks by the Comptroller for a report of condition.

These reports are generally made out from the general ledger or statement book,

together with the items of cash from the teller's settlement book, and the overdrafts from the individual ledger. One item on the liability side of the report has often caused trouble because of being misunderstood, that is the item individual deposits subject to check. The question is often raised, "Is this the amount as shown by the individual deposit account on the general ledger?" In answer I will say that this will depend upon whether there are any overdrafts or not. What the Comptroller desires is to have a report of all liabilities and assets. The total of balances standing to the *credit* of the depositors is a liability of the bank to those depositors, and on the other side the total of all overdrafts is a liability of those depositors who have overdrawn their accounts to the bank, or an asset. The term "deposits subject to check" means the credit balances. If there are no overdrafts the individual deposit account on the general ledger will agree with the total of the balances on the individual ledger, but if there are overdrafts that account on the general ledger will show a balance less than the credit balances on the individual ledger by the amount of the overdrafts. So if there are overdrafts it is customary to learn their total from the individual ledger and then add this to the balance shown on the general ledger by the individual deposit account, to arrive at the sum of individual deposits subject to check, and if the individual ledger has been kept accurately this will be correct.

The work of making out these reports is sometimes done by the general ledger bookkeeper and sometimes by the Cashier or Assistant Cashier.

The Comptroller's office sends the blanks in duplicate so that the bank can keep one copy on file for its reference.

In Form 10 [see inset. opposite page 216] will be seen a report of condition properly made out and sworn to, and attested by three directors.

On the reverse side, or inside, of the report sheet are various sub-divisions which it is necessary to fill out, using the word none where there are no figures to be reported.

Form 11 shows the form for a statement made out from the report for publication. On the reverse side is seen the space in which the clipping of the published report from the newspaper is to be attached, and the affidavit of the publisher.

As a part of this report it is necessary for the bank to furnish a separate schedule of stocks, securities and other investments where the number of such is too great to be contained in the space left for them on the inside of the report. The customary form for such schedule is seen by Form 12. The column market value is not always used, but it is convenient to have it as sometimes it is quite important to know the comparative market value with the book or par value. When this schedule is sent with the report it should be noted in the space on the inside headed stocks, securities, etc., by writing there the words "see schedule attached," and the schedule should be firmly attached to the report.

National Bank Reserves.

According to Section 5191 of the National Banking Law all National banks in reserve cities or central reserve cities are obliged to maintain a reserve of at least twenty-five per cent. of the aggregate amount of their deposits. All other National banks must maintain a reserve of fifteen per cent. of their deposits.

The failure of any bank to do this debars it from making loans or increasing its liabilities, or declaring any dividend until such deficiency in its reserve shall have been made good. This law naturally obliges banks to keep a close watch on the condition of their reserve.

It is good business management to keep the allowable portion of a bank's funds actively loaned on good security, but in doing this the bank officers must necessarily watch lest they encroach upon the reserve.

Enter Charter Number of Bank here.

No. 6775

Bank Officers are requested to use the following form for printers' "copy."

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Merchants Natl. Bank
at Centre City, *in the State of* Pennsylvania
at the close of business, Feby 18th, 189*9*.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.	
Loans and discounts	404	256	16
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		748	77
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25	000	00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits			
U. S. Bonds on hand			
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1	000	00
Stocks, securities, etc.	49	067	90
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures	16	500	00
Other real estate and mortgages owned			
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	29	987	23
Due from State Banks and Bankers	7	349	86
Due from approved reserve agents	51	308	48
Checks and other cash items		747	55
Exchanges for clearing-house	1	683	36
Notes of other National Banks	2	430	00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		168	68
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:			
Specie . . . 34,215.00			
Legal-tender notes . . . 16,370.00	50	585	00
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders			
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r (5% of circulation)		815	
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5% redemption fund			
TOTAL	641	642	94

LIABILITIES.		DOLLARS.	
Capital stock paid in	100	000	
Surplus fund	25	000	
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	20	821	21
National Bank notes outstanding	22	500	
State Bank notes outstanding			
Due to other National Banks	53	885	95
Due to State Banks and Bankers	19	088	67
Dividends unpaid	2	520	
Individual deposits subject to check	376	427	35
Demand certificates of deposit	11	360	
Time certificates of deposit	8	549	76
Certified checks			
Cashier's checks outstanding	1	500	
United States deposits			
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers			
Notes and bills rediscounted			
Bills payable			
Liabilities other than those above stated			
TOTAL	641	642	94

☞ *Blank items need not be published.*

NOTE.—The banks are respectfully notified that by law their published reports must be copies of the originals; and they must therefore state separately the amount of deposits subject to check, of demand and time certificates of deposit, and of certified checks and cashier's checks outstanding. Failure to do this may subject a bank to the expense of republication.

STATE OF Pennsylvania, COUNTY OF Centre, ss:

I, W. H. Brown, *Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.*

W. H. Brown, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of February, 189*9*.

Jno. B. Bicknell Notary Public

CORRECT—Attest:

Jas. L. Billings
W. L. Simpson
S. L. Jones
} *Directors.*

(3—265) (OVER.)

FORM 11.—STATEMENT FOR PUBLICATION.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency.
Form 200.

No. of Bank........................

PUBLISHER'S CERTIFICATE.

Please observe the following requirements:

I.—*Each National Bank report must be published in a newspaper in the place where the bank is established; or if there be no newspaper in the place, then in the one published nearest thereto in the same county.*

II.—*It must be published in the same form, and the same order of items as in the sample form on the back of this certificate, including the full title and location of bank, the affidavit of cashier, the notary's certificate, and the attestation of at least three directors.*

III.—*Items which remain blank in the original may be omitted from the printed report, but the publication must never be condensed by combining two or more items into one.*

IV.—*The original report should not be delayed on account of publication, but should be forwarded at the earliest moment possible, and the published report can follow at a later date. The form herewith can be used to furnish "copy" for the printer.*

(See sections 5211 and 5212 U. S. R. S.)

Cut the printed Report from the newspaper and attach here.

See Sample Form on the back of this Certificate.

Forward Certificate to Comptroller of Currency as promptly as possible.

State of.............................. }
County of............................ } *ss:*

On this..................day of..,

A. D. 189 , personally appeared before the undersigned, a .... within and for said county and State,.., publisher of the ...., a .... newspaper published at ...., County of ...., State of..............................., who, being duly sworn, states on oath that the Report of "The ...." of ...., in the State of ...., a true copy of which is hereto annexed, was published in said newspaper in its issue of the.....................................day of ...., A. D. 189

....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this .... day of.., 189

....

....

2—7363

Form 11 (Continued).—Statement for Publication.

No. of Bank, 677

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.
Form 36—Reports.
(1-13-'99—50,000.)

K

Dr. At February, 1899 **Cr.**

		DOLLARS.	CTS.
1. Loans and discounts on w... are liable (see schedule) Loans and discounts on w... are not liable.		100000	
2. Overdrafts, secured, $ 5...		25000	
3. U. S. Bonds to secure Cir...	$ 25915 76		
4. U. S. Bonds to secure U. ...	5094 55	20821	21
5. U. S. Bonds on hand (par...			
6. Premium on Bonds for Ci...	$ 22500		
7. Stocks, Securities, etc., in...	None	22500	
8. Banking House $ 150...			
9. Other Real Estate and M...			
		53885	95
10. Due from National Bank...		19088	67
11. Due from State and Pri...		None	
12. Due from approved Rese...			
		2520	
13. Checks and other Cash I...			
14. Exchanges for Clearing...	376427 33		
15. Bills of other National B...	1350		
16. Fractional Paper Curren...	8549 76		
17. Lawful Money Reserve i...	None		
Specie, viz: Gold Coi...	1500	397827	11
Gold Trea...		None	
Gold Clea...		None	
Silver Do...			
Silver Tr...		None	
Fractiona... g money borrowed		None	
Tot...		None	
Legal-Tender Notes...			
U. S. Certfs. of Deposi...			
18. Redemption Fund with U...			
19. Due from U. S. Treasur...			
Tot...		641642	94

...te National Bank

Place for official seal to be affixed by officer before whom acknowledged. See Act Feb. 26, 1881. Notary must not be an officer or director of the bank.

S...ly swear that the above statement is true, ... the true state of the several matters therein

W. H. Brown, Cashier.

Jas L. Billings
W L Simpson
S. P. Jones
Directors.

OTHER REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES OWNED.

Describe property, state form of conveyance, and from whom obtained.	Amount at which carried on books.	Amount of prior lien on property, if any.	Estimated actual value of property.	Date when acquired.	State whether taken for "debts previously contracted," or otherwise.
None	None	None			
Total	None	None			

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS. Secured by Mortgages or Other Real Estate Security.

Describe property, state form of conveyance, and from whom obtained.	Amount at which carried on books.	Amount of prior lien on property, if any.	Estimated actual value of property.	Date when acquired.	State whether taken for "debts previously contracted," or otherwise.
None	None	None			
Total	None	None			

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT REPRESENTING MONEY BORROWED.

To whom issued.	Amount.	Demand.	Time.	Rate of Interest.
None	None			
Total	None			

LIABILITIES OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Names of Officers and Directors	Official Title.	Liability (individual or firm) as Payers.	Liability (individual or firm) as Indorsers or Guarantors.	Overdrafts.	No. Shares Stock Owned.
J. L. Pease	President	5000	None	None	200
	Cashier	None	None	None	
	Vice-President	None	None	None	
	Asst. Cashier	None	None	None	
	Teller	None	None	None	
J. H. Smith	Directors	2500	650	None	150
S. P. Jones	do	2500	None	None	150
A. B. Wilson	do	5000	800	None	100
	do				
	do				
	do				
Total		15000	1450	None	600

No. of Bank, ...

REPORT

of

The ....

of

, 189

The figuring of the reserve is sometimes a troublesome matter with banks. To arrive at its condition with a degree of accuracy some banks use a form of statement which is very convenient and complete. Form 18 shows this statement filled out properly, representing a bank holding fifteen per cent. as reserve.

Some banks use a form for a daily statement of reserve, which, while being more condensed than the former, is very good and shows at a glance the condition of the reserve. This is shown by Form 14. This form is also used by some banks on which to report their reserve when sending a report of condition to the Comptroller.

The making out of these statements of reserve is generally one of the duties of the general ledger bookkeeper, and where the daily statement of such is kept in a book it often becomes an interesting record for comparison.

Another class of duties connected with the general bookkeeper's desk is that of

Schedule OF

Stocks Bonds & other Securities owned by the Mchts. Natl. Bank Centre City Pa.

Description		Par Value	Market Value	Book Value
Northern Pacific	3s 2047	8 000		5 500
Chicago R. I. & Pac.	4s 192	10 000		10 000
N.Y. Cent. & H. R. R.R.	3½s 192	25 000		25 000
Chapman Manfg Co.	6s 1905	5 000		1 000
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul.	4s 1911	10 000		10 000
Del. Lack. & Western	5s 192	25 000		25 000
Baltimore & Ohio	4s 191	10 000		10 000
		93 000		86 500

Form 12.

making out accounts current of the accounts of banks that keep balances, and to reconcile accounts current received from other banks.

A large proportion of the bank accounts kept with a bank, except with banks in reserve cities, are generally settled for weekly. These frequent settlements enable the officers to keep a close watch of the account and to be able to correct any errors that may creep in. When a settlement is received an acknowledgment is necessary, and it is a great satisfaction to the remitting bank to know if the amount of the settlement sent was correct. A very simple and comprehensive form for such acknowledgment is seen in Form 15.

Where banks keep a running account, and especially an account that is drawn against, it is necessary to make out a statement, or account current, at the close of the month, showing by items all the debit and credit transactions, and the balance. This must be sent to the depositing bank.

It is customary to send with it a blank form upon which to report differences. Form 16 shows a style much in use.

The accounts current are generally filled in daily throughout the month so that at the close of the month it is a simple thing to complete them. Form 17 shows an account current made out in the customary way.

ITEMS ON WHICH RESERVE IS TO BE COMPUTED.

LIABILITIES.

Should the aggregate "Due from" exceed the aggregate "Due to" Banks, both items must be omitted from the calculation.

Due to National Banks	53,885.95		
Due to State Banks and Bankers	19,088.67	72,974.62	
—LESS—			
Due from other National Banks	29,982.23		
Due from State Banks and Bankers	7,349.86	37,332.09	35,642.53
Dividends unpaid			2,520
Individual Deposits			397,827.11
United States Deposits			
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers			
Gross amount			435,989.64

DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED.

Exchanges for Clearing-House	1,683.96	
Checks on other Banks in the same place	265.17	
National Bank Notes	2,430	4,378.53
		431,611.11
Fifteen per cent. of this amount* is the entire Reserve required, which is		64,741.66
Deduct 5 per cent. Redemption Fund with Treasurer U. S.		815
Net Reserve to be held		63,926.66

ITEMS COMPOSING THE NET RESERVE AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAME.

Three-fifths of the Net Reserve is		38,355.99
Items making up the same may consist of* Balances with following approved Reserve Agents, viz:		
Hanover Nat. N.Y.	32,586.08	
Corn Ex. " Phila.	18,722.40	51,308.48
Excess with Reserve Agents		12,952.49
Deficiency with Reserve Agents		

Two-fifths of the Net Reserve is		25,570.67
Items in Bank which may lawfully make up the same, viz:		
Fractional Silver	215	
Silver Dollars	2,500	
Silver Treasury Cert's	1,000	
Gold Coin	15,000	
Gold Treasury Cert's	5,500	
Legal-Tender Notes	16,370	
U. S. Cert's of Deposit for Legal-Tenders		
C. H. Cert's for Coin and Legal-Tenders	10,000	50,585
Excess in the two-fifths Reserve held		25,014.33
Deficiency in the two-fifths Reserve held		

RECAPITULATION.

Excess in the entire Reserve held, $ 37,966.82 Deficiency in entire Reserve held, $ ________

*If reciprocal accounts are kept with reserve agents, only the NET amount due from such agents is available for reserve.

FORM 13.—STATEMENT OF RESERVE.

Merchants' National Bank

CENTRE CITY, PA.

May 10 1899

REQUIRED NET RESERVE $63,926.66

3-5 Net Reserve.	38,355.99		2-5 of Net Reserve.	25,570.67	
BAL. WITH RESERVE AGENTS.	51,308.48		CASH RESERVE.	50,585.	
Hanover Nat. Bank, N. Y.		32,586.08	Fractional Silver,		215
Corn Exchange, Phila.		18,722.40	Silver Dollars,		2500
Less due to Reserve Agents.			" Treasury Certificates,		1000
			Gold Coin,		15000
			" C.H. Certificates		10000
			" Treasury Certificates,		5500
			Legal Tender Notes,		16370

Excess $12,952.49 *Excess* $25,014.33

RECAPITULATION.

Excess in entire Reserve, $37,966.82

Deficiency in entire Reserve,

FORM 14.—CONDENSED STATEMENT OF RESERVE.

2 M. 7-1-95. 81.

GENERAL LEDGER DEPARTMENT

OF THE

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

Centre City Pa May 15/99

1st Natl Bank

Pittston Pa.

Your draft in payment of balance due us on 13th is received.

Accounts agree.

Respectfully,

W. H. Browne Cashier,

Per General Book Keeper.

FORM 15.—ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SETTLEMENT.

_______________ *National Bank,* _______________

_______________ *189*

To The Fourth Street National Bank of Phila.

Your account rendered to _______________ *showing a balance*

$ _______ *, due* _______________ *, agrees with our books, with the following exceptions.*

Respectfully yours,

☞ Report on this Blank only.

FORM 16.

A PROMPT REPORT on this Statement of Account is requested. Blank form of acknowledgment is enclosed herewith; please state differences, if any, on same.

Merchants Natl Bank Centre City Pa In account with

1899 **Dr.** THE Reserve National Bank Philadelphia, Pa. **Cr.**

Dr.

May 1		2562	50	
		4	216	
		5	468 17	794 17
				1205 22
2		2448	46	
		62	33 75	
		2255	114 50	
		2563	128 50	
		4	14 20	337 00
"	Brown			28
"				1055 60
6		2270	47 50	
		2416	140	
		2567	1100	
		8	220 50	
		9	105	1619
				872 65
12		2440	38 75	
		5	462 25	
		2566	215	716
25				2465 74
		2570	14	
		1	34 62	
30		2	160	208 62
31				1030
"		2475	40	40
	Balance			1170 50
				33668 28
				45144 18

Cr.

1899 May 1	Balance		26114 86
3		435 80	
		1420	
	Ex	1 57	1855 95
6			25
8			488 16
17		34	
		2160 17	
		58 50	2257 67
13			175
16			2500
20			8000
25	Returned	484 50	
		1460	
		2 25	1946 75
31			1785 79
			45144 18
	Balance		33668 28

FORM 17.—ACCOUNT CURRENT.

When the account current is received the general ledger bookkeeper, or his assistant, should at once proceed to reconcile it or to check off the items there shown with those appearing upon his books. The drafts paid would of course be checked off, first with the list of outstanding drafts appearing on the previous reconcilement, then with the list of drafts drawn during the month as shown by the draft register.

After the account current is checked up the unchecked items should be collated and entered in a reconcilement book.

Form 18 shows such a book, and the proper record of the reconcilement of the account current shown by Form 17.

Reconcilement Book

Reserve Nat. Bank Phil^a

1899					1899				
May	31	Our Balance	39,385	96	May	31	Their Balance	33,668	78
	25	They Cr. Return	484	50		30	They Charge	1030	
	28	We Credit	511	50		31	" "	1170	50
	31	" "	100			"	We Charge	5918	16
	"	" "	37	32					
		Drafts out							
		#1708	50	35					
		1911	114						
		2024	190	33					
		2147	300						
		2262	125						
		2573	216	70					
		74	190	60					
		75	85	68					
			41,786	94				41,786	94

FORM 18.

It is seldom that the balance as shown by an account current agrees with that shown on the ledger of the depositing bank, especially if the account is an active one, as there are most always some items in transit, and drafts outstanding.

An amusing incident occurred to the writer when he was a general ledger bookkeeper which illustrates this.

A committee of the board of directors was examining the bank; they finally came to the general bookkeeper and asked him to give them on a slip of paper the balance as shown by their New York correspondent at the close of the preceding day; this was given them. In a few minutes they returned with very grave faces and informed the bookkeeper that the balance of the account given them was several thousands of dollars wrong. When asked to explain they said they had just received a telegram from the New York bank giving their balance, and the committee therefore "*Knew* all about it." It was with considerable difficulty that the bookkeeper was able to convince them of their error.

It is customary for reserve banks to allow interest on balances to other banks, with generally a limit to the amount of the balance, seldom paying interest on smaller balances than $3,000 to $5,000. Where such an arrangement is made it

WITH

THE NATIONAL RESERVE BANK

Interest account to..

		Gross Balance.		Free Balance.		Net Balance.	
	1						
	2						
	3						
	4						
	5						
	6						
	7						
	8						
	9						
	10						
	11						
	12						
	13						
	14						
	15						
	16						
	17						
	18						
	19						
	20						
	21						
	22						
	23						
	24						
	25						
	26						
	27						
	28						
	29						
	30						
	31						

Interest,

FORM 19.—INTEREST STATEMENT.

is customary for the general bookkeeper to make out an interest statement and send it with the account current. The daily balances shown in such a statement are seldom given below the thousands, sometimes the hundreds.

Form 19 shows the customary form for such an interest statement.

A. R. BARRETT.

(To be continued.)

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.

Of the remarkable growth in our exportations of manufactures during the fiscal year just ended, that of the manufactures of iron and steel is the most striking. The total increase in our exports of manufactures during the year, as shown by the figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, is in round numbers $48,000,000, and of this increase $33,000,000 is in manufactures of iron and steel. The total exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof in the fiscal year 1899 were $93,715,951, against $70,506,885 in 1898, $57,497,872 in 1897, $41,160,877 in 1896, $32,000,989 in 1895, and $29,220,264 in 1894. It will thus be seen that the exports of manufactures of iron and steel in 1899 were more than double those of 1896 and more than three times as much as those of 1894.

On the other hand, the imports of manufactures of iron and steel continue to fall, having been during the year but $12,098,239, against $25,338,108 in 1896 and $53,544,372 in 1891. Thus, while the exports of iron and steel have been steadily growing, the imports have fallen, so that they are now less than one-half what they were in 1896 and about one-fifth what they were in 1891.

All the classes of manufactures of iron and steel have shared in the growth of popularity abroad, but this is especially marked in the higher grades of manufactures, such as steel rails, railway engines, builders' hardware, machinery of all sorts, and especially those used in manufacturing. The number of railway engines exported during the year was 517, against 468 in 1898, 338 in 1897, 261 in 1896, 252 in 1895, and 142 in 1894, while the value of the exports of locomotives in 1899 was $4,728,748, against $1,028,236 in 1894.

Of the 517 railway locomotives exported during the year, ninety-nine went to Russia, sixty-nine went to Japan, sixty-one to China, fifty-nine to Mexico, fifty to Canada, thirty-six to British East Indies, twenty-five to England, twenty-three to Sweden and Norway, twenty to Brazil, fourteen to the West Indies, and eleven to Africa. One interesting feature of this large exportation of locomotives in 1899 is that 211 of the 517 exported went to Asiatic countries.

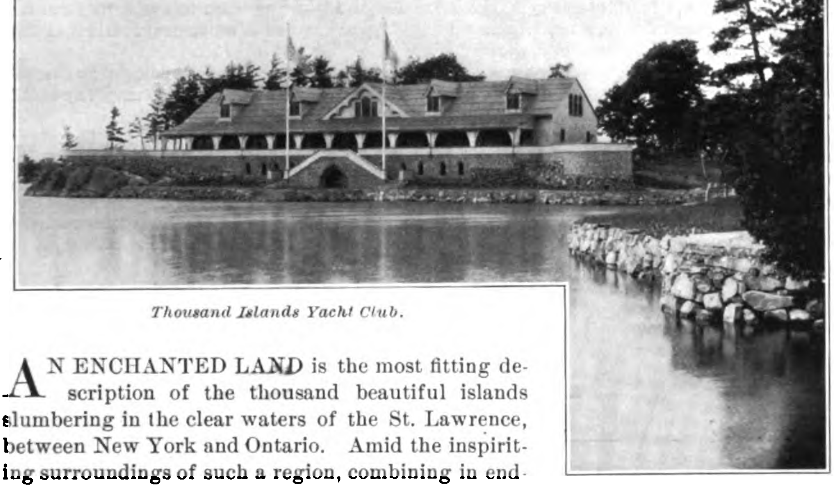
BANKS, BIG AND SMALL.—The smaller the bank the easier it is for a dishonest officer to make way with enough of its assets to bankrupt it. A defalcation which would ruin a small bank would affect a large one comparatively little. Hence the public is much better protected in dealing with a large bank than it is with a small one. If banking facilities are needed in places which cannot sustain a large bank they can be supplied by branches better than by independent institutions.—*New York Sun.*

This opinion is not necessarily correct. Up to 1891 the most disastrous National bank failure ever recorded was that of the Cook County National Bank, of Chicago, with $500,000 capital. Since then there have been several failures where the dividends finally paid to creditors were less than the results obtained from the above-named institution, but generally the capital of these badly managed banks exceeded $100,000.

The growth of the city banks in the last few years is a cause for sincere congratulation, and is bound to advance the financial prestige of the United States. But these banks are too strong and their managers too sagacious to attempt to win popular favor by seeking to throw discredit on the smaller banks.

The proposal to establish the branch banking system in the United States is a fair subject of discussion, but nothing will be gained by attacking the banks of small capital as being unsafe. Prudent management is the best safeguard for those who put their money in banks. The Chemical National Bank, of New York, has acquired a just reputation for safety not because of its large capital, for the actual capital is comparatively small, but its reputation is due to the shrewdness and skill displayed in building up a large surplus on a relatively small capital.

New York State Bankers' Association



Thousand Islands Yacht Club.

AN ENCHANTED LAND is the most fitting description of the thousand beautiful islands slumbering in the clear waters of the St. Lawrence, between New York and Ontario. Amid the inspiriting surroundings of such a region, combining in endless variety the most entrancing forms of natural beauty, the bankers of New York met for their sixth annual convention. The selection of Alexandria Bay was most fortunate, as it afforded an opportunity of joining recreation with the other benefits to be derived from attending the convention. Not only were the plans of the committee of arrangements such as to make the convention successful and pleasant, but the courtesies extended the convention by Mr. George C. Boldt and the Thousand Islands Yacht Club, and the excursions and other social features, were delightful in every respect.

It is not to be inferred that these meetings are merely for pleasure, however; by reference to the report of the proceedings it will be seen that this was a business meeting as well. In concentrating attention on one subject—that of bank taxation—a substantial advance was made in the direction of getting intelligent legislation which will not only serve to correct inequalities in the methods of taxing banks, but will eventually lead to a thorough revision of the whole system of taxation.

President Adsit, Mr. Frank W. Eastman, Judge John B. McPherson and ex-President Dexter dealt with this question in a way that should lead to important and beneficial results. One of the popular features of the convention was the address of Mr. Witham, of Georgia. He is rapidly becoming a favorite speaker at bankers' conventions, and justly so.

The MAGAZINE has submitted the principal papers to their authors for revision, and herewith presents the only complete and accurate report of the convention with illustrations taken on the spot especially for this publication.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The New York State Bankers' Association assembled for its sixth annual convention in Convention Hall, Alexandria Bay, on Friday, July 14, 1899, President Charles Adsit, of Hornellsville, in the chair. The proceedings in detail follow.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and Gentlemen—It is my duty to call the sixth annual convention to order. According to our usual custom, our proceedings will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. H. LaRoche, of Binghamton.

PRAYER.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, great King of kings and Lord of lords! Before Thee the angels veil their faces awed by Thy majesty. Thou art of purer eyes than to behold iniquity, and perfect in righteousness, yet Thou dids't bid erring men to come to Thee for wisdom, strength and help, and Thou art more ready to hear than we to pray. Great is Thy handiwork; Thy mercies new every morning.

It is through Thee that we are permitted to come together for mutual counsel and benefit. As Thou dids't pour out Thy spirit upon the Apostles for their work, so may Thy spirit direct and rule our hearts.

Preside in these councils, that all these meetings and deliberations shall be for Thy glory and the good of men. Teach us to recognize the responsibility of our manhood, to respect the trust imposed in us, and in all the stations of life to be faithful to our duty. Pardon what we may have done amiss, and make us strong to resist evil.

Give peace in our time, O Lord, and prosper all work that makes for righteousness. Bless all in authority over us. Make all our citizens to love and respect the State and to honor its laws with cheerful obedience.

Send us, O Lord, prosperity, and judgment to use it rightly.

Let Thy blessing be upon this convention, and unite its members in bonds of brotherly love. Guard their loved ones and their homes.

And to Thy great name be the praise, through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen—At the meeting of the council of administration held in New York, October 28, 1898, it was decided to ask the banks of this State for full reports on their taxation for the last full year (1897), and judging from the prompt replies received from the banks of Group III. in the previous year on the same subject, it was expected that the reports would be received and tabulated before the close of the year. This would have made the statistics available for use at Albany during the last session; but owing to the timidity, apathy or fear of publicity of many banks, only sixty per cent. had made any reports by the middle of January. It was then decided to make an abstract of the reports so far received and send copies to all banks which had not replied to the first call, with an urgent request for their coöperation. This had the desired effect, and the abstract as now printed on the blue paper, contains the statistics of State and National banks representing more than ninety per cent. of the total banking capital of the State. The figures on the trust companies are from the semi-annual statements of the Banking Department covering the year 1897.

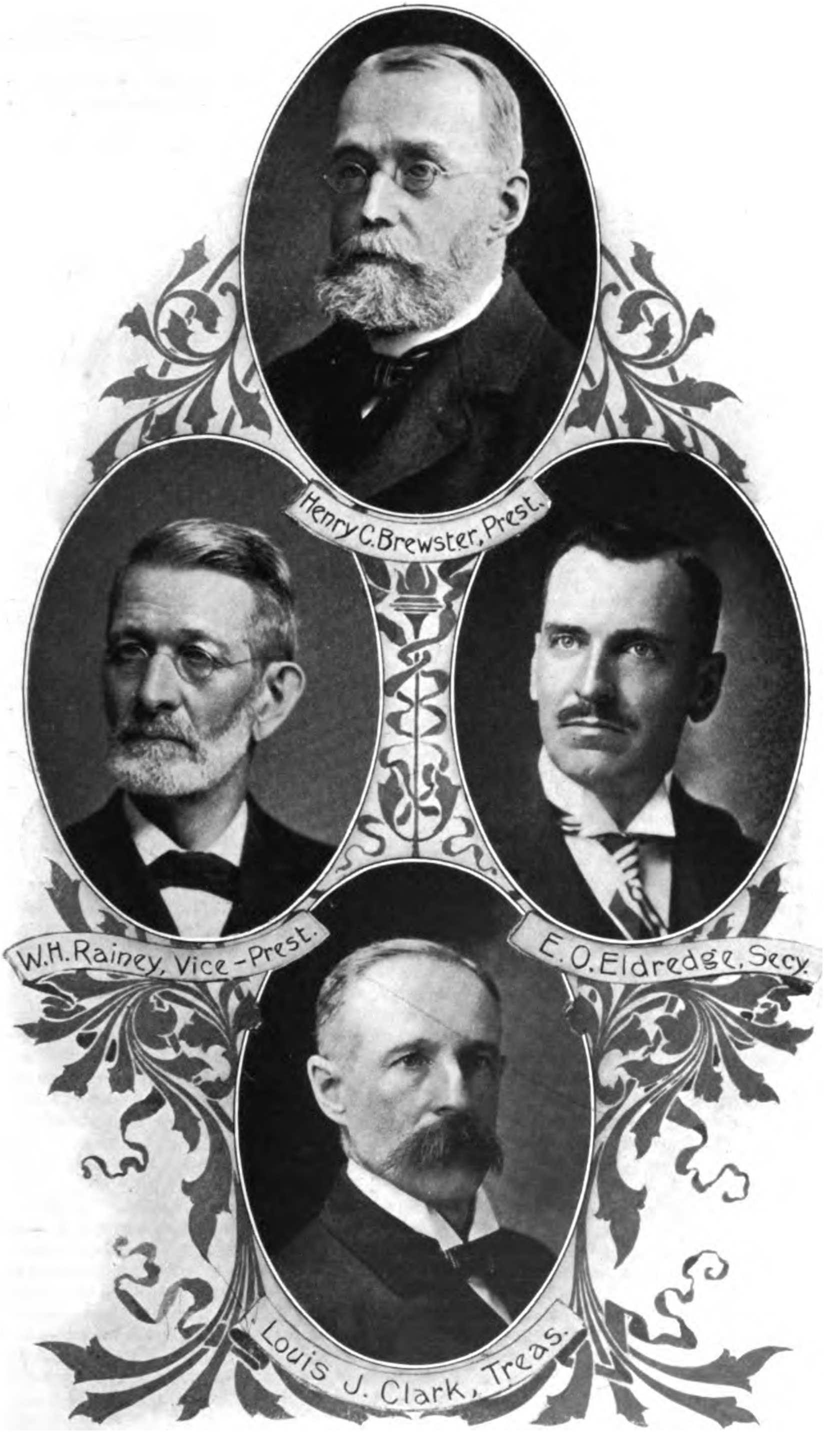
The tables are therefore official and reliable, and probably as nearly complete as can be procured by voluntary reports from the banks, as at least ten per cent. will neglect or refuse to fill up and return the blanks sent for their reports, although stamped return envelopes are always enclosed with the requests. As the result of the slow responses, the abstract could not be compiled and published until near the first of March—too late for effective use at Albany, although copies were sent to all Senators and Assemblymen.

A legislative committee was appointed by the council, the veterans among the members, on careful investigation at Albany, soon learned that the most we could expect to do was to make a campaign of education, and show the lawmakers and the public by actual and reliable figures the unfairness and injustice of the present system of bank taxation in this State. This is demonstrated most positively by the abstract published by the association, but for those who will not study the shameful story of its figures, many good and useful articles have been published in the financial and other papers and magazines and thousands of copies have been sent to the banks of the State during the winter and also to legislators and others interested in the subject.

This has been only the sowing of the seed, which we hope will bring forth a crop of information among the people and lawmakers and influence them to give to banks the same treatment in the matter of taxation now given to individuals, and also cause them to tax the trust companies at the same rate as the banks, which is all we would ask, although in Pennsylvania the trust companies are treated as corporations and taxed at a higher rate than banks.

LACK OF UNIFORMITY IN THE TAXATION OF BANKS.

The first important fact shown by the abstract of the reports of the banks is that there is no fixed rule in this State for the taxation of banks, and the matter is left to the judgment or lack of judgment of local assessors; and that they generally help their friends and hit their enemies is plainly proven by the returns, which show assessments on capital, surplus


Henry C. Brewster, Prest.
W. H. Rainey, Vice-Prest.
E. O. Eldredge, Secy.
Louis J. Clark, Treas.

fund and undivided profits ranging from ten per cent. in the lowest place to 119.4 per cent. in the highest, with all possible variations between these extremes.

Such a condition of affairs is radically wrong in the government of a civilized State. The capital, surplus and profits of the banks of this State amount to more than $217,000,000, and over $198,000,00 are represented in these reports.

In 1897 these banks paid more than three and one-half millions in taxes, which is over one and three-quarters per cent. on their capital, surplus and profits. The trust companies, representing over eighty-eight millions, paid in the same year but $312,786.23 for taxes, which is about one-third of one per cent. In other words, in the year 1897, the banks of New York State were taxed at a rate more than five times greater than the trust companies; and with the tremendous increase of the last-named institutions in New York city during the past year, the difficulty of correcting this unjust discrimination under the laws now in force becomes greatly enlarged. We might perhaps bear this tax imposition with patient resignation if our earnings were up to the popular inflated idea of banking profits, but we all know to our sorrow that this is one of the common beliefs in which the public is sadly mistaken.

MODERATE PROFITS EARNED BY BANKS.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency (pages 455–459) compiled from the sworn dividend returns of the 325 National banks in the State of New York, for the year ending September 1, 1897, shows the following remarkable ratio of net earnings to capital and surplus: For the whole State the average net earnings were 5.51 per cent.; for the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Albany, containing fifty-nine National banks, the ratio was 6.16 per cent., and for the 266 Natoinal banks outside these three cities the average net earnings were only 3.55 per cent. of capital and surplus. Please bear in mind that at this same time these banks were paying an average annual tax of one and three-quarters per cent. on capital and total surplus, which meant, for the country banks, half the amount of their net profits. In other words, these banks paid $50 taxes for every $100 they earned for their stockholders. No parallel case exists in any other business, and our plea for relief becomes a cry for self-preservation.

It will be very troublesome to unite the banks of this State in any effort for relief from the present unjust method of taxation, because the city banks and the country banks look at the subject from entirely different standpoints and desire to accomplish different results.

The city banks, suffering under the direct competition of the trust companies and handicapped by their own heavy taxes, ask only that both classes of financial institutions shall be equally taxed - a perfectly fair and reasonable request. The country banks desire the strict enforcement of the law which says, regarding their shares, "The taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens;" and when, as in my own home, the banks with $250,000 capital are forced to pay three-quarters of the personal tax in a little city of 13,000 people, while there are single individuals worth more than the united capital of the banks, who escape personal taxation entirely, it must be admitted that the country banks also have just cause for bitter complaint.

DIFFICULTIES OF REFORMING EXISTING INEQUALITIES.

The question is: How shall we unite these different interests into one great force which can make itself felt at Albany? No help can be expected from the city banks, as matters now stand, because their officers and directors are nearly all connected in some way with the trust companies, and while the managing officers are gnashing their teeth over their suffering profits, their hands are tied from any active opposition. This throws the contest on the country banks, when it comes to taxing trust companies, and the experience of the past winter shows that it will be nearly hopeless to hold enough country votes to enact a law which even its opponents admit to be perfectly fair, when individually forced to give an opinion. This is a remarkable situation, and we must find some plan that will appeal to all banks and secure their active and united support before we can hope to accomplish good results.

President Doyle, of the New York Real Estate Board of Brokers, says:

"There has been absolutely no positive and comprehensive revision of our tax laws in half a century. Nothing since but tax tinkering."

That is a very bad showing for the Empire State, while Pennsylvania has gone ahead and adopted a comprehensive system, with the result that the taxes are so spread that her banks, by paying to the State before the first of March in each year a tax of four mills on the dollar on capital, surplus and undivided profits, are thereby exempted from all local taxation, except on their real estate, which is of course taxed where located. This is about one-quarter of the bank tax rate in New York State, and our Southern tier banks suffer from the competition of their lightly-taxed neighbors across the State line.

It is difficult to interest people in a subject which they do not understand, and it is still

GEO. C. BOLDT'S RESIDENCE—HEART ISLAND.

more difficult to induce them to read up and investigate so complicated a subject as bank taxation; but it is necessary to arouse our bankers to the importance of giving this matter their earnest and united support, if they wish to secure for themselves simply the common justice which fairly belongs to them under the law.

In order to place before our members as much information as possible in the shortest time and in condensed form, it was determined to make taxation the main topic of this convention, and we have been fortunate enough to secure the assistance of Mr. Frank M. Eastman, of Harrisburg, Pa., the author of a valuable book called "Taxation for State Purposes in Pennsylvania," and for a number of years General Assistant in the Department of the Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, where he carried on, to a very large extent, the correspondence of that Department upon subjects relating to taxation. He will give us an address at the morning session to-morrow, showing in a brief way the gradual change from the old system to the new in his State and the practical operation of the laws as they now stand. We will also have the pleasure of hearing an address on the legal side of the subject by Hon. John B. McPherson, for many years Judge of the Tax Court of Pennsylvania, and recently made United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He is a man of great force of character, and probably no man on the bench to-day is more generally respected by the bar and by the best people of his State, and these two gentlemen know more about the tax laws of their State than any other two men on earth.

THOROUGH AND COMPREHENSIVE REVISION OF TAX LAWS DEMANDED.

We seem at last to have reached the proper time to revise and reform our tax laws in a thorough and comprehensive manner. We have an honest Governor, with a large and reliable backbone, and he believes in fair play—even for banks. He has appointed a Tax Commission, who are said to be competent and fair-minded men, to study this whole taxation question. They are to have hearings and make investigations in all branches of trade and business, and this association should see that the banking fraternity be properly and strongly represented before them. It has not been possible for me to go deeply into the Pennsylvania tax laws, but they are reported to be generally satisfactory and to produce the necessary revenue without laying disproportionate burdens upon any class of business. If this be true, our bankers should use every effort to wake New York from its fifty years' sleep on taxa-

tion and help induce her to act on the experience of Pennsylvania, by adopting some similar, reasonable and modern system. Any effort to place the taxation of banks and trust companies on an equal basis, under the Pennsylvania plan, should naturally receive the hearty support and coöperation of the trust companies, as it would only slightly raise their present average tax, would settle the rate permanently and reasonably, and also do away with the usual annual contest at Albany.

The consummation of this plan would confer a long-needed benefit on the people of this State and at the same time give to the banks the relief to which they are justly entitled. Please allow me to commend this problem to your serious and careful consideration.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, we will now listen to the report of our treasurer.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the New York State Bankers' Association:

Gentlemen—As treasurer of the New York State Bankers' Association, I herewith respectfully submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of the association for the year ending July 14, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Received July 22, 1898, from my predecessor	$4,129.62
Received during the year for annual dues from 421 banks and bankers	4,975.00
Received July 25, 1893, from W. E. Frew, secretary, for dinner tickets at Niagara Falls	15.00
Total	$9,119.62

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total disbursements during the year	5,135.58
Balance on hand July 14, 1899	$3,984.04

The vouchers upon which the disbursements have been made and the cash book in which appears an itimized account of both receipts and disbursements, have been delivered to the council of administration.

An analysis of the disbursements upon the plan of classification adopted by the council of administration May 26, 1897, which divides the expenses incurred between the prior and present administration, makes the following showing:

For the year ending with the annual convention July 22, 1898, I have paid:

Annual convention expenses of 1898		$2,212.61
For group expenses 1898, as directed by the council of administration:		
Group I	$50.00	
Group II	50.00	
Group III	38.75	
Group IV	40.87	
Group V	34.00	
Group VI	49.42	
Group VII	87.48	
Group VIII	42.75	
Council of administration expenses for 1898	9.50	352.77
Total amount paid for previous administration		$2,565.38

I will say in explanation of these varying sums of the different groups that the resolution provided that $50 should be paid to these groups for the expenses of the group meetings, less the amount of bills that had been audited in that connection before.

For the year ending with the present annual convention, July 15, I have paid for group expenses, by direction of the council of administration, $2 per member.

Group I	$104.00	
Group II	46.00	
Group III	58.00	
Group IV	102.00	
Group V	116.00	
Group VI	82.00	
Group VII	90.00	
Group VIII	196.00	
The annual convention expenses to date	365.40	
Council of administration	795.01	
General officers' expenses	615.79	
Total		2,570.20
Including previous expenses, the total disbursements are		$5,135.58

According to the records of the treasurer, the membership of the association, arranged in groups, is:

Group I	53	Group VI	47
Group II	23	Group VII	45
Group III	35	Group VIII	99
Group IV	56		—
Group V	65	Total	421

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. THAYER, *Treasurer.*

THE PRESIDENT: The usual course is to refer this report to an audi ing committee, and the Chair was authorized this morning by the council of administration to

DINING-ROOM IN GEO. C. BOLDT'S RESIDENCE.

appoint as the auditing committee John J. Cole, of New York, and B. W. Wellington, of Corning. Those gentlemen will therefore please examine these vouchers and report to the convention to-morrow, immediately after Mr. Witham's address.

Next in order is the report of the secretary,

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the President and Members of the New York State Bankers' Association:

I hereby respectfully submit the following as the fifth annual report of the secretary of this association.

The council of administration has held three meetings during the year, the first being at the Hotel Manhattan, New York city, October 28, 1898, with President Adsit in the chair.

The president was authorized to purchase gavels similar to the one presented to Hon. A. B. Hepburn last year, and send one to each of the former presidents of the association, viz.; W. C. Cornwell, J. G. Cannon and Judge Seymour Dexter, and a resolution was passed that in future each retiring president carry home as a souvenir the gavel with which he has presided. The same to be furnished by the association.

CROSSMON HOUSE—MAIN ENTRANCE.

The subject of the equalization of taxes was discussed at length, and the president and secretary were instructed to obtain statistics from the banks regarding the assessments and the taxes paid during the year 1897. Following this meeting, blank forms were prepared by President Adsit and mailed by your secretary to 532 banks. While a large number of replies were promptly received, many banks, either through a mistaken fear that the figures of each institution would be made public, or through carelessness, delayed their returns, making it necessary to issue about 200 second calls. It is to be regretted that in a work of such vital interest to every bank it is difficult to secure the prompt and concerted action that is necessary for success; but I believe that such trouble will be obviated when all the banks fully understand the object of the association.

From these returns, complete tabulated statements were made, the group totals were printed in circular form, and copies mailed to every bank in the State, and to each member of the Legislature.

The second meeting of the council was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, January 14, 1899. A report was made regarding the work of securing the tax statistics, the results of which show that the National and the State banks are taxed at a rate about five times greater than the trust companies. The subject was considered carefully and at length, and the following resolution adopted:

"*Whereas*, In view of the apparent injustice between the taxation upon trust companies and that levied upon the banks:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the trust companies of the State should be put in the same category with the banks respecting taxation; that we believe the lines laid down in Senator Humphrey's bill are correct, and that we endorse the principle of that bill, whereby it makes capital invested in trust companies liable to the same rules of taxation as capital invested in the banks of the State."

A legislative committee was also appointed.

The third meeting of the council was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, May 20, 1899, the principal business transacted being the selection of a place for holding this convention and the appointment of the committee of arrangements.

A motion was carried that Alvah Trowbridge, Frank Dean and Judge Seymour Dexter draft suitable resolutions on the death of Mr. E. H. Pullen, chairman of Group VIII, and place them before this convention.

The following are the reports received from the several groups:

GROUP I.

(No report from this group.)

GROUP II.

Group II has held two meetings during the year at the Genessee Valley Club at Rochester.

At the meeting in September, 1898, reports were made from the State convention at Niagara Falls, also from the meeting of the American Bankers' Association at Denver, which several of our members attended. Discussion was held regarding the effects of the new Bankruptcy Law, and officers were elected for the year as follows: Hon. H. C. Brewster, of the Traders' National Bank, Rochester, as chairman of the group, and A. M. Holden, of the Bank of Honeoye Falls, as secretary and treasurer.

At the meeting held in June, 1899, after lunch, the time was spent in informal discussion and conversation regarding the current financial situation and the need of currency legislation. Plans for the convention at Alexandria Bay were explained, and a movement inaugurated to get the members to attend. No changes in membership for the past year.

GROUP III.

There have been two meetings of Group III held during the past year.

The first was held October 15, 1898, at the Bennett House, in Binghamton; the members of the group being guests of the Binghamton bankers.

The meeting was called to order at 11 A. M., Charles Adsit presiding, and thirteen delegates present. The question of currency and of the equitable taxation of banks were generally discussed. Following this the election of officers ensued, Hon. Seymour Dexter, of Elmira, being chosen chairman, B. W. Wellington, secretary, and George R. Williams, of Ithaca, J. W. Manier, Binghamton, and J. M. Brundage, Andover, members of the executive committee.

The other meeting (the twelfth of the group) was held at the Rathbun House, Elmira, N. Y., May 19, 1899; members being the guests of the bankers of Elmira. Meeting was called to order at 10 A. M., Judge Dexter in the chair, and twenty-two delegates present. The programme for the meeting included papers on the question of "Bank Taxation," Charles Adsit; "Present Condition of Currency Legislation," J. W. Manier; "The New Clearing-House Rule in Regard to Country Checks," C. W. Gay; "Cuba and Porto Rico as Fields for the Investment of Capital," Hon. J. T. Sawyer.

Besides these excellent papers, under the leadership of Hartwell Morse, of Binghamton, the "Workings of the Bankruptcy Law" were generally discussed.

The generous hospitality shown, both at Binghamton and Elmira, was characteristic of each of these fine cities.

GROUP IV.

There has been but one meeting of Group IV held, that was on October 28 last, at the Fort Schuyler Club, at Utica, and was attended by eighteen members. The only matter of importance taken up was a discussion of the matter of assessments and taxes, which was freely participated in by all the members. This discussion was followed by some questions in regard to the use of revenue stamps under the new law. At that meeting, E. S. Teft was elected chairman of the group, and G. K. Betts, secretary and treasurer.

It was the intention of the officers of the group to hold a meeting last month, and repeated efforts were made to secure a speaker of note, but the efforts were unsuccessful until so late a date that it was deemed best to omit the spring meeting.

GROUP V.

The annual meeting of Group V was held at the Troy Club, Troy, N. Y., Friday, October 28, 1898. W. G. Schermerhorn was chosen chairman, and George R. Wilsdon, secretary, for the ensuing year. The executive committee was appointed consisting of G. Pomeroy Keese, W. A. Wait, C. Tromper, Jr., D. D. Woodward and C. W. Bostwick. A substantial banquet was served. Francis N. Mann acted as toastmaster, and the members listened to speeches made by Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., L.L. D., President of Union College, Charles R. Flint, and James H. Potts.

The eighth meeting of the same group was held at the Edison Hotel, Schenectady, Friday, June 9, 1899, at 7 P. M.

The committee on uniform action, G. Pomeroy Keese, chairman, reported concerning the advisability of establishing a clearing-house association for country banks.

Remarks followed by several of the delegates.

The action of the New York Clearing-House Association, in charging exchange on out-of-town items, was a subject of lengthy discussion.

The representative banks of Schenectady furnished a very excellent lunch.

H. W. Darling, treasurer of the General Electric Company, spoke of the "Manufacturers' Relations to Banks," in a very instructive manner.

Langdon Gibson, of the General Electric Company, gave an interesting account of his trip with Lieutenant Peary to Greenland.

The remarks of Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., L.L., D., President of Union College, were enjoyed by all.

The delegates were shown through the General Electric Company Works in the afternoon.

W. I. Taber, secretary of the New York State Bankers' Association, was present and urged a large attendance at the convention this month.

GROUP ON DECK OF STEAMER NEW YORK.

GROUP VI.

The annual meeting of Group VI was held at Liberty, N. Y., September 23 and 24, 1898. C. F. Van Inwegen was elected chairman and Frank Barber secretary: one hundred and fifty members were present. A meeting was also held June 3, 1899, at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, with twenty present. Both were very successful meetings, though largely social.

A meeting of the executive committee was held on April 8 at the Hotel Manhattan, New York, one hundred members present.

There is a good interest in the group meetings.

GROUP VII.

Group VII held its summer meeting at Patchogue, Long Island, where the members were entertained by the officers of the Patchogue Bank to a sail on the Great South Bay, and a shore dinner at the Point of Woods. After-dinner speeches were made by the Hon. Bradford Rhodes, Hon. Eugene G. Blackford, J. G. Jenkins, Hon. Stephen M. Griswold and others.

The annual meeting of Group VII was held at the Montauk Club during the month of October, 1898, at which the election of officers occured, resulting in the election of the following officers: James M. Burch, of Huntington, as chairman; Frank Jenkins, of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, as secretary and treasurer.

The subject of "Taxation of Banks and Trust Companies" was discussed, and the executive committee was empowered to act with the council of administration to help solve this problem.

The subject of "Clearing Country Checks" was also discussed at some length.

The next meeting of this group was held at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, and was largely attended. The group was greatly benefited by instructive addresses by William R. Wilcox, on the "Bankruptcy Law;" Mr. Crawford, of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, on the "Taxation of Banksand Trust Companies;" Hon. J. W. Belford, on "The Currency Question," Judge Young, Hon. Bradford Rhodes, and others, also addressed the meeting.

The next meeting was held at the Union League Club, Brooklyn. At this meeting we were addressed by Hon. J. M. Hallock, on the "Currency Question," and by C. A. Pugsley, C. F. Van Inwegen, and others on the same topic.

The membership of the group comprises all but one of the banks located in the country covered by this group, and on the whole the group is in a flourishing condition.

GROUP VIII.

Annual meeting of Group VIII, New York State Bankers' Association, was held October 29, 1898, at the Down Town Club, New York. The following officers and executive committee were elected :

Chairman, Eugene H. Pullen, Vice-President National Bank of the Republic: secretary and treasurer, Frank Dean, Cashier Fifth Avenue Bank. Executive Committee: Alvah Trowbridge, Vice-President National Bank of North America; A. Gilbert, President Market and Fulton National Bank; Scott Foster, President People's Bank: Alfred C. Barnes, President Astor Place Bank; Samuel Woolverton, Cashier Gallatin National Bank.

A lunch was served, to which the council of administration of the State association was invited.

Meeting and banquet held at Hotel Manhattan on February 3, 1899. Covers were laid for 146. Addresses were made by Lieut. Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, Geo. H. Russel, president American Bankers' Association ("Our Broad Field of Bankers"); Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, president Union College, Congressman Charles N. Fowler, of New Jersey ("Present Status of Currency Legislation"), Robert C. Ogden ("Banks and Merchants").

On April 29, 1899, Mr. E. H. Pullen, chairman of the group, died.

GROUP ON UPPER DECK OF STEAMER—LOST CHANNEL IN THE DISTANCE.

Present membership of Group VIII, ninety banks and eleven private bankers. No additions since annual meeting, although banks not members have been invited to join.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the group held June 28, 1899, General A. C. Barnes, President of the Astor Place Bank, and a member of the committee, was selected to represent officially the group at the annual convention on July 14 and 15.

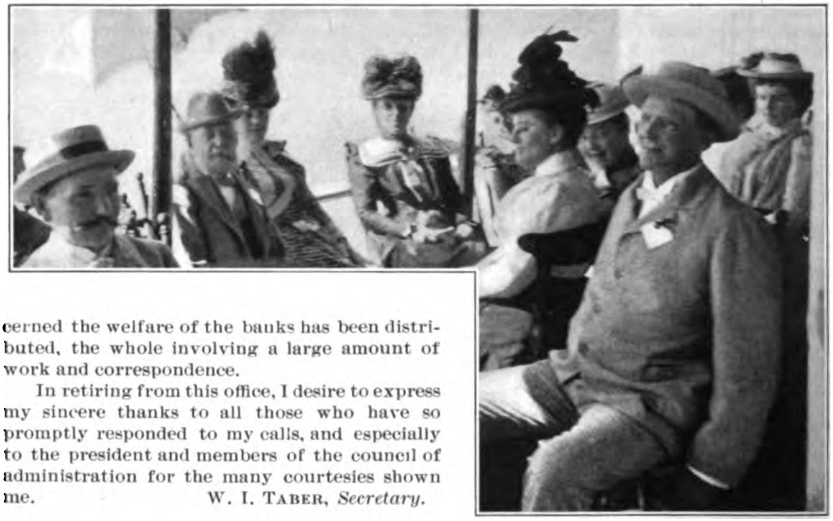
MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of the association is as follows:

Group I	53	Group VI	47
Group II	23	Group VII	45
Group III	33	Group VIII	99
Group IV	56		—
Group V	65	Total	421

The membership therefore represents over eighty per cent. of all the National and State banks in the State, and $181,000,000 or eighty-five per cent. of the capital and surplus employed by such banks.

Legislation received careful attention, and much printed matter on such subjects as con-



cerned the welfare of the banks has been distributed, the whole involving a large amount of work and correspondence.

In retiring from this office, I desire to express my sincere thanks to all those who have so promptly responded to my calls, and especially to the president and members of the council of administration for the many courtesies shown me.

W. I. TABER, *Secretary*.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the secretary. What action will you take upon it? It is customary to receive it and place it upon file.

J. H. TRIPP, of Marathon: I move that the report be received and placed on file.

JOHN I. COLE, of New York: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that the secretary's report be received and placed on file. All in favor of that motion will signify it by saying aye—opposed, no. Carried.

By authority of the council of administration I am now to announce the following committee on resolutions: Group VIII, James G. Cannon (chairman); Group VII, Walter E. Frew; Group VI, C. F. Van Inwegen; Group V, E. A. Groesbeck; Group IV, F. W. Barker; Group III, Seymour Dexter; Group II, F. H. Hamlin; Group I, A. D. Bissell.

In that connection I wish to say that this association is entitled to nine delegates to the convention of the American Bankers' Association, which will be held in Cleveland, O., in September. It is usual for the chairmen of groups to call their members together and each nominate one member, and then the convention itself elects one delegate-at-large. Therefore, the chairmen of the various groups will please take notice and act accordingly.

SEYMOUR DEXTER, of Elmira: I believe it is proper at this time for the convention to nominate the delegate-at-large to the American Bankers' Association, and, following the custom of nominating the retiring President, I nominate Mr. Charles Adsit.

The nomination was seconded, the question put by the secretary, and unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT: It is only fair for me to say, gentlemen, that I do not expect to be in this country at that time, and I shall have to exercise the power of substitution.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, of Buffalo: Mr. President, may I make an announcement?

THE PRESIDENT: Certainly, sir.

MR. KENNEDY: The announcement I desire to make is, that from May 1 to November 1, 1901, there will be held in Buffalo a Pan-American Exposition.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes; we have heard rumors of it.

MR. KENNEDY: Well, I am glad I told you. I mention this fact so that you may make arrangements to hold the convention of 1901 somewhere on the frontier convenient to the Pan American Exposition; and I am authorized to say that if you make provision in time arrangements will be made for your special care at the exposition.

THE PRESIDENT: I presume you are not prepared to announce the rates?

MR. KENNEDY: Yes; you will get a pass at the usual price.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

THE PRESIDENT: Nominations of candidates for officers of the association for the next year are now in order. The secretary will call the groups for nominations,

THOUSAND ISLANDS YACHT CLUB—RECEPTION ROOM.

and as each group is called it is expected that some one will announce the choice of the group.

GROUP I.

A. D. BISSELL: I have been requested to speak for Group I, and I believe, except for the restriction in our organization which requires rotation in office, it would not only be the unanimous wish of our group but of all the groups, that the officer who is now leaving us would be reelected unanimously. I think I can say with a great deal of modesty that Group I has a great many individuals who would fill the position of president with great honor; in fact, we are fairly bristling with men of that ability; but notwithstanding that, we have decided not to present any name. The pleasant privilege, however, is granted me of presenting the name of a gentleman from our nearest and dearest neighbor, Group II, a gentleman who has been very active in the association and very punctual in attendance, and a gentlemen who has been useful in that group. I feel that it would be the

VIEW FROM ECHO LODGE.

pleasure of the gentlemen who are more intimately associated with him than I in the group to speak of him, and I therefore refrain from saying anything further. I present the name of Henry C. Brewster, of Rochester, as president for the ensuing year.

GROUP II.

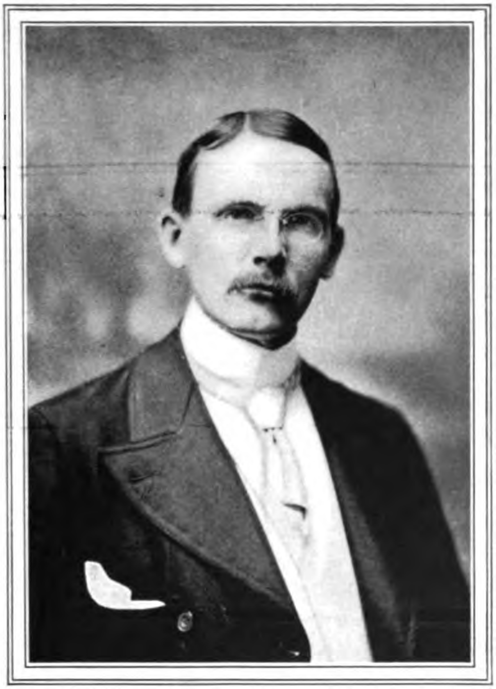
F. H. HAMLIN, of Canandaigua: Group II feels under extreme obligation to Group I for its nomination of our candidate for president of the association. It is so rarely that the cities of Rochester and Buffalo ever agree upon anything that when once or twice in the course of their corporate existence they have done so it is evidence of the most extraordinary feeling on the part of the member or on the part of measures, and this is no exception. I do not think that their concurrence is based upon any theory that Rochester is going to support this Pan-American Fair, which has been referred to, but we attribute it, sir, to the good nature which exists in Group I at the present time towards the City of Rochester. I speak of that informally, as I belong to neither city.

Now I take pleasure in presenting on behalf of Group II their candidate for the office of president—Mr. Henry C. Brewster. He is chairman of our group at the present time. He has been identified with this association from its inception. Some five years ago a few gentlemen met in the city of Rochester and organized this association, and among those gentlemen was Mr. Brewster. Of the half-dozen gentlemen who were at that meeting, three have already held the office of president of the association—Mr. Cornwell, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Adsit. We of Group II think that the time has come when Mr. Brewster should receive his deserts, for he was not only at the birth of this organization, but he has been its constant friend from that day to the present time. He is connected as the President of the Traders' National Bank, of the city of Rochester. For thirty years he has been identified with banking interests in this State, and for thirty years he has been an officer of that corporation. He has

been well known in financial circles and is in every way competent to fill the position. He is a gentleman who is not only a banker, but he is a broad-minded public spirited citizen. He has twice filled the office of Representative in Congress from the Monroe district, and he has filled it well and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Gentlemen, we ask that you will give to our candidate the support which he deserves.

GROUP III.

SEYMOUR DEXTER, of Elmira: Group III, you will recollect, is a very modest group, located down along the Southern tier of the State, and very seldom has a candidate for office anywhere. They have abundant material to furnish a candidate for president of the association for the present year, but in view of their modesty and the fact that they have held it for two out of the last three, they made up their minds not to present any candidate this time, and we take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Henry C. Brewster, of Group II.



Frank M. Eastman

GROUP IV.

E. S. TEFFT, of Syracuse: Group IV takes pleasure in seconding Mr. Brewster's nomination.

GROUP V.

E. A. GROESBECK, of Albany: Group V heartily seconds the nomination of Mr. Brewster.

GROUP VI.

EDWARD ELSWORTH, of Poughkeepsie: Group VI has a feeling that it has ample material within its bounds to fully officer the entire association, but, nevertheless, with its usual modesty it refrains from presenting any name, and it gives me personally a great deal of pleasure to state that Group VI very heartily seconds the nomination of Mr. Brewster for president.

GROUP VII.

J. M. BRUSH, of Huntington: We in Group VII take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Brewster.

GROUP VIII.

A. C. BARNES, of New York: There seems to be so great a variety of opinion on the subject of the most available person for president that I suppose, representing Group VIII, I may as well introduce another of them. My candidate is a gentleman with whom I have been made acquainted this morning, but I perceive that of him it may be said that to know him is to love him, and to love but him forever. Mr. President, my candidate is Henry C. Brewster, of Rochester.

The President: Gentlemen, there being no other nominations, an informal ballot is not necessary, and I declare Henry C. Brewster, of Rochester, the unanimous choice of this convention for president for the ensuing year.

Next in order is the nomination for vice-president. The secretary will call the list of groups.

GROUP I.

J. A. Kennedy, of Buffalo: Group I has no candidate for vice-president either, but I have been requested to place in nomination William H. Rainey, of Kinderhook.

GROUP II.

G. W. Thayer, of Rochester: On behalf of Group II I second Mr. Rainey's nomination.

GROUP III.

B. W. Wellington, of Corning: I second Mr. Rainey's nomination.

GROUP IV.

E. S. Tefft, of Syracuse: I second the nomination of Mr. Rainey.

GROUP V.

E. A. Groesbeck, of Albany: I second Mr. Rainey's nomination. Our group is not modest, and we would like very much to be represented in the office of vice-president. There is no necessity for my saying anything about Mr. Rainey. You know him better than you do any other member of our group. He is thoroughly known and is thoroughly equipped for this high office. We held it once, but the vice-president did no work. I think perhaps this year Mr. Rainey will have something to do.

GROUP VI.

C. A. Pugsley, of Peekskill: I second the nomination of Mr. Rainey.

GROUP VII.

John J. Randall, of Freeport: On behalf of Group VII I second the nomination of Mr. Rainey.

GROUP VIII.

A. C. Barnes, of New York: It is also a rainy day in New York.

The President: I declare William H. Rainey unanimously nominated for vice-president.

Nominations for treasurer are next in order.

The secretary called the list of groups from I to VI, no nominations being made.

George W. Thayer, of Rochester: Mr. President, if nobody else is interested in this nomination, I am a little bit concerned who shall be my successor. I take pleasure in nominating L. J. Clark, of the Pulaski National Bank.

GROUP VII.

Walter E. Frew, of Long Island City: Group VII seconds the nomination of Mr. Clark.

GROUP VIII.

A. C. Barnes, of New York: I am instructed by the representatives of Group VIII to second the nomination of Mr. Clark.

The President: I declare L. J. Clark unanimously nominated for treasurer.

Nominations for secretary are now in order.

Group I (no nomination).

Group II (no nomination).

GROUP III.

W. B. Wellington, of Corning: We move the nomination of E. O. Eldredge, of Owego, for secretary.

Seymour Dexter, of Elmira: On behalf of Group III it gives me pleasure to second that nomination. He has been one of the active workers in this association, has been constant in attendance at its meetings, and it will be an honor to the association to have him for secretary.

GROUP IV.

E. S. Tefft, of Syracuse: I second the nomination of Mr. Eldredge.

GROUP V.

W. H. Rainey, of Kinderhook: Group V takes pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Eldredge.

GROUP VI.

Bradford Rhodes, of Mamaroneck: Group VI seconds the nomination of Mr. Eldredge.

GROUP VII.

William S. Hall, of Freeport: We second Mr. Eldredge's nomination.

GROUP VIII.

A. C. Barnes: I am instructed by Boss Croker to second the nomination of Mr. Eldredge.

George W. Thayer, of Rochester: I simply want to say that I think the gentleman has made a mistake. Mr. Eldredge lives in Owego.

The President: I declare Mr. Eldredge the unanimous nominee for secretary of the association.

We are now ready for miscellaneous business. Is there any miscellaneous business?

As there does not seem to be anything under this head at present, a motion to adjourn until to-morrow would be in order.

George W. Thayer, of Rochester: For the sake of my successor I would

like to state that I have in my possession a dry-goods box full of vouchers, stubs, etc., that have accumulated from one administration to another ever since the organization of the association. Now I don't know what the policy of the association is to be in regard to retaining from year to year and on forever those useless things that have been passed upon, checked back, and so on, and why they should be transported by express from one end of the State to the other, I cannot see. It seems to me that a great portion of them might be disposed of and not burden the treasurer with their care.

SEYMOUR DEXTER, of Elmira: I move that the matter of the disposition of those old papers and documents be referred to the council of administration with power.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: All in favor of this motion will say aye—opposed, no. Carried.

On motion the convention then took a recess until Saturday morning, at ten o'clock.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE PRESIDENT: Our proceedings this morning will begin with prayer by the Rev. L. J. Van Hee, of Alexandria Bay.

PRAYER.

Let us look to God in prayer. Oh, Thou who art the light and life of men! We thank Thee that Thou holdest the government of the world in Thy hand; that thou rulest on earth even as Thou dost in heaven. We thank Thee for the harmony that is coming between these two portions of Thy kingdom. We thank Thee that the time is coming when the nations of the world will conform to the righteousness and peace of the kingdom of our Lord and His Christ. We thank Thee for this meeting here this morning, for these representative men who have in their hands the financial management and government of the State. We thank Thee, O Lord, that Thou hast placed these affairs in such competent hands, and we pray Thee that with the power and responsibility that Thou dost give them, Thou wilt also give them wisdom and discretion. We pray that Thou wilt bless them in this management by making a provision for the laborer and the mechanic; that they can lay up in store for rainy seasons and the winter of life; that they need no longer, as of old, to hide their treasures in the earth for its safe keeping, but that in Thy hands they can feel it is safe and secure. We pray Thee to bless them in their deliberations, and may they enjoy in this vacation season the blessings offered to them, and may they be happy in Thee and remember the Creator and Giver of every good and perfect gift.

We ask these favors through Jesus Christ, our Lord and Master. Amen.

THE PRESIDENT: On account of the short recess between this and the succeeding session, we have had the dinner hour at the Crossmon changed from 12:30 to 12 o'clock, sharp, in order to give people time to finish and return here at 1:30 o'clock to listen to Mr. Witham. However, if it becomes a choice between Mr. Witham's address and your dinner, by all means omit the dinner. Mr. Witham has something particular to say to the ladies, and he asks that a large delegation be present and occupy the front seats.

This session is to furnish the solid meat of the convention, and our Pennsylvania friends are prepared to tell us many things on taxation. Then, following our usual custom, the subject will be open for discussion, and A. C. Barnes and Judge Dexter have kindly consented to supplement the two principal addresses with short speeches on this important and interesting subject.

I have the pleasure of now presenting to the convention Mr. Frank M. Eastman, of Harrisburg, Pa., a well-known tax and corporation lawyer and the author of "Taxation for State Purposes in Pennsylvania," who will read a paper entitled, "Outline of the Pennsylvania System of Taxation for State Purposes, with Especial Reference to the Taxation of Banks."

Taxation for State Purposes in Pennsylvania.—Address of Frank M. Eastman.

The chief excellencies of the Pennsylvania State tax system largely resulted, as I think, from something which was vary far from a blessing when it occurred—I mean the bankruptcy of the State in 1842. I am told that individuals are sometimes benefited by going through bankruptcy, but this is the only case of which I have any knowledge where any good resulted from the bankruptcy of a State.

I will not dwell upon the causes of this disaster further than to say that it was occasioned by the construction by the State of vast public works, consisting of canals, railroads, etc., begun in 1826, and built almost wholly with borrowed money. The indebtedness of the Commonwealth, thus originated, amounted at the time of the default in the payment of the interest thereon, in August, 1842, to fully forty million dollars, a vast sum in proportion to the then resources of the State.

Of course a great outcry followed this act of bankruptcy. Some of the results were whimsical.

Sidney Smith held some of the improvement bonds and addressed a memorial to Congress, in which he severely criticised the action of the State. He made these obligations the subject of one of his best jokes. Some one inquiring about his health, he replied, "I will answer you in the words of Paul to King Agrippa—'I would that thou wert even as I am—except these bonds.'"

The necessity of raising large sums for State purposes—for the Pennsylvanians were now thoroughly awake to their duty, and set about providing for the payment of their debts like good fellows—naturally led to the adoption of a system of State taxation separate and apart in many respects from the local plan, and it is in the separation of the two systems that one of the chief excellences of the Pennsylvania method consists.

GENERAL PLAN OF TAXATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

I shall briefly discuss the general plan of taxation, and then take up, more at length, the method of taxing banks.

In Pennsylvania objects liable to local taxation are not taxed for State purposes, and *vice versa*. Of course, through the repercussion of taxes, some objects contribute to both State and county, as where a corporation—not being a *quasi* public one—is taxed locally upon its lands, the value of which real estate is included in the value of its capital stock on which it pays a State tax; but this will happen in any system.

With the local system of taxation we have here little to do; we will, therefore, consider and dispose of it first. Taxes for county, township and municipal purposes are assessed upon real estate (except so much as is necessary to the exercise of the franchises of *quasi* public corporations, such as railroads, which are not, therefore, locally taxable upon their roadbeds, depots, etc., but are taxable on real estate not necessary to the operation of their lines), horses and cattle over four years of age, and occupations, professions and posts of profit. These objects you will remember are taxable only for local purposes, the Commonwealth having ceased taxing real estate in 1866, occupations and professions in 1871, and horses and cattle in 1873.

The State surrenders to the counties, to aid in the reduction of local taxation, three-fourths of the State tax on personal property, and gives up to counties, townships and municipalities in certain proportions, the retail liquor licenses. Municipalities, of course, derive revenue from licenses, some being in addition to State licenses upon the same classes of subjects, and some being upon subjects not licensed by the State.

You will kindly observe that corporations—unless they own horses or cattle—pay no local taxes save upon their real estate, and, in case of railroads and similar *quasi* public corporations, they do not even pay on that, save on so much as is not essential to their operation. The local taxes are, of course, assessed by assessors just as ignorant and just as pig-headed as yours, but an appeal lies to the county commissioners, from any assessment, and from the commissioners to the court of common pleas of the proper county.

These same assessors, by the way, also assess the State tax on personal property, which is the only State tax so assessed, but as each taxable makes a sworn return of the amount of his personal property subject to tax, and as there are various checks upon the correctness of his report, the method of assessment is perhaps as good as any which utilizes men of the calibre of the ordinary assessor. We shall return to the subject of the personal property tax later on.

We now come to State taxation. Pennsylvania derives, roughly speaking, one-half of her revenues from the taxation of corporations, and these revenues are assessed and collected by State officers upon the basis of sworn reports required to be made to them by the officers of the corporations. The principal tax on corporations is that on capital stock,

to which all corporations for profit, having capital stock, are subject, save banks, savings institutions and foreign insurance companies.

NEW YORK METHOD OF TAXATION.

Now, when you attempt to tax a corporation in New York, you go at it in a most remarkable way. First, your local assessors assess it in a weird and mysterious manner. Then you put a franchise tax on the corporation, which you call a capital stock tax. (You stole that tax from Pennsylvania and disfigured it in the stealing, so that it might not be identified.) And finally you clap on what you call a *special* franchise tax.

Now, I'll tell you how we tax corporations in Pennsylvania. When you find a man rated by a mercantile agency as worth a million dollars, you do not ordinarily care to inquire how much land he owns, how many shares of stock, or how much of any other property he has. If he has any land, its value is included in the million dollars he is worth, is it not? And so of all his other possessions. So we inquire, what is this corporation worth? And when we have ascertained that amount and taxed it, we have taxed all the company's property, assets, franchises and prospects.

But, you inquire, how do you know what the company is worth unless you proceed synthetically by adding together the separate items that go to make up its total value? I'll tell you.

TAXING CAPITAL STOCK.

The tax is called a tax on capital stock. Now, the capital stock of a corporation is that fund which the adventurers in a given enterprise contribute toward the prosecution of the joint undertaking, but it is also the representative of all the earnings of the company, all its property, all its franchises and all of everything else of value which it possesses. The nominal value of the capital stock is no more a criterion of its true value than the amount with which a young man starts business is a criterion of his future wealth. Until recently we taxed this capital stock, which represented, not the real value of the property of the company, but the net assets of the corporation, after its debts had been paid or allowed for. Now, we practically tax all the property of the company, its franchises, etc., in bulk and directly, and it is a fiction to say that we tax the capital stock, though we do so nominally; and in taxing said property, franchises, etc., we do not deduct the indebtedness of the corporation, though the courts say we may "take it into consideration," but just how they have not explained.

In finding the proper valuation of a company for taxation the Auditor-General considers a great mass of data in each case, mostly furnished in the sworn report made by the officers of the corporation, but partially ascertained from other sources, such as the price of the shares of stock throughout the tax year, the amount of local assessments on its real estate, the amounts of gross and net earnings, dividends, etc., and a lot of other statistics.

In each report required annually from each corporation, two officers of the company estimate and appraise the value of the stock, under oath, at its actual value in cash between the first and fifteenth days of November, not less, however, than the average price for which the stock sold during the year, and not less than the value indicated by net earnings, etc., but this appraisement is not conclusive on the accounting officers, and, in fact, as above stated, the question is no longer, What is the stock worth? but, under recent decisions, What are all the property, assets, franchises and earning capacity of the company worth, without regard to its debts?

We exempt from taxation so much of the capital stock of manufacturing corporations as represents property actually and necessarily invested in manufacturing within the State, but companies engaged in the manufacture of spirituous liquors and those possessing and exercising the right of eminent domain, are excluded from this exemption.

Our next general corporation tax is that on corporate loans, which is a tax on the moneys invested in the bonds and other obligations of corporations for profit, which tax the treasurer of each corporation is compelled to deduct from the interest paid on those obligations to domestic holders, and to pay directly to the State Treasurer. We cannot reach foreign holders because the Supreme Court of the United States will not permit it, as you may see by consulting Cases on Foreign-Held Bonds, 15th Wallace.

I suppose you think that, as we do not permit the deduction of the indebtedness of corporations, in taxing them on their capital stock, it is pretty sharp practice to turn about and tax their creditors on the moneys loaned those corporations, and the practice certainly discriminates against domestic creditors, but that is what we do, and we tax the moneys invested in the loans of counties, cities and boroughs in the same way and at the same rate, viz.: four mills on the dollar of the par value.

Besides these taxes, which apply to all corporations for profit, except banks, Savings institutions and foreign insurance companies, we have an eight mills tax on the gross receipts of transportation, transmission and electric light companies, a similar tax of eight mills on

the gross premiums of domestic insurance companies, and one of two per cent. on the premiums of foreign insurance companies.

Private bankers and brokers (except real estate brokers) pay a State tax of three per centum on their net earnings, or income, and also, including real estate brokers, pay an annual State license fee of three per centum upon the estimated amount of their receipts from commissions, abatements, discounts, allowances and other means used in the transaction of their business. This tax is also paid by all corporations not subject to either the tax on capital stock or that on gross premiums, but practically all the corporations subject to the tax are savings institutions without capital stock.

There are a number of other and subordinate State taxes on corporations which I will not tarry to describe. All State taxes on corporations are assessed and collected by State officers. I refrain from here considering the tax on bank stock, which should, logically, be reviewed in this place, as I shall consider that subject by itself, and at length, later on.

The other half of the revenues of Pennsylvania are assessed and collected by county officers and by them paid to State officials, the Auditor-General having a firm control over the manner of such assessment and collection. Among them are the tax on collateral inheritance—Pennsylvania was the first of the American Commonwealths to adopt this excellent tax, in 1826; the rate is five per cent.—various licenses—liquor, both wholesale and retail, mercantile, etc.—taxes on judicial process, and a tax on the fees of certain officers.

Personal property of the following descriptions is taxable at the rate of four mills on the dollar, viz.:

"All mortgages, all moneys owing by solvent debtors, whether by promissory note or penal or single bill, bond or judgment;

All articles of agreement and accounts bearing interest;

All public loans whatsoever, except those issued by this Commonwealth or the United States;

All loans issued by, or shares of stock in, any bank, corporation, association, company or limited partnership, created or formed under the laws of this Commonwealth or of the United States, or of any other State or Government, including car trust securities and loan ssecured by bonds or any other form of certificate or evidence of indebtedness, whether the interest be included in the principal of the obligation or payable by the terms thereof, except shares of stock in any corporation or limited partnership liable to the capital stock tax imposed by the twenty-first section of this act, or relieved from the payment of tax on capital stock by said section;

All moneys loaned or invested in other States, Territories, the District of Columbia or foreign countries;

All moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State: Provided, that this section shall not apply to bank notes or notes discounted or negotiated by any bank or banking institution, savings institution or trust company; and provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to building and loan associations."

Also, "all stages, omnibuses, hacks, cabs and other vehicles used for transporting passengers for hire, except steam and street-passenger railways cars owned, used or possessed within this Commonwealth by any person or persons, or by any corporate body or bodies, and all annuities yielding annually over two hundred dollars."

Now, as I told you before, when we tax the capital stock of a corporation, we tax all the property of every kind which it has, including its franchises; consequently we relieve all corporations paying a capital stock tax from the tax on personal property; that is, we do not tax them on the bonds, mortgages and other classes of personal property above enumerated, which they own in their own right, although we do make them return and pay tax on such property as they may hold in trust for others.

As we can only tax the shares of National banks, we cannot, of course, further tax their personal property, and we relieve State banks from tax on their personal property on electing to pay, and paying, the tax on bank stock on or before a given date.

Furthermore, as I suppose you noted, we do not tax the shares of stock of domestic corporations paying a capital stock tax, or expressly relieved from the payment thereof—*i. e.*, manufacturing corporations—inasmuch as those shares are only markers, showing what interests the shareholders have in the property of the company. Consequently, when we have taxed the property, as represented by the capital stock, we have taxed what the shares represent.

We have still further removed from liability to this tax the bonds, mortgages, etc., given by domestic corporations for profit and those given by counties, municipalities and boroughs, inasmuch as the tax thereon is collected, as before explained, by being deducted from the interest paid on them, to domestic holders, by the treasurer of the corporation, county, etc., and by him paid directly to the State Treasurer.

When we have made all these eliminations we find that the tax is, speaking very gene-

rally, imposed principally upon individuals, or their corporate trustees, who hold the obligations of individuals or of foreign corporations.

Each taxable is given a blank return by the local assessor, which return contains an enumeration of the different kinds of taxable personal property, and the taxable is required to fill in, opposite the different items, the value of the corresponding classes of property which he owns. He makes oath to the return and gives it to the assessor. If he refuses to make a return, the assessor estimates one for him, and the county commissioners add fifty per cent. to the amount thereof, as a penalty.

If the taxable makes a return, the county commissioners compare the same with the daily return of mortgages, judgments, etc., made to them by the recorder and the prothonotary of their county, and with transcripts sent them from other counties, showing the judgments, etc., owned by the residents of their county, in other counties of the State. If it be found that something has been omitted from the return by the taxable, the commissioners kindly add it for him. Appeals lie from all assessments, first to the county commissioners, and afterwards to the court of common pleas of the proper county.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM.

Having now gone over the field of taxation in Pennsylvania with as much attention to detail as is possible in a paper of this length, I will enumerate what I consider the chief excellences of our system, and then pass to the subject of bank taxation.

The principal merits, as I conceive them, are:

1. The separation of the local system, in subjects and administration, from the State system.

2. The uniformity resulting from taxing corporations through State officers, from whence it results that companies of the same class are taxed precisely alike in all sections of the Commonwealth except upon their real estate, which is taxed locally.

3. The resulting inability of communities to harass corporations in the taxation thereof, and, on the other hand, the impossibility of large corporations obtaining exemption, to any extent, from State taxation in townships, etc., by bribery or other similar means.

4. Simplicity and effectiveness in taxing all that a corporation has by assessing its capital stock at its real value, or rather at what its real value would be but for its indebtedness.

5. The taxing corporations upon the basis of sworn reports required to be made by their officers, the accounting officers having the power to compel the appearance of said company officers before them with their books and papers, whenever they need more information than the reports of the company afford.

6. The requiring of sworn returns of personal property, with the system of checks thereon, before mentioned. A taxable in Pennsylvania cannot get rid of taxation on his personal property by swearing to a conclusion of law, as he apparently can in New York.

7. Finally, the fact that the consideration of practically all questions arising concerning the taxation of corporations is by law entrusted to one court, the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, with an appeal, of course, to the Supreme Court. The judges of the first-named tribunal have, luckily, been uniformly men of ability, and by having to constantly deal with tax questions have become deeply learned in tax law, and their decisions have been generally consistent and admirable.

Turn we now to the taxation of banks.

HOW BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES ARE TAXED.

Banks were the first corporations to be taxed, *eo nomine*, in Pennsylvania. The act of May 21, 1814, provided for the incorporation and regulation of banks, and required the officers thereof to annually collect and pay to the State Treasurer six per cent. of the whole amount of dividends which should be declared during the year preceding. It was further provided that, if the United States should cease to tax banks, as it was evidently then doing, the rate should be eight per cent., instead of six.

Under the provisions of the act of March 25, 1831, an act which was repealed in 1836, the "stocks and corporations (wherein shares have been subscribed in money) on which any dividend or profit is received by the holder" were taxed to the holders at the rate of one mill on the dollar, and bank shares of that description were doubtless taxed under that act.

The act of April 1, 1835, increased the tax on bank dividends, originated by the Act of 1814, according to a sliding scale, the rate varying from eight per cent. on dividends not exceeding six per cent., to eleven per cent., on dividends exceeding eight per cent.

By the act of June 11, 1840, the one-mill tax on the shares, originated by the act of 1831, was not only revived, but a further tax of one-half mill was imposed on the dividends of banks declaring a dividend of more than one per cent., making two separate taxes on dividends. The last-named tax was abolished by the act of April 29, 1844, which substituted therefor a tax upon the capital stock of all corporations for profit, the rate thereof depend-

ing upon the rate of dividends made or declared. The rate of tax on the shares was increased from one to three mills by the said act of 1844.

At the end of 1844, therefore, we find that banks were taxed, first, upon the amount of their dividends; secondly, upon their capital stock, at a rate depending upon the rates of their dividends, respectively, and, thirdly, the shares of stock were taxable in the hands of the holders, both for State and local purposes. It was then the universal practice to consider the capital stock and the shares of stock as representative of different values. You might as reasonably tax a man upon his farm, and then turn around and tax him upon his deed to it.

The act of March 15, 1849, further increased the tax on bank dividends, and the act of April 16, 1850, changed it yet again, the tax finally established being upon a sliding scale, beginning with a tax of eight per cent. on dividends not exceeding six per cent., and ending with thirty per cent. on all dividends in excess of twenty-five per cent. This act of 1850 also imposed a new tax on banks of four and one-half mills on every dollar of the capital stock paid in, the tax to be deducted from the dividends declared by the bank officers, and paid to State Treasurer, "provided that the capital stock shall not be subject to taxation for any other purposes than State purposes, or any other tax on the capital stock under existing law."

Under the act of 1850, therefore, banks were taxable on their dividends, on their paid-in capital, at the uniform rate of four and a half mills, and on their shares for State purposes only. The act of April 27, 1852, abolished the four and a half mill tax, and made banks again subject to the general capital stock tax, the rate of which depended upon the rate of dividends declared by the banks, respectively, but continued the exemption of the shares from taxation for local purposes, the shares remaining, however, still subject to State taxation. (See *Allegeny County* vs. *Shoenberger*, 1 Grant, 35.) The shares were never afterward subject to taxation for local purposes.

Bank taxation remained unchanged at this high-water mark until the passage of the act of March 24, 1860, which provided that banks paying the tax on capital stock should no longer pay a tax upon their dividends. They were thus left subject to taxation upon their capital stock only, while the shareholders were taxable for State purposes upon their shares. By act of January 3, 1868, the State abandoned the policy of taxing other corporations upon both capital stock and shares, but the practice was not abolished as to banks until the passage of the recent act of July 15, 1897.

The act of February 23, 1866, relieved banks from the general capital stock tax and made them a separate class for purposes of taxation, and they have so continued to the present time. The act provided for the payment of a tax by banks of one per centum upon the par value of their capital stock, to be collected by the Cashiers from the stockholders. The shares remained taxable to the shareholders, as before explained.

The act of April 12, 1867, was the first to relate, *eo nomine*, to National banks. It repealed so much of the act of 1866 as might refer to the taxation of the capital stock of National banks, and provided that the shares of such institutions should be taxable at the same rate as the shares of State banks; that is to say, at the rate of three mills on the dollar.

The Auditor-General and State Treasurer were to appoint special bank assessors, who were to visit all the National banks in their respective districts, and assess all the shareholders thereof resident in that district, and send their assessments to the commissioners of the counties in which the banks were respectively located. They were also to make separate assessments of the shares of stock owned by persons not residents in the districts where the banks were located, and forward these assessments to the commissioners of the counties in which the said shareholders lived respectively. The shares were then to be taxed for State purposes on these assessments like other taxable property.

The fifth section of this act provided that should any bank, State or National, elect to pay and pay a tax of one per cent. on the par value of its capital stock, its shareholders should be exempt from taxation upon their shares, in their own hands. The Act of December, 1869, provided that the shares of State banks should be taxed in the same manner and at the same rate as National banks.

National banks, then, were taxable only on their shares; State banks on both capital stock and shares, but, by electing to pay and paying one per cent. on the par value of their stock—which they all did—State banks relieved their shares from taxation in the hands of the holders. National banks could make the same election, but all that they gained by so doing was to relieve their shareholders from the inconvenience of being taxed personally on their shares, it being more convenient for the bank to pay once for all rather than that each shareholder should be assessed individually. This crude system remained in vogue until superseded by the act of June 10, 1881.

The act provided that both State and National banks might elect to pay and pay a tax of six mills on the dollar of the par value of their capital stock, to be assessed by the State ac-

counting officers on sworn reports and elections made thereto by the officers of the banks, and, on the payment thereof, escape further taxation of their shares and so much of their capital and profits as was not invested in real estate—the realty, of course, remaining subject to local taxation. If the banks did not elect to pay this six-mill tax they were then required to make duplicate reports of the amount of their authorized stock, paid-in stock, a list of their shareholders, with the number and value of the shares held by each, and send one copy to the Auditor-General and one to the commissioners of the counties where the banks were respectively located. On these reports the Auditor-General assessed the capital stock and the county commissioners assessed the shares of stock. The legislators overlooked in drafting this act the provisions of the National Banking Act that National banks may be taxed only upon their shares. The courts amended the act for them in this respect.

I told you a few moments ago that banks were relieved from the tax known as the capital stock tax, to which other corporations for profit remained subject, by the act of February 23, 1866, and were made a separate class for purposes of taxation. Trust companies remained subject to this capital stock tax, the rate of which was then dependent upon the amount of dividends made or declared, but under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1885, trust companies were given the option, with banks, of paying six mills on the dollar of the par value of their capital stock or of paying the regular capital stock tax, but this option was taken away from the said companies by the act of June 1, 1889.

This act of 1889 substantially re-enacted the provisions of the act of 1881, with the following changes: If the banks did not elect to pay the six-mill tax on the par value of their stock, they were to be taxed by the Auditor-General on the actual value of their capital stock, and State banks were, in that event, to be taxed in addition on their shares in the hands of the holders, through the county authorities, but, of course, for State purposes.

The act of June 8, 1891, increased the rate of the optional tax from six to eight mills, and the alternative tax to four mills. By a blunder in the drawing of the act it was provided that banks paying the eight-mill tax should be relieved from "local taxation" only, except upon their real estate, and the courts held that, as the State tax on personal property was not a local tax, the bonds, mortgages, etc., of State banks were taxable, notwithstanding the said banks had paid the eight-mill tax.

PRESENT WAY OF TAXING BANKS.

I now have brought the history of bank taxation in Pennsylvania down to the date of the passage of the existing act of July 15, 1897, which inaugurated a new system. Under its provisions the antiquated practice of considering the capital stock and the shares as representative of separate and distinct values is abandoned, and the tax is now imposed through the officers of the bank upon the actual value of the shares only. The President, Cashier or Treasurer of each incorporated bank or Savings institution having capital stock is required to make an annual report to the Auditor-General under oath, setting forth the full number of shares subscribed for or issued by such bank or institution, the amount of surplus and undivided profits, and tax is settled upon the aggregate amount of the paid capital stock, the surplus and undivided profits at the rate of four mills on the dollar. In practice the tax is always paid out of the general fund of the bank, but the bank officers may collect it from the shareholders if they see fit. By paying this tax on or before March 1 in each year State banks escape the payment of the State tax on their bonds, mortgages, etc., held by them in their own right; National banks escape that tax in any event, as before explained.

It was the intention in passing this act to abolish the optional tax system on the par value of the stock, which had existed in different forms since the passage of the act of 1867, but at the very last moment an amendment was hitched on to the act of 1897, providing that banks might have the option of paying at the rate of ten mills on the par value of their stock, instead of at the rate of four mills on the actual value thereof, computed as above. Only National banks can ordinarily take advantage of this option, as the words "local taxation" were again misused in this amendment, so that State banks electing to pay the ten-mill tax are subject to the State tax on personal property. Notwithstanding this, sixteen State banks paid the ten-mill tax in 1898.

That is our present system of bank taxation. You are assessed locally and taxed locally only on your real estate, at the same rate as other realty. You make an annual sworn return tothe Auditor-General of the amount of your paid-in capital, surplus and undivided profits, and get a settlement or statement of tax from the accounting officers, fixing your tax at four mills on the dollar of the aggregate amount of those three items. You send the State Treasurer a check for the amount of your tax. If you are a National bank, and the aggregate above referred to is more than two and a half times the par value of your stock, or, if you are a State bank and said aggregate is enough more than two and a half times the par value of your stock to make up for the tax on your bonds, mortgages, etc., you file an election to pay the ten mill tax with the Auditor-General, and send with your election your check for one per cent. on the par value of your capital stock.

That and the tax on your realty are practically all the taxes you pay, either State or local, though you make a return to the local assessor, acting as a State assessor, of the bonds, mortgages, etc., which you hold in trust for others; but you do not return or pay tax on your own. There is one other small liability, but as I believe the courts will do away with it when they come to it, and as it is a complicated matter to explain, I will not mention it here. It is insignificant.

Trust companies are taxed in Pennsylvania more heavily than banks. They pay the same local tax on real estate, and no more, but they pay the regular capital stock tax, which is at the rate of five mills on the actual value of all their property, franchises, assets, etc. The rate is a mill higher than on bank stock, and the total millage, for State and local purposes of trust companies, as I calculate it, is about eight and one-half mills, as against about six mills for banks.

Your own system of bank taxation seems to me to be about as bad as it could reasonably be expected to be; but as you know all about it and I comparatively little, I will not dwell upon it.

PLAN SUGGESTED FOR NEW YORK.

If you contemplate agitating a change in that system, as I understand is the case, I would assuredly recommend to you something like the Pennsylvania plan, embracing the following features:

1. Exemption from all local assessment and from all local taxation, except upon your real estate.

2. State taxation by means of sworn reports made by you to State officers at Albany, said officers to have the right to examine your books and papers whenever they may deem it necessary to verify your reports. The rate of tax should, of course, be fixed, otherwise you would only gain the very doubtful privilege of being taxed on real values, while other corporations were taxed on assessed ones.

3. You can either impose the tax, as we do, on the aggregate of the paid-in capital, surplus and undivided profits, or you can impose it upon the actual value of your stock, as shown by the average price of sales for a year, or some similar method. In the former case you do not really tax your franchises and good wills; in the latter I think you clearly do. It seems to me that the latter plan is the more just to the State and perhaps to all parties.

4. Tax trust companies precisely as you tax banks, though I think we are quite right in taxing them at a higher rate than we tax banks, but you will probably do well to limit yourselves to bringing them up to your own basis of taxation.

Of course the preparation of a proper measure will require much study. I will, if desired, be pleased to co-operate with any committee which you may appoint for that purpose, which should consist, as I would suggest, of at least one person learned in your tax laws and of as many of your own members as you may fix upon. My own contribution to this work might be the pointing out of the pitfalls which we have encountered in bank taxation in Pennsylvania and the making of such suggestions as my acquaintance with tax decisions might dictate. When a bill is formulated it should be printed, with such statistics as may bear upon the advisability of its passage, and be distributed, with the report of the committee, among yourselves for criticism and suggestions. By this means a measure upon which you could all unite might be prepared and be ready for introduction at the next session of your Legislature.

I have purposely refrained from giving you, in this paper, any statistics of our tax system. To my mind there is nothing more dreary than listening to the reading of figures. I have prepared some data, however, bearing on bank and trust company taxation, which may be printed with this paper, should you choose to publish the same.

I conclude. I have tried within the compass of forty minutes to skim over a field which it has taken me a dozen years to explore. I cannot hope that I have given you any clear idea of the Pennsylvania tax system, but I may have given you a few glimpses of its most important features, and I trust that I have done so.

I give place to one to whom is due, as much as to any man, credit for so construing our involved tax laws as to make therefrom a consistent tax system. Judge McPherson, as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Dauphin county, for many years, achieved such reputation that when the United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania retired last winter, no one was thought of as his successor save Judge McPherson. He is, therefore, lost to us at the Dauphin county bar, and our only consolation is, in the language of obituary notices, that our loss is his eternal gain.

STATISTICS RELATING TO TAXATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

During the fiscal year ended November 30, 1898, 518 State and National banks paid an aggregate State tax, at the rate of four mills upon the dollar of the aggregate amount of their paid-in capital, surplus and undivided profits, of $560,458.77, of which amount 92 State banks

paid $65,746.33 and 426 National banks paid $494,712.44, an average of $714.63 for State, and $1,161.29 for National banks.

Capitalizing the aggregate tax we get $140,114,692 as the value of the paid-in capital, surplus and undivided profits of banks in Pennsylvania, to which should be added about three millions representing capital, etc., which escapes taxation through the payment of the ten-mill tax on the par value of the capital stock by fifty-eight banks (sixteen State and forty-two National) in 1898. Besides this, there is $10,317,495 representing the surplus and undivided profits of fourteen Savings banks without capital stock, which institutions paid the tax of three per cent. on net earnings, amounting in 1898, to $36,624.19. The total, then, of banking capital, surplus and undivided profits, in Pennsylvanir, in 1898, was very nearly $153,432,187.

Ninety-two trust companies paid, in 1898, as follows:

Tax on capital stock	$314,179.04
Tax on loans (held in trust)	23,761.04
Total	$337,940.08

An average of $3,455.87. Capitalizing the capital stock tax we get $62,835,808.06, as the value of trust capital and property. The State Banking Commissioner gives the value of the capital stock, surplus and undivided profits of trust companies, in 1898, as $59,831,050. The difference between this sum and that first given, or almost exactly three millions, represents the value of their franchises, good wills, etc.

Were banks taxed in the same proportion as trust companies they would have paid on a a taxable valuation of $140,114,000, something like $711,000, instead of $560,458.77, and, if the trust companies were taxable in the same proportion as the banks, they would have paid but about $250,000, instead of $337,179.04.

There is no means of exactly ascertaining the amount of taxes paid locally to banks, Savings institutions and trust companies, on their real estate, but we can make an approximation. The real estate, furniture and fixtures of State banks were worth in 1898, $3,610,-854.34. If $610,854.34 be taken as representing furniture and fixtures, the real estate of State banks was worth $3,000,000, and, in that proportion, the real estate of all banks would have been worth about $25,500,000. The average local taxation in Pennsylvania, on actual (not on assessed) values, is about twelve mills, so that the local taxation on the above amount of real estate would amount to $306,000. Of course, this is not much better than a guess, but it is as accurate an estimate as can be made in the absence of necessary data.

The real estate, furniture and fixtures of the ninety-two trust companies were worth, in 1898, $17,467,962.72. Say that $16,500,000 represents real estate, then the local taxes, calculated as above, would be $198,000.

The real estate, furniture and fixtures of Savings institutions without capital stock were worth, in 1898, $1,624,738. Say that $150,000 of that amount represented furniture and fixtures, then the real estate would be worth $1,474,738, the local taxation on which would be $17,696.86.

We have, then, the following figures: $143,114,692 of bank capital, surplus, etc., paid:

State tax	$560,458.77
Local taxes, estimated	306,000.00
Total	$866,458.77

or about six mills; $10,317,495, surplus and profits of Savings institutions paid:

State tax on net earnings	$36,624.19
Local taxes, estimated (as above)	17,696.86
Total	$54,321.05

or about five and one-third mills; $62,835,808.06 of the capital, property, franchises, etc., of trust companies paid:

State tax on capital stock	$314,179.04
State tax on loans in trust	23,761.04
Local taxes, estimated (as above)	198,000.00
Total	$535,940.08

or about eight and one-half mills.

Grand aggregate: $216,153,305 of bank, Savings fund and trust company capital, surplus, undivided profits, etc., paid $1,456,719.90, or about 6.73 mills.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and Gentlemen—I wish to introduce the Hon. John B. McPherson, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, who will give us some "Suggestions Concerning Corporate Taxation."

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING CORPORATE TAXATION.—ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN B. McPHERSON.

I believe I may say without being in danger of giving offence, that the scheme of corporate taxation that now obtains in New York seems to be capable of extension and improvement. If, as I learn, the bankers of the State are ready to bring their deservedly great influence to bear in favor of a change, it is certainly worth their while to consider whether they can do better than to urge the Legislature to adopt the essential features of a system that has worked well elsewhere under substantially similar conditions.

The taxation of corporations in Pennsylvania has slowly grown to be what it now is, and has therefore developed in the light of experience. It reflects the result of much thought upon this subject, and I think it is fairly in line with the best conclusions concerning what is practicable in this difficult field. We are fortunately able to offer to your consideration a plan that is no longer a theory, but has been tried in practice with generally satisfactory results. You have adopted it in part, and I venture to believe that in any revision that you may make of the existing system here, you will be likely to avail yourselves further of the method that we have tried so long. I need not say to this assemblage of men of affairs, that our plan is not perfect—what device of human administration ever deserves such an adjective?—but this much at least can be truthfully affirmed; it has been worked for many years, with a modification or extension as the need was felt, and its advantages have been found to be great.

You have already heard the history of our legislation in the excellent paper of Mr. Eastman. I shall not go over that ground again, but I may perhaps supplement his address by dwelling for a few moments upon certain features of our system. to which he was unable to do more than allude.

TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS.

First of all, let me call your attention to the fact, that a vast amount of irritation and friction is avoided by collecting a large part of the State's revenue through the agency of corporations, and through license taxes. Putting license taxes aside, as a subject not now relevant, I shall confine myself to corporation taxes. On the surface, these are paid by the corporations themselves. Possibly some of these companies may be inexpert enough to allow the appearance to become a reality, but I think I may hazard the observation, that on the whole they pass the tax on to their customers. Doubtless an ordinarily intelligent customer knows that this process is taking place; but human nature is so constituted that if the process be somewhat concealed, he will bear it for the most part without serious discontent. A man will complain lustily once a year, when the State calls upon him to pay a tax upon his farm, in visible, tangible cash. We recognize this fact, and accordingly we do not tax his farm in the form to which he is sure to object. But the money that he would thus pay with vigorous objurgation, we collect—I will not say surreptitiously, but unobtrusively—by exacting a license from the shopkeeper who sells him goods, or by taxing the gross receipts of the railroad that hauls his wheat, or the capital stock of the corporation that mines the coal he burns; and these tax-gatherers take the trouble to see that the incidence of the tax falls gently upon his usually unsuspecting, and therefore fairly contented, shoulders. I need not elaborate this matter; all students of taxation agree that the indirectness of a tax is ordinarily a most desirable quality.

METHOD OF MAKING ASSESSMENTS.

Next I should like to recommend the provision that puts the work of assessing State taxes into the hands of a single tribunal. This is so obvious, and so great, an improvement upon the method of assessment by separate officials in each county or other taxing district, that I shall not stop to give reasons in its favor. Professor Seligman, of Columbia University, has recently said of a similar provision in the Ford Franchise-tax statute, that it is "by far the most important practical feature of the law." I heartily agree with this statement, and I trust that you may soon be able to repeat it concerning a statute extending the provision to banks. You already assess certain corporate taxes in this way, and I think you will be wise if you go farther in the same direction. There is no need to create a new tribunal for this purpose. The work belongs properly to the accounting departments of the State, where it is now done; and these departments can readily do much more, with perhaps a slight increase in clerical force.

Our experience in Pennsylvania is that a corporation, whether it be a bank or any other company, practically assesses itself. The report that must be made contains so much information concerning the business and the property of the corporation that comparatively little remains to be done by the officials of the State.

I believe that a system of taxation should be so framed—and ours could be improved in this

respect—that not much discretion is left to the accounting departments. Some discretion is proper, and is perhaps unavoidable, but uniform treatment of the tax-payers is much more to be desired; and such treatment is ordinarily secured by the application of rules, and not by the exercise of discretion—which may easily shade off into caprice, or arbitrary harshness, or political favoritism, or worse. A taxing statute should be so distinct in its requirements, that in the great majority of cases the report of the corporation can be accepted with little or no change.

HOW DISPUTED ASSESSMENTS ARE SETTLED.

But differences of opinion that cannot be adjusted are sure to arise between the corporation and the State, and when this happens a court should be appealed to. For several reasons I prefer a court to a board of State officials. It is much more apt to be fair; it will almost certainly be more highly trained; it is farther removed from disturbing or improper influences; and its conclusions are more likely to command public confidence. Our system sends all tax appeals to the same court of first instance. It sits at the capital of the State, but its jurisdiction extends throughout the Commonwealth. Being at the capital, the records in the State departments are always at hand, and the accounting officers are not obliged to go at frequent intervals to remote parts of the State, taking with them bulky and valuable official books and papers. Under any circumstances, there would be little inconvenience to suitors in requiring all such appeals to be heard at one place, but by our method of trial there is no inconvenience whatever. Our statutes permit tax cases to be tried before the court without a jury, and this practice is now firmly established. Depositions, and even affidavits, are received as testimony, save in exceptional cases, for it has been found by experience that in this class of cases the facts are rarely in dispute. It is the inference that should be drawn from the facts, or the proper conclusion that should follow, that is the real point in contention; and therefore the parties nearly always find it possible to agree substantially upon the facts to be submitted to the judgment of the court.

Another positive advantage attending the plan of sending all tax cases to the same court is this: The judges soon become thoroughly familiar with the system, and can handle the business without undue delay and with uniformity of decision. This is a matter of importance: for tax law is often intricate, involving nice questions of statutory construction or repeal, and always requiring a knowledge of the previous legislative and judicial action upon the subject under consideration. It has an atmosphere of its own, to which an unaccustomed mind does not easily adjust itself, and is full of niceties and subtle distinctions that are by no means always artificial, but are often necessary to be known and applied in order that a right conclusion may be reached.

Before I leave this subject of appeal, I should like to point out a defect in our law. At present the State has no right to appeal from an appraisement made by the accounting officials. The theory is that these officials *are* the State for this particular purpose, and that they will take adequate care of the public interests. But, in a given case, this theory may break down; they may be careless, or mistaken, or ignorant; or they may prove faithless to their trust; and in either event, the State is now without remedy. I would provide against such contingencies by allowing the Attorney-General to appeal whenever he saw sufficient reason; and to keep him free to act, I would separate him entirely from any connection with the work of appraisement.

TAXATION OF BANK SHARES.

Let me introduce my next suggestion by turning to our latest statute on the subject of taxation—the act of 1897—to which Mr. Eastman has referred. It is true, as he has stated, that a tax is there imposed upon the actual value of bank shares, and that the Auditor-General is required to find the actual value of each share, "by adding together the amount of the capital stock paid in, the surplus and the undivided profits, and dividing by the number of shares." This is the "book value," and in many cases, perhaps in most cases, is incorrect. It is likely to be either too high, or too low. The tax court recently took this view of the matter, and, after hearing testimony about the extent and value of the property of a bank, reduced the Auditor-General's valuation—which followed the statutory rule—and gave the following reasons for the reduction:

"It is true (the Court said) that if the resources of the bank could be turned into cash without loss and distributed among the stockholders, each share of stock would receive the sum fixed by the Auditor-General. But no such condition of affairs is presented, or is likely to be presented. The bank is going on with its business, and will no doubt enjoy the usual experience of such institutions. Unless it is unique among banks, it has now, and will hereafter have, among its discounts a proportion of notes from which nothing will be received. To that extent, its apparent surplus has no actual value. The surplus also is less than it seems, unless the real estate is worth as much as the price at which it is valued; and the sur-

plus may be subject to further reductions, if possible losses become actual in two or three other items classed among its resources—for example, in premiums on United States bonds. In brief, the Auditor-General's valuation fails to take into account the contingency of loss in several directions, and is, therefore, too high."

This quotation may serve to indicate some of the difficulties in getting at the true value of capital stock. One should be a prophet as well as an historian, before the work could be exactly performed; and even then I am not sure that he would be sufficiently equipped. On the whole, I think actual value can best be obtained from sales in the open market: and I refer now to the value of corporate shares generally, and not only to the value of shares in a bank. No method of valuation reaches more than approximate accuracy, but in my opinion the sales of an active stock furnish an approximation nearest to the truth. A sufficient period of time should be taken—say six months or a year—and an average should be taken of the sales during that period, so that the price may not be artificially interfered with; or at least, so that such a process may be made as difficult as possible. If the market has followed an ordinary course—and this will be true in a great majority of cases—the average price will represent the deliberate judgment of many careful and competent persons, whose self-interest has urged them to be as nearly right as possible, and who usually have excellent means of getting at the facts. Even if the stock be inactive, I still think the market price is the best gauge of value, subject of course to occasional exceptions; for such stocks are almost always either decidedly good or decidedly bad, and this well-defined status is as accurately reflected by a few sales as by many. And if we speak of bank shares only, among inactive stocks, I think the test of market price is distinctly the best. The market for bank shares is usually restricted, and the volume of sales is not large, but unusual facilities exist for determining the real value of the stock. Where there is a clearing-house, the true condition of each member can hardly be concealed from the others, and their mutual interests are so closely related that accurate knowledge becomes indispensable. In cities and towns without a clearing-house there are similar relations, although they may not be so intimate. Everywhere there is a continual, keen scrutiny, which usually finds out what is essential to be known. In a word, market value is the result of work done by many minds—some of them highly trained, many of them well-informed, and all acting under the stimulus of motives that impel them powerfully to reach the very truth.

This method also values the franchise—to turn once more to corporations generally—the right to do the particular business; and it values much beside. It appraises also the degree in which the business is succeeding, its good-will, its prospects for the future, the *personnel* of its organization, its administrative efficiency, and whatever else goes to make up the sum total of its value-producing power—or, to use another phrase, of its earning capacity.

TAXATION BASED UPON EARNING CAPACITY.

There is another sense, however, in which the phrase may be used, and in this sense the earning capacity of a corporation comprises all the elements, tangible and intangible—property, franchises, debts and whatever else—that combine to determine the value of each share of stock; and I think there is a tendency in Pennsylvania, clearly apparent in its later legislation and decisions, to settle down—for the present, at least,—upon earning capacity in this sense as the true subject of taxation. Where this is adopted, market value cannot be permitted to be the final test; although it may be allowed considerable influence, for market value is affected by the caution of capital, and makes too liberal a discount for the corporation's debts. It has been suggested with much force, that gross receipts may furnish a better measure, and I think the suggestion merits careful consideration. It might perhaps be better to tax net receipts; and by this term I mean gross receipts less operating expenses, and before paying the interest on fixed charges. Banks, of course, have no such charges. But so far as they pay interest on deposits, the situation is somewhat analogous.

But whether either of these suggestions be accepted or not, no good method of valuation can fail to give income an important place in the inquiry. A method that finds the thing to be taxed, simply by valuing the corporate property and then deducting the debts, is in my opinion wholly inadmissible. The theory that formerly prevailed, which regarded the tax on capital stock as a tax on property and nothing more, has nearly disappeared; and with it, should go the idea of making a specific deduction of the corporation's debts, before a taxable residuum can be found. If the corporation were about to be wound up, there might be little objection to this method; but a going concern calls for different treatment. There are many railroads, for example, usually those that were mainly built on the proceeds of bonds, whose capital stock has a merely nominal value, while their income is large and their earning capacity is of great value. It would be grossly unfair to relieve such a corporation of taxation, merely because it could barely pay its debts if forced into liquidation—its earnings meanwhile amounting to millions of dollars each year.

The subject is difficult, and does not become easier when we reflect that subjects of taxa-

tion are after all mainly creations of the mind. There is no intellectual difficulty in separating gross receipts in thought from net income, or dividends from capital stock; but if the State taxes two of these four classes, the ultimate reality is likely to be that the Commonwealth puts an insistent, though not felonious, hand twice into the same pocket. Whether this should be done in a given case, is a question of policy, not of abstract reasoning, and should be determined largely by considering where the burden actually falls.

COMMUTATION OF LOCAL TAXES.

When you come to enact a new law concerning banks, I trust that you will omit the provision that still obtains in Pennsylvania, permitting a commutation tax to be paid. At its present rate, I believe the permission is not very objectionable; for only about one bank in ten is able to take advantage of it. The ordinary rate is four mills on the *actual* value of the stock, but if a bank chooses to pay ten mills on the *par* value, its shares are thereby relieved from local taxation. Of course, if the actual value is larger than two and a half times the par value, or if the rate of local taxation exceeds a few mills, it may be more profitable to pay the rate of ten mills than the rate of four. But as not many banks have yet reached this advanced stage of prosperity, and as local taxation of shares is not general—indeed, I think no such tax is laid—the four-mill rate is paid by most. Fifty-four banks paid ten mills last year, while the four-mill rate was paid by four hundred and seventy-three. When the commutation rate was less, however—six mills at one time, and afterwards eight—much inequality was produced, and there was a good deal of justifiable discontent. Commutation of local taxation should be abolished altogether, and all shares should pay a tax to the State upon their actual value. This should be determined—if I may use the phrase again—by their earning capacity, in which their property would of course be considered, or perhaps by their gross or net receipts, if this test should be preferred.

EXEMPTING BANKS FROM LOCAL TAXES.

I think also that banks should be exempt from local taxation, except upon their real estate. You have had some experience about differences in local valuation. I shall not dwell upon this subject, but I hope you will permit me to say that a system that results in such glaring inequalities as have been brought to my attention is self-condemned. To tax banks in one jurisdiction upon a valuation of ten per cent. of their capital, surplus and profits, and to tax them in another jurisdiction upon a valuation of one hundred and nineteen per cent., is a mere travesty of administration, and you cannot get rid of it too soon. But you are not likely to get rid of it entirely, merely by turning over the matter of valuation to a single tribunal. Taxation has two elements, valuation and rate. Values may be uniform; and I may assume that a single assessing authority—especially if checked and controlled by a single court of tax appeals—would value each bank according to the same measure, either upon its property or upon its earning capacity, or upon its gross or net receipts. But if the rate of local taxation varies—and it will certainly vary if the statutes allow any discretion to the taxing authorities—the results may continue to be unequal, although perhaps not in the same degree as now.

Local rates will always be influenced by the local practice of valuing other taxable property. For example, in some counties the assessors may put a low value upon real estate, and of course the rate must then be relatively high in order to raise the necessary revenue. In other counties the assessors may value such property at nearly what it is worth—the result being, that the rate is then relatively low.

Evidently if these different rates are applied to the uniform valuation made by the State, inequality of burden upon the banks in these different localities is certain to follow. To prevent this, I would impose upon all banks (always excepting their real estate) the same definite rate, to be laid and collected by the State alone; and if it seemed desirable, I would pay over to the counties or other taxing jurisdictions a certain proportion of the tax, the proportion to be determined after a fair consideration of the whole subject.

TRUST COMPANIES AND BANKS.

If I understand him correctly, I find myself unable to agree with one of Mr. Eastman's suggestions, namely, that your proposed statute should tax trust companies exactly as banks are taxed.

At present, as he has told you, we separate trust companies from banks in Pennsylvania, and tax the former at a higher rate, five mills instead of four. It is a matter of policy whether a similar separation should be made here, but I think there is sufficient reason for the separation here and elsewhere, and for a difference of rate in favor of banks.

A trust company enjoys more valuable franchises than a bank, and may be fairly called upon to pay for its privileges. Unless your trust companies differ from ours, they begin by being banks to all intents and purposes. They take deposits subject to check, precisely as

the banks do. Often they pay interest on these contributions to bankable capital, and I have little doubt that they discount commercial paper, precisely as if they had the most undoubted bank franchise that can be imagined. In addition they have, and exercise, the right to become trustees of one kind or another: and the further right to buy and sell securities, thus being able to finance great operations in the business world. This right to deal in securities has become enormously valuable; and as the country grows in wealth—its prosperity seems certain to come in such measure as is difficult to estimate—the privilege will yield still greater revenue.

I know of no ground for a discrimination in favor of these corporations against banks. Except the franchises of transportation companies, and other public or semi-public corporations, I think the franchise of a trust company is more valuable than any other; and this seems to me a sufficient reason for laying upon its shoulders a sensible share of the public burdens.

TAX ON CORPORATE LOANS.

One more word, and I have done. It is not strictly accurate to speak of the tax on corporate loans as a corporation tax. It is a tax upon individual property in the hands of the individual tax-payer. But there are good reasons for including it in a general survey of corporate taxation. Many companies agree to pay the tax; and many others are compelled to pay it, because they cannot lay their hands with sufficient certainty upon the bondholders that are liable, and cannot safely deduct the tax from the coupons as they are presented by the collecting agents of the owners. Moreover, we make the corporations or their officers the collectors of the tax; and accordingly the subject concerns them nearly. I think there is scarcely any other branch of the law of corporate taxation where you will find our experience so helpful as in this. No subject has been more litigated in Pennsylvania. For twenty-five years and longer, it has been continually in the courts, until almost every phase and detail of the subject have been worked out. We have settled the constitutionality of this form of taxation, have determined what persons are taxable and where the tax is to be collected, have established the right of the State to require the corporation officers to be the collectors, and have determined the degree of diligence they must use—to say nothing of the adjustment of many details.

I shall not detain you by going further into the subject, but I venture to add, that when you come to deal comprehensively with the raising of revenue for the State through corporate taxation or corporate agency, you will make a capital mistake if you do not avail yourselves freely of a system thus made ready for your hand—a system developed and elaborated and tested by years of experience, and by the most thorough discussion.

I thank you sincerely for the courtesy of this invitation to address you, and for the attention you have been kind enough to give to these suggestions. They are suggestions merely, for I could do nothing more in the compass of so brief a paper.

THE PRESIDENT: I think we are deeply indebted for these instructive and interesting addresses, and I would suggest that we tender to these gentlemen a rising vote of thanks.

The suggestion of the Chair was acquiesced in by a rising vote of thanks.

SEYMOUR DEXTER, of Elmira: Mr. President, I think I voice the sentiment of every one here representing the New York State Bankers' Association in moving that the council of administration be directed to publish the addresses in pamphlet form for distribution among the members of the association and others.

THE PRESIDENT: You mean in addition to publishing them in our proceedings?

MR. DEXTER: Yes, sir; my motion being that they be published in pamphlet form.

THE PRESIDENT: Is that motion seconded?

GEORGE B. SLOAN, of Oswego: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: All in favor of the motion will say aye—opposed, no. Carried. We will now hear from the New York side of this question in brief speeches. First, I will call upon General Barnes.

ADDRESS OF A. C. BARNES, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Our spirited president in his address yesterday sounded a trumpet and struck a key-note, the echoes of which we have heard this morning, in which every good banker ought to enlist and never lay down his arms until our cause succeeds. "Deliver us from taxation without representation," was the battle-cry of the American Revolution. "Listen to our representations with respect to taxation," is ours.

INDIFFERENCE OF THE CITY BANKS.

Every word of our president's thoughtful statement made in his opening address was true, excepting, I believe, the aspersions cast upon the New York city bankers, who, he alleged, are so much mixed up in consequence of divided interests between banks and trust companies that they can neither see nor proclaim the clear light of the truth. Against this, on behalf of magnificent Group VIII, I must protest. While there may b ea few who think in that way, the great majority—and I must confess this for them—aro simply apathetci and soporific. As the Prophet Elijah said to the prophets of Baal when they were crying to their god in vain, "Peradventure he sleepeth."

There is nothing so ponderous as a big bank, and, by the same token, nothing so eminently respectable. They do not, or have not, missed the small item of taxes amid their abounding profits, but the minute that little pin of taxation begins to prick in the chair of the president that official starts up, and the wax-works, whom we call directors, begin to function, and the whole mob of stockholders set up a loud and exceedingly bitter cry of apprehension: and then it is that the heavy body begins to show its utility, because wherever it moves it crushes. Do you remember the old fable of the elephant who was walking through a field and came upon a nest of little motherless birds who had been deserted by their parent, and. in the kindness of her heart, the elephant exclaimed, "Poor little things, I will be a mother to you," and thereupon she sat down upon them.

If you can only get Group VIII woke up, your cause is won. Providence has already provided that little pin-prick here, and it has been placed where it will do the most good. Even these monstrous city banks, with all that money to burn, are beginning to realise the drain consequent upon reduced rates of interest. They don't know quite what is the matter with them, they only know that they are not exactly comfortable. And still that little pin will keep on doing its work until they are gradually awakened to the situation. Those gentlemen who walk abroad in their fair garden of finance inhaling the fragrance of the sweet flower of capital, which is interest, will presently discover taxation, that little chinchbug, that threatens to nip it in the bud.

Meantime you do not propose to wait for the slow telegraphy that conveys sensation from the point of injury to the big banker's brains; but, I take it, you mean to march on Albany under the lead of our redoubtable president—hereafter to be chairman of the legislative committee, and, this by the way, is a State secret—and, along the road that has been blazed for us this morning so skillfully by these foresters from Penn's woods, your heaviest battalion will not be present, or only in skeleton, at the first onset, but when the rank and file hear the shouts of battle, and, goaded from behind by imperilled profits, Group VIII will come thundering upon the scene; and then, as I have stated before, the victory is ours. Why, no Legislature can withstand the impact of two hundred millions of capital, and thousands of millions of deposits associated with them, well officered and deployed in a righteous cause. If they do, gentlemen, why we will buy the State from them and run it to suit ourselves. This may strike you as a little queer, but you know the story of the old Virginian aunty, who said, "My old man, he lub chicken so dat he's bound to hab it, even if he has to buy it."

REMEDYING INEQUALITIES IN TAXATION.

Now, as to the methods and kinds of taxation that we desire, we certainly want to be grateful for anything that tends to the equalization of taxes among those who have to pay them. The Pennsylvania plan is excellent, because it is low; I am sorry to say it is not level. The New York plan, as outlined by our president, contemplates honoring the trust companies by promoting them to equal liability with the banks. Now, I say, why not turn that proposition about and reduce the banks to a corresponding exemption with the trust companies? Certainly no honest banker would take offense at this indignity. But best of all—although perhaps that is too radical for the bankers to undertake—would be to abolish the whole odious system of personal taxation; a system which can never be equitably enforced until every safe and every tin box and every long envelope belonging to man or institution can be found and inventoried by an X-ray search-light.

The Bible, you know, says that it rains alike on the just and the unjust. That may have been true in the days of that old rain-maker and boat-builder, Noah, but now the unjust man walks proudly around under an umbrella, while the just man, having paid the taxes for both of them, has not the price to buy a gingham parasol.

I am not a Henry George man, but I do fervently believe that real estate ought to carry the whole burden of taxation. It is the only kind of property that cannot be hidden or juggled with. Then no one who has a roof over his head can escape his share of the public expenses, and rich and poor alike will have to pay rent on that portion of the Lord's earth which they inhabit or employ. It is the old saying that figures cannot lie, but it has also been de-

monstrated that any liar can figure, and the present system of taxation would demoralize and corrupt a nation even of truthful men.

But that is a side excursion into Utopia. Let us come back. The Populists approve of personal taxation, and the Pops say bankers are bad because it pays to be good, and that they have to be good for nothing—and they are.

Now, sir, I believe my mission will be accomplished when I say, on behalf of Group VIII, including the sleepers as well as the quick, that we are in sympathy with and in favor of an equalization of taxes as between banks and trust companies.

In the old days of the Border Wars in Scotland, when the Scottish clans went forth to battle, they took with them the heart of their dead hero, Bruce, in a silver casket, and they threw it in the ranks of the enemy, and then sped forward to rescue it, the leader shouting, "Forward, heart of Bruce!" And all true men followed. That projectile we propose to represent in the present instance in the person of our President. Your name, sir, is Adsit. When I studied Latin grammar that word meant "Let him be there!" Happy omen! Soon, sir, we shall hope to see you waving the flag of our brotherhood over the citadel where our hopes are at present imprisoned.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and Gentlemen, and General Barnes: I beg to explain two points: First, I wish to cast no aspersions on Group VIII, our great and banner group. General Barnes says it is a case of sleepers. But at the same time, gentlemen, he has suggested the remedy. I got my information about the condition of the officers of the New York banks from some of the officers themselves. They rubbed my ears and said "sick 'em," and they dared not do it themselves, and don't want to now. I am perfectly willing to take my share of the blisters necessary to pull their chestnuts out of the fire, but they must furnish the Pond's extract later on.

MR. BARNES: And we will do it.

THE PRESIDENT: The other point is this. The General seem to have the idea that I want to pull the trust companies up to the level of the banks' taxation. That is not my idea. I want to pull the banks' taxation down towards the trust companies'. The trust companies are now paying about one-third of one per cent.; the banks are paying one and three-fourths per cent. My idea is to start in on this thing asking for the rate of bank taxation now prevalent in Pennsylvania, with which banks we are in direct competition, as a matter of fairness. That is only four mills on the dollar. That would raise the trust companies only a very small fraction above their present tax, while it would reduce the banks about three-quarters.

This is the line of the fight that I want to start in on. We may not get there, but I want to try it on that line.

Now we will hear from Judge Dexter.

SEYMOUR DEXTER, of Elmira: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—The hour for adjournment is very close at hand, and I am sure you do not want any speech from me after the remarks of General Barnes.

In making my motion to include the speeches of Judge McPherson and Mr. Eastman in a pamphlet, in the impulse of the moment, it did not occur to me that there was another paper which should be incorporated in that pamphlet, and that is the opening address of President Adsit. Therefore, I now move that his address be included with the other two in the pamphlet; and I ask the secretary to relieve the president's modesty and put this motion himself.

The motion was put by the secretary and unanimously carried.

ADDRESS BY JUDGE SEYMOUR DEXTER, OF ELMIRA.

I have had some experience, commencing at Saratoga two years ago, when we flamed up in our annual meeting and had a paper prepared by Senator Humphrey, on this question. We had a committee appointed to see what could be done; but when our committee got together in New York city and was entertained at luncheon by our friend General Barnes and other congenial and leading bankers, why, there wasn't anything done. Some one would suggest this thing ought to be done, or that thing ought to be done; and, as our President has expressed it, they would just rub our ears and spur us up to do something, but they didn't do much themselves.

Two years ago they said I must take the chairmanship of this committee, because they in the City of New York were so mixed up they couldn't touch it.

We went through the same performance a year ago. A committee was appointed, and our president had a splendid scheme laid out; he was going to have so-and-so for chairman, but when we got together in New York, it was found that the man he had in mind for chairman couldn't serve. And when we finally adjourned, lo! and behold, our president found himself chairman of the committee. Then when the president appointed the committee to help him in the work, we were told that we could not pass this legislation. So it has been going on in that way.

Now, gentlemen, this question has become so important that we will become the laughing stock of the community on this subject if we simply get together in our annual meeting and have eloquent papers read to us, truthfully depicting the situation, and then go home and find that so and so is opposed to the plan, and be told that we cannot pass it, and so on.

Matters now have taken such shape in this State that there is an opportunity to do something, and if something is not accomplished at the next session of the Legislature, nobody but the bankers of the State of New York will be to blame. We have a Governor who stands, I believe, for that which is right, and whenever the right course is pointed out to him, he is as brave as he was when he led the Rough Riders at San Juan Hill, and he demonstrated that same bravery over the Ford Franchise law when at last that bill went through in the closing hours of the Legislature—and which as a part of its scheme had the local assessment in the taxation—and that hearing was given, and when it was shown to the Governor that it was evil, he demonstrated his bravery by calling the Legislature together, and for the first time in the evolution of our tax laws the foundation was laid for a central assessment under that law.

If you listened to Mr. Eastman's paper this morning, you learned that the fiscal system in Pennsylvania is an evolution. It has been amended here and there; it is a structure. And we can only begin a structure, begin a growth. The action of the Legislature last winter in authorizing the appointment of a commission for the purpose of taking this matter into consideration, is our first step. The next step is for us to organize and appoint a committee to appear before that commission and present what we want.

Personally I am not willing to remain quiet another winter on the theory that we cannot get justice in the Legislature. The fight must be made and in the halls of the Legislature, even though we are defeated, and the principle is the same principle which our president has so ably championed, and which has made him bring here to speak before us the best experts in the United States on this subject for the purpose of laying before us the plan that has grown up through twenty years and more. Through fifty years, from 1842 on, centralization in the assessment of that tax has been going on.

Now, the next principle that the New York State Bankers' Association should stand by gives them every dollar of capital represented in the banking business, that does the business of the commercial banks or of the trust companies in this State, that it shall pay at least a uniform rate of taxation upon the money so invested.

Gentlemen, if we fail it is because we have not the courage to go ahead and make that fight. We never stop because we are told that somebody won't let it pass.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and Gentlemen—I asked for the appointment of that legislative committee because I knew nothing about legislation myself. I said at the time that I was working nights and Sundays, and I did not see how I could undertake a new thing, and one of my colleagues very pleasantly remarked, "What is the matter of working a little bit week days? This will give you a chance."

Gentlemen, I am sorry that our time will not permit us to extend this very profitable discussion. I think if we had another hour we could employ it to our great advantage on this subject. The time has expired, however, and we want to get our luncheon, and be back here in about an hour to listen to Mr. Witham and conclude our business in season to partake of the hospitality of Mr. Boldt, at Heart Island.

On motion of Mr. Thayer, a recess was taken until 1.30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and Gentlemen—It affords me extreme pleasure to introduce to you Mr. W. S. Witham, of Atlanta, Georgia, who will talk to us on the subject of branch banks and other things.

Address of W. S. Witham, of Georgia.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the New York Bankers' Association, Friends of Alexandria Bay, and all others whom it may concern, Greeting: In one of the old Greek cities there stood, long ago, a statue. There is in existence an epigram which gives us a description of it, and as we read it we can discover the lesson these wise old Greeks meant to teach.

The epigram is in the form of a conversation between a traveller and the statue:

"What is thy name, oh statue?"

"I am called Opportunity."

"Who made thee?"

"Lysippus," was the reply.

"Why art thou standing on thy toes?"

"To show that I stay but a moment."

"Why hast thou wings on thy feet?"

"To show how quickly I pass by."

"But why is thy hair so long on thy forehead?"

"That men may seize me when they meet me."

Having before me the kind invitation from your president to address you, this Greek story came to my mind, and I at once seized opportunity by her front bangs, wired my acceptance of the invitation, and am here on time, demonstrating my belief in that principle of business that success does not depend so much on what a person does as in doing it at the right time. For instance: Edward Bellamy by his "Looking Backward" made a fortune, while Lot's wife only made her salt.

I do not agree with that philosophy which says, "put off until to-morrow what you should do to-day, for to-morrow may not come and then you won't have to do it."

Now that I am here, I shall do as my good wife told me. While standing by my train last Tuesday, before leaving Atlanta I looked into her beautiful brown eyes floating in love, while, clinging to her hands were two as lovely children as ever blessed a happy home, my heart throbbed and tears came, while the three, as with one voice, cried out, "Enjoy yourself!"

Upon my arrival your secretary presented me with this red button, the association's badge, and I soon learned that all I had to do here was to show the button and the people did the rest.

This is my first visit to One Thousand Islands, and if the Philippines compare in any way to these we must keep them and get more. Standing on the Crossmon Hotel, unique, in that you have to climb three flight of stairs before you reach the ground floor, I viewed the landscape and fire-escapes o'er. Methinks I see the Giver of every good, the Maker of all earth, coming to the close of the six days' creative period, glancing over His work as a master looks over the last and greatest triumph of his genius. He flung from His divine hand a thousand islands across the northern borders of this "Imperial Commonwealth" and trimmed them with the rugged beauty of everlasting rocks, as from the springs of Paradise He wound and intertwined about the islands the silver St. Lawrence. Then summoning the Raphaels of the celestial hosts, bade them assemble where we to-day assemble, and give to this place, above all others, their final touch of immortal beauty.

In the banking journals I read the full account of your convention of last year, and in recalling the speeches of Messrs. Welch, Taylor, McElroy, Hepburn and others, I adopt the language of your president that "the small country banker who attempts to follow in their footsteps will not only have to stretch his legs, but his brains as well." The ceaseless flow of good stories from your Mr. Barnes, whose heroes embraced all of the Williams from Billy Bryan, the financial flirt, to Billy Goat, who coughed up the red shirt, suggests to me that the latter must have been a brother to the Georgia goat which was crated and left on the depot platform to be shipped. The shipping tag, marked—"John Smith, Jonesboro, Ga.," was tied on the outside of the crate by a string long enough to allow the gentle zephyrs to swing the card before the opening in the crate, through which it was drawn by the hungry goat and immediately eaten up. The old negro who had been sent to put the crate aboard the cars, returned to the depot agent and said: "Mars John, how I gwine ter ship dat goat when he dun et up de place whar he gwine. De goat dunno whar he's gwine heself now." The agent, taking in the situation, had an X-ray applied to the goat's stomach, deciphered the masticated address, re-marked the crate and the goat was shipped. It required six men to put him on the cars—this was a very strong goat.

I was particularly attracted by Mr. Hepburn's speech, to say nothing of his very graceful acceptance of the Vassar girl, which was presented to him upon the occasion of your last convention. His reference to clemency shown the bank robbers in the different States was news to us, and should receive the attention of every legislative committee of every banking

association in the country. I know of one defaulting Cashier who robbed his bank of $100,000, and was given but four years, and this reduced by executive clemency. You will see by this that for his misbehavior he received $25,000 a year—a much larger salary than I can afford to pay for the very best behavior. A young man who killed his father and mother had his attorney plead clemency on the ground that he was an orphan. In the case of the Cashier just referred to, clemency was pleaded on the ground that he was a friendless young man and out of steady work.

Mr. Hepburn further stated that the days of six per cent. money in New York were past and gone. Upon reading this I went to New York to borrow, and found that the days referred to had returned—having just been off on a brief excursion.

GLORIOUS RESULTS OF THE RECENT WAR.

Being in the midst of war at the time he made that address, he spoke of our country merging into the responsibilities of nationhood, and as I read those sentiments my patriotism was stirred, as must have been yours while you listened to his speech. We have seen the glorious termination of that war, and, notwithstanding the numerous critics who pleaded that we had gone into an excuseless and into a useless conflict, all now are willing to admit that our country has been fully compensated in this respect, if in no other—that we are to-day, what we were not before, a reunited people.

When a New York Bankers' Association wires a man down in Georgia to come up here and talk, and pay his expenses, knowing that he isn't capable of making a speech, I tell you it means friendship, practical friendship, a reunited people.

And, seriously, there are evidences of this good feeling growing out of universal reunion the estimate of which no one can calculate. No more shall the poor man sneer at the rich, since the charge of El Caney was led by a Roosevelt. No more shall class sneer at class since Hamilton Fish, the son of a millionaire, fell at the battle of Seville, caught in the arms of the fortuneless cowboy, No more shall the white man hate the black man since it was the hero of the colored troops, who, rushing ahead of our faltering lines, seized and broke down the Spanish flag and fell a lifeless corpse pierced by no less than thirty-two Mauser bullets. Nor has the Spaniard himself a right to hate his American conqueror, for after having taken 25,000 of them prisoners and filling their stomachs with good American pie, we put them on American ships and sent them home to the refrain of "God be with you till we meet again." The man don't live north of Mason and Dixon's line, nor south of it, that has got the effrontery to designate this hero above that hero. And when jealousy shall ask to whom is greatest honor due, my answer shall be—

"So with an equal splendor
 The morning rays shall fall,
With a touch impartially tender
 Upon blossoms blooming for all.
Under the sod and the dew,
 Waiting the Judgment Day,
Bridled with gold the blue,
 Mirrored with gold the gray.

No more shall the war cry sever,
 Or the winding rivers be red.
They banish our anger forever,
 When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
 Waiting the Judgment Day;
Tears and love for the blue,
 Love and tears for the gray."

It is not within the range of brush or chisel to redeem to imagination the glories of the American soldier, and not until some new Homer shall touch the heart will mankind be penetrated with a true sense of his deeds.

THE BRANCH BANKING SYSTEM.

The subject assigned to me is "Branch Banks," but unless I begin now to treat the same, my hour will have passed, my speech concluded, and my subject will rise up and, in the language of the base-ball man, exclaim, "Never touched me."

Much more can be said in favor of branch banks than can be said against them. The three branch banks of the Bank of Naples are to-day the direct cause of almost irreparable loss to that bank, yet the system of branch banks is being continued by the banks of Canada and Europe after many years of satisfactory results.

In treating of this subject I am advised to avoid statistics and theories, and give you simply my own experience, though limited to the operation of small banks in very small towns.

When I was a boy I owned a double-barreled gun. One barrel was a rifle, intended for squirrel, and the other a shot barrel, intended for birds. Circumstances always determined which barrel to shoot. As in the case of the country school teacher who applied for a position, when asked by a member of the school board how he taught geography, replied: "I teach that the world is either round or flat, to suit the patrons."

In the first place, I wish to state that ours is not a chain of banks, which signifies linked together. There is no connection whatever between the twenty-five banks I represent. Each has its own charter, territory, board of directors, capital and separate management. Several of these independent banks have opened and are successfully running branch banks in their own immediate territory and in towns of from 500 to 1,500 inhabitants.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK.

We first select a debt-paying community, and one capable of sustaining a small bank. We call a meeting of all the citizens in the village, and in a brief speech show them how unequipped their town is for business without banking facilities. After outlining our system, a resolution is passed by the citizens adopting our plan and pledging their moral and financial support to the bank. The branch bank is then named for the town to localize it. The citizens' meeting then elects five men of their number, who, with the President, myself, and the Cashier, who is appointed by the parent bank, compose a board of directors or managers. This citizens' meeting always selects men of business ability, and who enjoy the confidence of the entire community. The citizens' meeting is then adjourned and the five selected men are required to take and pay for not less than five shares each of the capital stock of the parent bank at its book value. The by-laws governing the parent bank are adopted, and the oath prescribed by the laws of our State for the directors of banks is then taken. We explain to them that all enterprises are given inducements to locate, and they are expected to pay the rent for one year and fit up the office of the branch bank at their own expense. Being President of the parent bank, I am elected President of the branch bank, and one of their number Vice-President, without salary. I then appoint a Cashier who has been trained in one of our own banks and who is expected to carry out our methods. The appointment of a Cashier is a step of vital importance; he must be diligent and seek business, not sit down and wait for it to come to him. A young physician hung out his sign, and after waiting at his office for some days without a customer, remarked to a friend: "Here I am, an exhibition of patience on a monument." To which his friend replied: "Keep it up, Jim, and after a while you may put monuments on your patients."

The branch bank, being supplied now with everything except cash, the question arises, "What next?" Why, the next step is for the Cashier, followed by his five directors, supplied with check books and deposit slips, to visit every store and home in sight, and gather up all the money in the hands of the people and take a check for the balances due merchants by whatever bank they have been doing business with. If the Cashier is a man of knack and tact, this one visit will thoroughly establish him with the people as against all future competition, for country people are very apt to stick to their first love, and by knack and tact, the Cashier adapts himself to all local requirements. During our State Fair a Pennsylvania Dutchman exhibited some fine hogs, which were very attractive, and so fat they could hardly walk. Adjoining his pen were some half dozen "razor-back" hogs from the piney woods of Georgia. This class of hogs run wild and feed on anything they can find. History does not record that one of their kind ever weighed as much as the height and length would naturally entitle it to weigh. To the utter surprise of the Dutchman with his fine hogs, the awarding committee gave the prize to the razor-backs, and in explanation stated to the Dutchman, after complimenting his fine display, that the one essential about a Georgia hog was that it should be able to outrun a Negro.

Very much of the success of the branch bank will depend upon the Cashier. One of my country Cashiers once remarked to me that he was satisfied that George Washington would never have made a bank Cashier, although he was eminently qualified for the office of a bank President; and this Cashier, by the way, said to me on another occasion that the Sunday school boy was correct in his definition of a lie: "It is an abomination in the sight of the Lord, but a very present help in time of trouble."

Now, in selecting the five men referred to, there are two things that you want to bear in mind. While it is better that they should represent the different political parties, it is also very essential that they represent all the religious denominations of the town. This reminds me of a woman in one of our towns who had promised to take some of the bonds from the Cashier of our bank, and when he asked her which denomination she preferred, she said, "Presbyterian, of course." So you see it is essential that the religious denominations should

be kept in mind in making your selection. It sometimes happens that sectarianism is so strong in country communities that a hired man, if he happens to be a Baptist, will lose his job before he will sprinkle your lawn. Mr. "Know-it-all," said to the old judge of our district court, with whom he had been arguing, "And now, judge, I suppose you will dispute the proposition that all men are born Baptists and Free Silverites." "No," replied the judge, "but I will assert that all who are, if they enter the Kingdom of Heaven, must be born again."

The key to the situation of every bank is its bills receivable. A party wishing to borrow money from the new branch bank must fill out a blank which states all the particulars connected with the loan. This the Cashier places before the board of managers. If they approve the loan they sign and return the slip to the Cashier. In approving this loan, the board is governed by the by-laws which say: "No loan shall be made without ample security, and same must be approved in writing by the majority of said Board in regular session." The Cashier may make loans up to $25, beyond this amount each loan must be approved by the board. Now listen, since these managers are lending their own money, which they have paid for the twenty-five shares of stock, and lending the deposits which belong entirely to their relatives and friends, they are so careful that experience proves that the branch banks have fewer losses than the parent bank. I think the least fear in starting a branch bank is loss on loans thus made.

Our by-laws further require that the Cashier must be bonded, that he is liable to the bank for all losses from overdrafts, and he alone has the fixing of all rates of interest and exchange. When the deposits are inadequate for the demands for money, then the surplus fund of the parent bank is used. The branch bank giving its note and its receivables as collateral—the same as if borrowing from its New York correspondent. If the parent bank has no surplus funds, then I, as financial agent, negotiate the loan for the branch bank. No obligation can be created, however, legally without the concurrence of the President and board of managers.

The branch bank pays the parent bank six per cent for the use of its money. Daily statements are sent the parent bank and the books are closed at the end of each six months, when the branch bank is expected to send in a check for all of its profits, after having paid all its own expenses. We have two branch banks whose net profits pay all of the dividends declared on the capital stock of the parent bank, thus enabling the parent bank to carry all of its net earnings to surplus.

The exchange profits of a country bank will pay from one-half to all the expenses. Such is our experience. I was introduced to a gentleman the other day, who mistaking my name for "Williams," asked me if I was President of the "Chemical Bank," I told him no, that our banks were all automatic, that is to say:

Non-breakable and self-sustaining,
Never at exchange complaining;
Quick remitters, never delayers,
All of them frequent dividend-payers.

He said if I would price them he would take two.

The following are some of the advantages of branch banks: There is no capital stock to pay tax on. They increase the deposit of the parent bank. They save a considerable amount of expense paid the express companies in transmitting funds. They meet the political demands of the present times in keeping rural districts supplied with cash, which would otherwise be concentrated in cities. It is almost impossible to create a run on these country banks. In 1893 when 598 banks closed their doors, these country banks stood the test.

I told a friend the other day that we had a branch bank paying ten per cent. net. He said he had one paying ten per cent. nit. I don't know how long we will be able to keep up these earnings, for we, too, are suffering from a declining interest rate. We find it difficult this year to get more than twelve per cent. A Hebrew money-lender was being lectured by the judge for charging the usurious rate of nine per cent. "I would not have believed it of you," said the judge. "What will the good Lord say when He looks down and sees that figure 9?" "He vill not say something, judge, vor ven he looks down on de 9 he vill dake it for a 6."

Our banks are examined by myself every two months and by the State Bank Examiner about twice a year, and also by our own expert bank accountant.

And now, in conclusion, it is only fair that I should inform these gentlemen, with idle surplus money, that the territory in which I am operating is too well covered to admit of other competition. Any banker present, wishing his territory exempted, now is the time to speak out.

There was a girl in the school I attended who never wrote anything in her life without a postscript—her name was Adaline Moore. And, Mr. President, before taking my seat, I

must add a postscript by expressing my thanks to this company of ladies in attendance for their generous applause and encouraging smiles. Nothing so frightens a speaker as to stand before a company of beautiful ladies, and nothing so cheers the frightened speaker as an encore committee of sympathetic ladies, and Mr. President, I don't know that I have ever seen in any "round-up" a more attractive "drove" than make up the best part of this splendid audience. They may not hold membership in your convention, but don't forget it, they are and ever will be, our directors. We are taught that woman came after man, and she has been after him ever since, except on dividend days, then she gets ahead of him. I am an admirer of women and wish I could live until that sweet day of which the Prophet Isaiah speaks: "And seven women shall take hold of one man." Now and then you find a "rule or ruin" woman, yet the modesty of nearly all does away with that ambition to wear the pants. On the subject of pants, a woman has said that:

"Pants are made for men and not for women. Women are made for men and not for pants. When a man pants for a woman and a woman pants for a man, they are a pair of pants. Such pants don't last. Pants are like molasses—thinner in hot weather and thicker in cold. Men are often mistaken in pants: such mistakes are breaches of promise. There has been much discussion as to whether pants is singular or plural. Seems to me when men wear pants, it is plural; and when they don't wear any it is singular. Men go on a tear in their pants and its all right; but when the pants go on a tear its all wrong. If you want to make pants last, make the coat first."

The poet says of woman:

"Oh, woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy and hard to please;
When pain and anguish wring the brow
A ministering angel thou."

So this poet sang, half in complaint and half in satire. A woman is worth her weight in gold—I mean, a moderate size woman. She will suffer abuse and neglect for years, which one look of kindness will drive from her recollection forever. If Walter Scott had been a bank man, he would have written:

"She gives us love—the charm of our living,
Love the only gift worth giving.
Salaries, profits and dividends are vile
When compared in value to woman's smile."

C. A. Pugsley, of Peekskill: Mr. President, I move that it is the sentiment of this convention that we tender a vote of thanks to the eloquent speaker for his brilliant address.

The motion was seconded from all parts of the hall and unanimously adopted. Three cheers were given for Mr. Witham, and the Chair declared a recess of five minutes to give the convention an opportunity to personally greet the speaker.

The President: Reports of committees are now in order. I believe that the only committee that we are to hear from is the committee on resolutions, of which Mr. Cannon, of New York, is chairman.

James G. Cannon, of New York: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—Your committee on resolutions beg leave to report the following:

"The New York State Bankers' Association firmly places itself on record in favor of sound money and currency reform, and the members in convention assembled desire to urge upon Congress prompt action along some definite line; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we approve and ask the adoption by Congress of the following changes in our currency laws:

First, that all obligations of the United States shall be paid in gold coin of a standard value.

Second, that legal-tender notes when redeemed by the Government shall not be reissued except on deposit of gold coin.

Third, that National banks shall be allowed to take out notes to the par value of Government bonds, of the Treasurer of the United States, at a fair rate of taxation."

On behalf of the committee on resolutions, Mr. President, I move the adoption of the resolutions that I have read.

The motion to adopt the resolutions was variously seconded, the question put, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

MR. CANNON: I am also requested by the committee to offer the following:

"*Whereas*, Four years ago the New York State Bankers' Association, after careful investigation, adopted uniform blanks to be used by its members in procuring statements from borrowers of their financial condition; a four years' trial has demonstrated the usefulness of these blanks in preventing losses from bad debts and in securing uniformity of action in asking for this information, which is so vital to a correct understanding of a borrower's condition; and

Whereas, These blanks having been adopted by several State bankers' associations, it seems proper at this time to call for their universal adoption throughout the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Bankers' Association be requested to adopt uniform statement blanks for the use of its members, and that the delegates of the New York State Bankers' Association to the next annual convention of the American Bankers' Association to be held at Cleveland in September, be requested to take such steps as they may deem necessary to bring about the adoption of these forms."

I move the adoption of this.

The motion was seconded, the question put, and the same was unanimously adopted.

MR. CANNON: I am also directed by the committee to submit the following to the convention:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of nine on taxation be appointed by the incoming president (of which he shall be *ex-officio* a member): that said committee shall take up befor the State officials the subject of taxation of banks, with a view of relieving them of the unjust burden now imposed, and if, in their judgment, they deem it best, they may employ counsel and incur such expenses as may be authorized by the council of administration."

I move the adoption of this resolution.

The motion was seconded, the question put, and the resolution unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: I believe there is one other committee to report, the auditing committee. Is the auditing committee ready to report?

JOHN I. COLE, of New York: Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the New York State Bankers' Association—The committee of audit present the following report:

The committee appointed to audit the report of G. W. Thayer, Treasurer of the New York State Bankers' Association, dated July 14, 1899, respectfully submit the following report:

That they have examined the cash book and vouchers, and find that the report is a correct statement of the account as shown by the cash book, and that all the vouchers upon which payments have been made were properly approved.

JOHN I. COLE,
Dated July 15, 1899. G. W. WELLINGTON, *Committee.*

B. W. TRIPP, of Marathon: Mr. President, I move that the auditing committee be received, and the committee discharged with thanks.

The motion was seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, is there anything under the head of miscellaneous business? If not, I see Colonel Branch, the secretary of the American Bankers' Association, in the room, and I will ask him if he wishes to say anything respecting the forthcoming convention of the American Bankers' Association.

JAMES R. BRANCH, of New York: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I suppose the members of this convention are nearly all aware that the American Bankers' Association will hold its twenty-fifth annual convention at Cleveland on the 5th, 6th and 7th of September next. In New York State the membership in our association is about 430. The bankers from all the States of the Union attend in larger proportion than the bankers of New York State. Bankers all over the country naturally look forward to deliberations of the New York bankers, and we we want to see the American Bankers' Association what we have endeavored to make it—the forum for the expression of the views of the banking public. We

think it would do you all good to attend our convention. There is a benefit to be derived from doing so. I have heard a great deal here about the question of taxation. Mr. Dexter says that the bankers show a weak-kneed policy, but if they will get together and throw off the cloak of lethargy, with the essence of justice they can beat any combination against them of narrow-minded prejudice.

J. S. JOHNSON, of Niagara Falls: Mr. President and Gentlemen—In behalf of the citizens of Niagara Falls I extend to you an invitation to hold your next convention at Niagara Falls. I believe those who have attended the conventions held there will agree with me in saying that they have been pleasantly received, and that their conventions have been always largely attended. Whatever may be the outcome of this invitation, whether the convention will decide upon it now or leave it to the council of administration, I desire to extend the invitation, and I promise you that if the convention is held at Niagara Falls we have a treat in store for the members in showing them the upper Niagara, which they have never yet been shown, and in making their stay pleasant.

SEYMOUR DEXTER, of Elmira: Mr. President, our time is short now, and I believe I voice the judgment of this convention when I move that the question of at what point the next annual meeting of this association shall be held, and the date when it shall be held, be left to the council of administration with power.

J. H. TRIPP, of Marathon: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion that the time and place for holding the next convention be left to the council of administration with power. All in favor of that motion will signify it by saying aye—opposed, no. Carried.

F. H. HAMLIN, of Canandaigua: Will Mr. Cannon and Judge Dexter please rise. Gentlemen, it is my great pleasure for a few moments to act as the voice of the New York State Bankers' Association to convey to you gentlemen a token of appreciation for the labors that you have performed in its behalf during your several administrations. In doing so I wish to assure you that it is not simply a formal and perfunctory action that I am taking. They appreciate fully the labors you have performed in behalf of this association during the time you were severally at its head. It was a time in each case when this association had not passed out of its experimental stage. It was by your labors that it became a successful and continuing institution. And we believe that the good work which your enthusiasm effected will not only, as it has in the past, continue to be more effective, but that this association from what we have heard to-day, and what we expect in the future, will continue long, and that the work that has been begun will become more effectivea nd also will be broader and wider.

Now, gentlemen, much has been accomplished already by this association—more than is generally supposed. Not only has it accomplished a great deal in the way of social relations by making bankers of this State better acquainted, but it has done much, not perhaps in the way of active and positive legislation, but more effectively the preventing of legislation which was hostile to the banks of this State. In various ways it has been of vast advantage to the banks of this State, and this association having appreciated what you have both done to make this a success and an institution which shall be permanent, at its last meeting passed a resolution that there should be presented to each of you a testimonial, which I now present. in the nameof the association to each of you, with the hope and in the expectation that it may in each case be yours, and that for long years, through a hale and green old age, you may each be reminded not only that this was given to you by this association, but that it carries with it the recollection of the authority which you held, and also of the good will and appreciation of each member of this association towards each of you.

I have pleasure, Judge Dexter, in behalf of the association, to present this gavel to you, and I also have the same pleasure in presenting this other gavel to you, Mr. Cannon.

MR. CANNON: Mr. Hamlin, and Gentlemen: This is a surprise indeed. I can only say that I return my sincere thanks to the association.

MR. DEXTER: Gentlemen, words can hardly express the thanks which I feel for the token thus bestowed upon me. It will always be a pleasant reminder of a work that was fraught with happy acquaintances and ties that I trust will never be broken, and I hope the association will go on until it is a power, to accomplish that which is good in the field in which it is organized.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the secretary has some telegrams to read.

SECRETARY TABER: Gentlemen, I have received the following telegram from the Michigan Bankers' Association:

PORT HURON, Mich., July 14.

Secretary New York State Bankers' Association:

The Michigan Bankers' Association in convention assembled sends greetings to the New York State Bankers' Association, and after a discussion of the New York Clearing-House regulations of country checks, which were approved, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Michigan Bankers' Association recommend a conference or convention of representatives of the clearing-house associations in the reserve cities, to be held in Cleveland during the meeting of the American Bankers' Association in September, to consider the unsatisfactory and confused condition of collection and exchange charges.

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to notify all such associations of this action and to request them and also the president and other officers of the association to use their best efforts in securing such a conference. MICHIGAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

By J. H. Hass, *Secretary*.

I have also received the following invitation to hold the next meeting at Saratoga:

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 14.

Hon. Charles Adsit, President New York State Bankers' Association:

Saratoga extends a most cordial invitation to the State Bankers' Association to meet here next year. It has now been two years since the association has honored us with its presence. We are confident the town offers exceptional attractions for conventions and sincerely hope you will select Saratoga again. Wishing the delegates a most profitable and enjoyable meeting, and regretting our inability to be present.

Fraternally, J. H. DE RIDDER.

MR. CANNON: I move that the telegrams read by the secretary be referred to the council of administration, inasmuch as they are properly to be acted upon by them, if at all.

The motion was seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT: I wish some gentleman would move that the speeches of Mr. Barnes and Judge Dexter be included among those that are to be published in pamphlet form as provided by the motion this morning.

MR. THAYER: I make that motion. I move that the addresses of Judge Dexter and Mr. Barnes be also incorporated in the pamphlet to which reference was made in the resolution this morning.

MR. TEFFT, of Rochester: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion. All in favor of it will signify it by saying aye—opposed, no. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, we are especially indebted to the Thousand Islands Yacht Club and also to Mr. Boldt for courtesies.

GEORGE B. SLOAN, of Oswego: I was about to rise to suggest that it would be a great omission on the part of the convention if there were not a suitable acknowledgment made of the most delightful evening accorded to this association by the Thousand Islands Yacht Club in the splendid entertainment last night.

I therefore move that the thanks of the association be tendered to the Thousand Islands Yacht Club for the great pleasure given us by the hospitable reception last evening.

THE PRESIDENT: Will you incorporate also the thanks of the convention to Mr. Boldt for the reception to which we are going this afternoon?

MR. SLOAN: Certainly, but I thought it would be more appropriate to have the resolutions put and voted upon separately.

THE PRESIDENT: Very well. Gentlemen, you have heard the motion of Senator Sloan, that the thanks of the convention be and they are hereby tendered to the Thousand Islands Yacht Club for their reception to the members of this convention last evening. All in favor of that motion will signify it by saying aye—opposed, no. Carried.

MR. THAYER: We are under very special obligation to Mr. Boldt for the many courtesies which we have received here this week. It was through him that the convention received the invitation from the Thousand Islands Yacht Club last evening, and we also want to tender our thanks to Mr. Boldt for the reception that he is to give us this afternoon.

I therefore move that the thanks of this convention be and they are hereby tendered to Mr. George C. Boldt.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion of Mr. Thayer. All in favor of its adoption will signify it by saying aye—opposed, no. Carried.

MR. THAYER: The steamboat company we negotiated with for their services yesterday afternoon and for to-night. They very courteously offered to take this convention over to the club house last evening without any expense to us, and they have also offered to take us over to Mr. Boldt's at Heart Island this afternoon, and for these services and the courtesy of the steamboat company I desire to tender to them a special vote of thanks.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion that the thanks of this convention be tendered to the steamboat company for the courtesies received and yet to be received at their hands. All in favor of the motion will signify it by saying aye—opposed, no. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The election of officers is now in order.

BRADFORD RHODES, of New York: Mr. President, the constitution provides that the election of officers shall be by ballot. To expedite the business, there being but one candidate in nomination, I ask unanimous consent of the convention that the secretary be directed to cast one ballot for the election of Henry C. Brewster, of Rochester, for president of the association for the ensuing year.

The motion was seconded, the question put and carried, and the secretary directed to cast the ballot of the association for the election of Mr. Brewster, which he did.

THE PRESIDENT: I declare Mr. Henry C. Brewster, of Rochester, duly elected president of the New York State Bankers' Association for the ensuing year.

MR. TRIPP, of Marathon: I make the same motion as to the election of Mr. Rainey for vice-president.

The motion was seconded, the question put and carried, and the secretary cast the ballot of the association for the election of Mr. Rainey as vice-president.

THE PRESIDENT: I declare W. H. Rainey, of Kinderhook, duly elected vice-president of the association for the ensuing year.

MR. DEXTER: I ask the unanimous consent that the secretary cast one ballot for the election of E. O. Eldredge, of Owego, as secretary of the association for the ensuing year.

The motion was seconded, the question put, and the secretary cast one ballot for the election of Mr. Eldredge as secretary for the ensuing year.

THE PRESIDENT: I declare E. O. Eldredge, of Owego, duly elected secretary of the association for the ensuing year.

MR. TEFFT: I move that the secretary be directed to cast one ballot for the election of L. J. Clark, of Pulaski, as treasurer of the association for the ensuing year.

The question was put and carried, and the secretary cast one ballot of the association for the election of L. J. Clark, of Pulaski, as treasurer of the association for the ensuing year.

THE PRESIDENT: I declare L. J. Clark, of Pulaski, duly elected treasurer of the New York State Bankers' Association for the ensuing year.

THE PRESIDENT: Delegates to the next convention of the American Bankers' Association are now to be elected. The secretary will call the list of groups, and as each group is called, some one from the groups will announce the names of the gentlemen nominated.

The following were named as delegates:

Group I—W. H. Walker, of Buffalo.

Group II—George W. Thayer, of Rochester.

Group III—Seymour Dexter, of Elmira.

Group IV—Anthony Lamb, of Syracuse.

Group V—W. G. Schermerhorn, of Schenectady.

Group VI—David Cromwell, of White Plains.

Group VII—James M. Brush, of Huntington.

Group VIII—S. G. Nelson, of New York city.

On motion the secretary cast one ballot for the election of the gentlemen named, and also for the retiring president as delegate at large, with power of substitution, and they were declared duly elected.

THE PRESIDENT: I will appoint Messrs. J. W. Kennedy, of Buffalo, and George W. Thayer, of Rochester, a committee to escort the president-elect to the chair.

The president-elect was then escorted to the platform, and addressed the convention as follows:

PRESIDENT BREWSTER: Gentlemen, we have nearly finished our labors and are about to adjourn. Thanks to the foresight of our committee of arrangements, we have had an enjoyable meeting.

When I observe the energy and devotion to duty of our retiring president I realize that he has set a pace that will require my best efforts and your kindly co-operation.

The social feature of these gatherings is by no means the least important, for by social intercourse we build up our local business.

Among subjects for our future consideration are: How to improve our ability to earn and pay dividends; how may we improve methods to reduce our expenditures and not give away to our customers so large a percentage of our earnings; and last, but by no means least, how to obtain an equitable and just system of taxation. This last subject is to have the most careful attention of your officers and committees in the near future.

Is there any further business to come before the meeting?

F. H. HAMLIN: I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the retiring officers of the association.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The convention then adjourned.

SOCIAL FEATURES.

THE RECEPTION AT HEART ISLAND.

The members and guests of the New York State Bankers' Association were handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt, at their elegant summer home on Heart Island, on Saturday afternoon, being conveyed across the bay on the Steamboat New York, at four o'clock, and returning shortly after six o'clock.

The host and hostess met the visitors in the wonderful Alster Tower at the landing, where each guest was warmly welcomed, and escorted through the unique and beautiful structure only just completed at a cost of $50,000, and then a visit was paid to the mansion located at the summit of the island. Tables were prepared on the lawn, and the *chef* of the Waldorf-Astoria and the head-waiter of that famous hostelry, who had come up from New York at Mr. Boldt's direction, served the assemblage with a sumptuous luncheon, ices, champagne and cigars, while a band in the shrubbery discoursed appropriate music.

After luncheon Gen. A. C. Barnes tendered to Mr. Boldt on behalf of the assemblage thanks for the splendid reception, and expressed the hope and wish of every person present that he might continue to live for many years and enjoy his beautiful summer home.

Mr. W. S. Witham, on behalf of the guests not members of the New York Bankers' Association, also thanked Mr. Boldt, likening his home to the wonderful island of Monte Cristo, and his hospitality to that famous character, who delighted to surprise his friends with the grandeur and splendor of his entertainments.

Mr. Witham said that hereafter when he came to New York from his Southern home, he was going to stop at the Waldorf-Astoria, and he hoped Mr. Boldt would entertain him there in the same way and at the same expense!

Mr. Boldt, after repeated urging to speak, responded briefly and said the pleasure was his; that he had endeavored to make his island home a place so beautiful that all his friends would desire to seek it, and where they one and all would ever be welcome.

ENTERTAINMENTS BY THE THOUSAND ISLANDS YACHT CLUB.

The Thousand Islands Yacht Club entertained the members of the New York State Bankers' Convention, ladies and guests in a sumptuous manner at Brendage Club House in the River. The palatial river steamboat of the Folger Line, the New York, carried the guests over to the island at eight o'clock on Friday evening, and they were regaled with a fine musical programme and a splendid concert. During the evening dancing was indulged in, and the assemblage returned to Alexandria Bay at midnight, thoroughly pleased with the hospitality they had enjoyed.

SEARCHLIGHT EXCURSION ON THE RIVER.

The searchlight excursion tendered to the members of the New York State Bankers' Association and guests at Alexandria Bay was one of the enjoyable features incident to the convention. This was a trip of about fifty miles in and around many of the islands, and the searchlight being thrown upon the beautiful residences that dot the shores rendered it highly entertaining.

AN "ENTERTAINMENT" NOT ON THE PROGRAMME.

On Monday morning, July 17, 1899, a number of bankers and their wives, who had been in attendance at the convention at Alexandria Bay, left that place on one of the Ontario & Richelieu Navigation Company's steamboats named the Hero—an old side-wheel craft—for a trip to Montreal via the Rapids of the St. Lawrence. Shortly after leaving the dock, and when nearly opposite Heart Island, the pilot,

for some unaccountable reason, apparently not knowing the channel, endeavored to cross from the south to the north channel, and ran the boat over a ledge of rocks. Although the boat passed over after considerable bumping and scraping, and panic was happily averted, yet the steamer began blowing for assistance, and was immediately headed for the south bank of the river under the guidance of the pilot of a private yacht, who happened to be on board and took his place at the wheel. A few minutes later a landing was effected at a broken-down dock on an island called Long Island. Other boats shortly came to the scene, and most of the passengers were transferred to another steamer, the Island Belle, and proceeded on their way to Prescott, where a train was taken on the Grand Trunk Railroad to Montreal. Others of the passengers returned to Alexandria Bay in small boats and then proceeded by other means of conveyance to Montreal and to their various destinations. It was a close call, as bankers as a rule are not experienced watermen, able to swim a mile in fresh water under such unfavorable surroundings. The ladies of the party were specially to be commended for their coolness and quiet demeanor.

After realizing that all danger was passed the members of the party congratulated themselves on their fortunate escape from what might have proved a more serious incident of their pleasant trip.

Among the one hundred and fifty passengers on the boat were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Van Inwegen and Miss Van Inwegen, of Port Jervis; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rainey, of Kinderhook; Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Rhodes, of Mamaroneck; Mr. E. O. Leech, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Wallace, of Dobbs Ferry; Mr. and Mrs. David H. Houghtaling, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. James M. Brush, of Huntington, and a party of friends from Group VII, including Dr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Sword; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Irwin, Miss Brush and others, all of Huntington; Messrs. William S. Hall and John J. Randall, of Freeport; E. M. Davis, of Port Jefferson; F. A. Overton, of Patchogue; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Morrison, of New York.

LIST OF DELEGATES REGISTERED.

Group I.

D. W. Tomlinson, President Bank of Batavia, Batavia.
Henry H. Persons, Vice-President Buffalo Commercial Bank, Buffalo.
John R. Boag, Cashier City National Bank, Buffalo.
W. H. Walker, President Merchants' Bank, Buffalo.
J. A. Kennedy, Vice-President Niagara Bank, Buffalo.
Arthur D. Bissell, Vice-President People's Bank, Buffalo.
James Kerr, Cashier Union Bank, Buffalo.
Wm. B. Jackson, President Bank of Holland, Holland.
John Downs, President Exchange Bank, Holley.
J. R. Compton, Cashier Niagara County National Bank, Lockport.
Earl W. Card, President Medina National Bank, Medina.
F. E. Johnson, Cashier Bank of Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls.
Peter P. Pfohl, Cashier Power City Bank, Niagara Falls.
Mrs. Walcott J. Humphrey, Vice-President Wyoming County National Bank, Warsaw.
J. H. Babcock, President Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Lockport.

Group II.

Geo. C. Gordon, Jr., Assistant Cashier First National Bank, Brockport.
F. H. Hamlin, President Canandaigua National Bank, Canandaigua.
M. S. Sanford, Cashier Geneva National Bank, Geneva.
G. W. Thayer, President Alliance Bank, Rochester.
Robert M. Myers, President Commercial Bank, Rochester.
C. C. Woodworth, President Flour City National Bank, Rochester.
Wm. C. Barry, Vice-President Flour City National Bank, Rochester.
E. Frank Brewster, Vice-President Flour City National Bank, Rochester.
Wm. B. Farnham, Assistant Cashier German-American Bank, Rochester.

P. R. McPhail, Cashier Merchants' Bank, Rochester.
H. C. Brewster, President Traders' National Bank, Rochester.
C. A. Hawley, director Exchange National Bank, Seneca Falls.
N. H. Becker, Cashier Exchange National Bank, Seneca Falls.
W. H. Crandall, President University Bank, Alfred.
Frank B. Newell, Vice-President First National Bank, Binghamton.
A. S. Bartlett, director First National Bank, Binghamton.
B. H. Nelson, Banker, Binghamton.

GROUP III.

Burton G. Winton, Cashier First National Bank, Addison.
Seymour Dexter, President Second National Bank, Elmira.
Charles Mather, director Merchants' National Bank, Elmira.
Charles Adsit, Cashier First National Bank, Hornellsville.
Henry A. Bull, director First National Bank, Hornellsville.
Geo. T. Rehn, director First National Bank, Hornellsville.
S. E. Brown, Citizens' National Bank, Hornellsville.
Wm. S. Truman, Cashier First National Bank, Owego.
E. O. Eldredge, Cashier Owego National Bank, Owego.
W. H. Wait, President Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Watkins.
S. W. Rockwell, director Citizens' National Bank, Wellsville.

GROUP IV.

G. W. Hannahs, Cashier Farmers' National Bank, Adams.
Herbert H. Waite, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, Adams.
Edwin R. Fay, Edwin R. Fay & Sons, Auburn.
George Kellogg, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, Fulton.
A. Emerick, President First National Bank, Fulton.
J. O. Sheldon, Bank of Gouverneur, Gouverneur.
Wm. M. West, President National Hamilton Bank, Hamilton.
W. I. Taber, Cashier Herkimer National Bank, Herkimer.
A. G. Richmond, President Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Fort Plain.
B. Tompkins, Cashier First National Bank, Morrisville.
J. H. Tripp, President First National Bank, Marathon.
Charles A. Peck, Cashier Charles A. Peck & Co., Mexico.
C. B. Corwin, director National Bank of Norwich, Norwich.
George T. Dunham, Cashier Chenango National Bank, Norwich.
J. R. Van Wagenen, President First National Bank, Oxford.
L. J. Clark, Cashier Pulaski National Bank, Pulaski.
J. L. Clark, Cashier Sidney National Bank, Sidney.
Graham K. Betts, Cashier American Exchange Bank, Syracuse.
Anthony Lamb, Cashier Commercial Bank, Syracuse.
E. S. Tefft, Cashier First National Bank, Syracuse.
E. F. Rice, director First National Bank, Syracuse.
E. R. Rice, director First National Bank, Syracuse.
F. W. Barker, Cashier Robert Gere Bank, Syracuse.
R. J. Donahue, Cashier National Bank of Ogdensburg, Ogdensburg.
S. W. Leonard, Cashier Ogdensburg Bank, Ogdensburg.
Geo. B. Sloan, President Second National Bank, Oswego.
C. E. Sanford, President People's Bank, Potsdam.
D. A. Avery, Cashier Second National Bank, Utica.
J. O. Hathaway, Cashier City National Bank, Watertown.
Geo. B. Kemp, Assistant Cashier, City National Bank, Watertown.
J. C. Knowlton, President Jefferson County National Bank, Watertown.
W. H. Hathaway, Cashier National Bank and Loan Co., Watertown.
C. J. Parmeter, Watertown.
A. H. Bennett, Cashier Homer Exchange Bank, Homer.

GROUP V.

Charles H. Sabin, Cashier Albany City National Bank, Albany.
C. Tremper, Jr., Cashier First National Bank, Albany.
E. A. Groesbeck, Cashier National Commercial Bank, Albany.
Willis G. Nash, Cashier N. Y. State National Bank, Albany.
A. V. Benson, director Albany County Bank, Albany.
A. G. Richmond, President Canajoharie National Bank, Canajoharie.

L. C. Holmes, director First National Bank, Cobleskill.
Le Roy Vermilyea, Cashier Manufacturers' Bank, Cohoes.
C. N. Harris, Cashier Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, Gloversville.
Edward Wells, Cashier People's Bank, Johnstown.
W. H. Rainey, Cashier National Union Bank, Kinderhook.
O. F. Conable, Cashier Fultonville National Bank, Fultonville.
E. T. Johnson, Cashier First National Bank, Glens Falls.
F. C. Haviland, Cashier Farmers' National Bank, Hudson.
G. I. Burdick, Farmers' National Bank, Hudson.
E. L. Milmine, Cashier Mohawk National Bank, Schenectady.
W. G. Schermerhorn, Cashier Schenectady Bank, Schenectady.
Chas. E. Brisbin, Cashier National Bank of Schuylersville.
Wm. L. Howland, Vice-President Manufacturers' National Bank, Mechanicsville.
C. S. Johnson, Cashier First National Bank, Plattsburg.
H. A. Newton, President Vilas National Bank, Plattsburg.
N. T. Bryan, teller First National Bank, Mechanicsville.

Group VI.

Benjamin L. Wallace, Cashier Dobbs Ferry Bank, Dobbs Ferry.
David Graham, Cashier Matteawan National Bank, Matteawan.
J. T. Smith, President First National Bank, Fishkill Landing.
Ira M. Hedges, President National Bank of Haverstraw, Haverstraw.
A. A. Alling, director National Bank of Haverstraw, Haverstraw.
Geo. H. Smith, Cashier National Bank of Haverstraw, Haverstraw.
Bradford Rhodes, President Mamaroneck Bank, Mamaroneck.
R. G. Brewer, Cashier Mamaroneck Bank, Mamaroneck.
L. Moffatt, director Mamaroneck Bank, Mamaroneck.
C. A. Pugsley, President Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill.
Robert Brotherton, Assistant Cashier Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill.
C. F. Van Inwegen, President First National Bank, Port Jervis.
J. T. Van Etten, director First National Bank, Port Jervis.
Edward Elsworth, President Fallkill National Bank, Poughkeepsie.
Albert Carnright, President Saugerties Savings Bank, Saugerties.
David Cromwell, President White Plains Bank, White Plains.
C. P. Sherwood, director White Plains Bank, White Plains.
A. Deyo, director Citizens' National Bank, Yonkers.

Group VII.

Wm. G. Miller, director Seventeenth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
John J. Randall, President Freeport Bank, Freeport.
Wm. S. Hall, Cashier Freeport Bank, Freeport.
J. M. Brush, President Bank of Huntington, Huntington.
Joseph Irwin, Bank of Huntington, Huntington.
Walter E. Frew, President Queens County Bank, Long Island City.
Joseph Dykes, President Flushing Bank, Flushing.
F. A. Overton, Cashier Patchogue Bank, Patchogue.
E. M. Davis, Cashier Bank of Port Jefferson, Port Jefferson.

Group VIII.

Charles F. James, President Franklin National Bank, New York city.
Alfred C. Barnes, President Astor Place Bank, New York city.
Henry A. Patten, Cashier Astor Place Bank, New York city.
J. T. Mills, Jr., Cashier Chase National Bank, New York city.
J. G. Cannon, Vice-President Fourth National Bank, New York city.
E. S. Schenck, President Hamilton Bank, New York city.
J. M. Donald, Vice-President Hanover National Bank, New York city.
H. Pomeroy Davison, Cashier Liberty National Bank, New York city.
Emil Klein, Cashier Mercantile National Bank, New York city.
Samuel S. Campbell, Assistant Cashier Merchants' National Bank, New York city.
J. F. Sweasey, Assistant Cashier National Bank of North America, New York city.
W. B. T. Keyser, Assistant Cashier National Bank of the Republic, New York city.
John I. Cole, Cashier National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York city.
E. O. Leech, Vice-President National Union Bank, New York city.
J. F. Thompson, Cashier Seaboard National Bank, New York city.
G. W. Adams, Cashier Seventh National Bank, New York city.

W. L. Frankenbach, Cashier Yorkville Bank, New York city.
Lionello Perera & Co., bankers, New York city.
Charles C. Allen, New York city.
Muller, Schall & Co., bankers, New York city.
A. C. Latimer, director Seventh National Bank, New York city.

VISITORS.

Anthony Stumpf, of Stumpf & Steurer, "American Banker," New York city.
Dr. Johnson, "Financier," New York city.
C. E. Simonson, "Mail and Express," New York city.
W. T. Barnet, "Banking and Mercantile World," Chicago.
Charles H. Pool, Vice-President Kansas National Bank, Wichita, Kans.
H. G. Shuck, Cashier Rocky Mountain National Bank, Central City, Colo.

Ladies Registered.

Mrs. Charles Adsit, Hornellsville.
Mrs. Susan G. Adsit, Hornellsville.
Mrs. W. H. Crandall, Alfred.
Mrs. Elenor W. Dexter, Elmira.
Miss Emily Dexter, Elmira.
Mrs. Anna R. Wellington, Corning.
Mrs. E. Louise Frew, Long Island City.
Mrs. Bradford Rhodes, Mamaroneck.
Mrs. John T. Van Etten, Port Jervis.
Mrs. G. W. Thayer, Rochester.
Miss Marion E. Jones, Rochester.
Miss Elizabeth Thayer, Rochester.
Miss Florence W. Morse, Rochester.
Mrs. Fannie C. Bissell, Buffalo.
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Poinier, New York.
Mrs. Anna S. Sweasy, New York.
Mrs. Esther A. Taber, Herkimer.
Mrs. Frances A. Compton, Lockport.
Miss Susan L. Magruder, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Anna Van Inwegen, Port Jervis.
Mrs. Joseph Dykes, Flushing.
Miss Dykes, Flushing.
Mrs. J. H. Tripp, Marathon.
Mrs. A. H. Bennett, Homer.
Mrs. E. W. Card, Medina.
Mrs. Emma L. Van Inwegen, Port Jervis.
Mrs. L. J. Clark, Pulaski.
Mrs. C. A. Peck, Mexico.
Mrs. B. L. Wallace, Dobbs Ferry.
Mrs. John T. Smith, Fishkill-on-Hudson.
Miss Elsie Smith, Fishkill-on-Hudson.
Mrs. W. H. Rainey, Kinderhook.
Mrs. R. G. Brewer, Mamaroneck.
Miss Mary M. Moffatt, Mamaroneck.
Mrs. John Downs, Holley.
Mrs. Emil Klein, New York.
Mrs. Walter H. Camp, Watertown.
Mrs. J. R. Van Wagenen, Oxford.
Mrs. J. M. Brush, Huntington.
Miss Jessie K. Brush, Huntington.
Mrs. W. S. Hall, Freeport.
Mrs. G. P. Sword, Huntington.
Mrs. Jos. Irwin, Huntington.
D. Elizabeth Irwin, Huntington.
Miss Nellie A. Hubbs, Huntington.
Alberta Irwin, Brooklyn.
Mary J. Elsworth, Poughkeepsie.
Mrs. Andrew Deyo, Yonkers.
Mrs. E. L. Schenck, New York.
Mrs. John I. Cole, New York.
Mrs. Charles S. Mather, Elmira.
Miss Dorothy de Forrest Mather, Elmira.
Mrs. James G. Cannon, New York.
Miss Grace Fleming, Scarsdale.
Miss May Fleming, Scarsdale.
Mrs. W. T. Barnet, Chicago.
Mrs. J. Hoffmyer, Chicago.
Mrs. W. V. de Lancey, Geneva.
Miss Emma D. Sandford, Geneva.
Louise Floyd Alling, New York.
Mrs. J. H. Babcock, Lockport.
M. Louise Balcom, Binghamton.

Accommodation Guaranty—Purchase of National Bank Stock.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: Baltimore, Md., July 26, 1899.

Sir: There are two reports in your Banking Law Department for July, on which I wish to remark—the accommodation guaranty of a National bank, and the acquisition of stock in a National bank by another National bank. The decisions quite properly stop short on the facts presented, but the cases themselves go further, viz., the individual responsibility of the persons performing such acts remains, in giving the guaranty or accepting the stock.

I write from twenty-five years' banking experience. I have practically come across these very points under various conditions, and the principles are mentioned in most books on commercial law, but a vast number of people do not know it, least of all those who incur such responsibilities. J. R.

Meets the Needs of Bankers.—Gordon M. Brown, of the State Savings Bank, Oakland, Cal., writes under date of July 7: "Inclosed please find New York draft for five dollars in payment for inclosed bill, which you will kindly receipt and return to us.

Patten's Practical Banking arrived yesterday and I am much pleased with it."

RECORD OF BANK STOCK TRANSFERS.

While I was National bank examiner I frequently had trouble in tracing out the changes in the shares of stock since the last examination. Some of the occasions when the trouble occurred were so vexatious that I set myself to studying out a plan which would make it very easy to trace out the chain of transfers, which would be simple enough to recommend itself on sight to Cashiers, and which could be easily applied to any of the stock certificate books usually found in banks.

For that purpose I first devised a stock record book, with the form as shown in Fig. 1.

The entries given will be sufficient to show the uses to be made of it. At the organization of the bank an original certificate numbered 12, for thirty shares, was issued. Afterwards he bought certificate No. 20, for ten shares, which was

John Smith

1885			Issued		Canceled		
			No. Ctfct.	No Shares	No Ctfct	No Shares	Bal. Shares
Jan	6	Original	✓12	30			30
Feb	6	From No 20	34	10			40
Mar.	23	From No 8	✓42	25			65
Jun	11	To # 54 & 55			✓12	30	35
"	"	From # 12	✓55	15			50
Dec	5	To No 75, 76, 77 & 78			✓42	25	
					✓55	15	10

FIG. 1.

reissued to him as No. 34. Afterwards he buys No. 8 and has it reissued as No. 42 for twenty-five shares. He then sells fifteen shares out of his original thirty-share certificate. No. 54 being issued to the purchaser, No. 55 being the certificate issued to himself for the balance. A check mark (✓) is placed against No. 12 as it appears in both the "issued" and the "canceled" column. Later he sells Nos. 42 and 55 to four different persons, and the shares appearing in the "canceled" column are also checked in the "issued" column, so that the Cashier or examiner, by running down the "issued" column, can tell instantly by the unchecked numbers just what certificates the shareholder still owns.

Corresponding memoranda are made on the stubs of the certificate book. For instance, supposing James Brown to have held the original certificate No. 8, the stub, after the transfer of the stock to John Smith, would have appeared as shown in Fig. 2.

Frequently, where there are shares and parts of shares from several sources, or

where the shares have gone to several different certificates, the fact is noted at the top or bottom as the case may be, the memorandum at the top always indicating the whence and the memorandum at the bottom the whither of the shares. For instance,

Original.

No. 8

Twenty five ______ Shares

Issued to

James Brown,

Columbus, Ohio.

Urbana, Ohio, Jany 6 1885

Received the above-described Certificate

James Brown

To No. 42

FIG. 2.

where a bank had reduced its capital and a new series of certificates had been started, a certificate for thirteen shares bore at the top:

From No.	82—	old series	5	shares.
"	83—	"	7½	"
"	84—	"	½	"

The plan, I think and find, is simplicity itself, and a common pass book can be changed as to its ruling so as to keep the records of a very fair-sized bank, while the marginal notes can be entered on any stub. I do not claim to be a pioneer in the ruling of the record book. Others may have used the same plan before, but I had never seen anything of the kind when I ruled up my first book in the Farmers' National Bank, Findlay, Ohio, in the summer of 1893. CHAS. T. JAMIESON.

Where Railway Earnings Go.—The following statement is credited to Senator Chauncey M. Depew, for many years president of the railway mentioned: "It is a fact not generally known, that of the $46,000,000 which the New York Central system earned last year, $2,000,000 went for taxes, and only $4,000,000 went to the stockholders. The remaining $40,000,000 was divided among the employees and the persons who sell us supplies."

CANADIAN BANKING AND COMMERCE.

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE BANK RETURNS.

The second quarter of the current year reflects the same continued success and advancement in trade as former ones. Indeed it is in all things considered a record showing, and compared with former reports for that quarter stands far above them all. A goodly number of business men are of the opinion that the general business of the country shall henceforward be more evenly spread over the entire year, as rapid advances are being made enabling agriculturists, dairymen, and others, who in the past were obliged to hold their products over until a marketable season, to realize upon them as soon as ready. Cheese and butter factories being now established throughout the rural districts, and boards established in larger centers, where these products are weekly disposed of, gives a steady circulation or inflow of money, where in former years but little was seen during the summer months. The same ready realization may be noted in all other products of the farm, the garden, the forest and the mines.

The time is not long past in this country when the enumerated industries only realized upon their output at the end of the season, leaving the six months during production to be tided over as best the producers could. A more even distribution of banking facilities with the opening up of the country, the increased value by the improvement in land, the building of steam railroads, electric roads, gravel roads, canals and other convenient modes of conveyance and inter-communication, have been the means of putting in operation in this country the power by which money is more readily drawn into and kept into circulation during the summer months.

During the quarter under review several of our largest banking institutions have held their annual meetings, and in every case the result has been such as seemed to those interested most satisfactory. Bankers generally, especialy those in Canada, are not loud in proclaiming the result of a successful business year from the housetop; extreme caution seems their motto. and when good times prevail throughout the country they seem to begin to set their houses in order for reverses.

The comparison with the figures of the returns for the same month a year ago and the increases during the quarter will be found interesting. Bank notes in circulation, which may be looked upon as the trade barometer, stand $2,558,605 higher than upon the same date last year, and show an increase of $688,481 during the quarter. Balances due to the Dominion Government show an increase during the quarter of $2,294,275. and an increase over same date last year of $556,650. Public deposits payable on demand were augmented during the quarter $4,937,014, and accumulated during the year to the extent of $9,538,500 above what they then amounted to. Public deposits payable after notice increased $5,167,311 during the quarter, and $21,800,497 during the year. The amount due to banks and agencies in foreign countries, being small, changed but little, showing a slight decrease for the quarter and a small increase for the year. Amounts due from banks and agencies in the United Kingdom show an increase for the quarter of $1,366,715, and $3,310,726 during the year. The total liabilites increased for the quarter $14,266,617, and for the year $38,922,957. Capital stock paid up increased during the quarter $321,773, and during the year $1,370,948, and reserve fund under the same headings

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF CANADIAN CHARTERED BANKS—COMPARISON OF THE IMPORTANT ITEMS.

ASSETS.	*June 30, 1899.*	*Mar. 31, 1899.*	*June 30, 1898.*	*Increase and decrease for quarter.*	*Increase and decrease for year.*
Specie and Dominion notes	$26,200,739	$25,229,774	$24,497,535	Inc., $970,965	Inc., $1,703,204
Notes of and checks on other banks	11,015,876	8,920,496	9,663,728	Inc., 2,095,380	Inc., 1,352,148
Due from banks and agencies in foreign countries	21,674,085	21,383,335	21,279,953	Inc., 290,750	Inc., 394,132
Due from banks and agencies in United Kingdom	10,170,065	11,607,741	8,230,112	Dec., 1,437,676	Inc., 1,939,953
Canadian municipal securities and British provincial or foreign or colonial, other than Dominion	16,232,301	16,551,338	16,911,904	Dec., 319,037	Dec., 679,603
Railway securities	14,875,470	15,480,790	17,352,384	Dec., 605,320	Dec., 2,476,914
Loans on stocks and bonds on call	30,659,460	28,156,434	20,066,715	Inc., 2,503,026	Inc., 10,592,745
Current loans to the public	250,974,389	240,568,615	222,413,538	Inc., 10,405,774	Inc., 28,560,851
Overdue debts	2,080,089	2,463,546	2,855,867	Dec., 383,457	Dec., 775,778
Total assets	$408,936,411	$394,709,946	$365,634,052	Inc., $14,226,465	Inc., $43,302,359
CAPITAL.					
Capital stock paid up	$63,674,085	$63,352,312	$62,303,137	Inc., $321,773	Inc., $1,370,948
Reserve fund	28,956,908	28,051,254	27,555,666	Inc., 905,654	Inc., 1,401,242
LIABILITIES.					
Bank notes in circulation	$39,097,708	$38,409,227	$36,539,103	Dec., $688,481	Inc., $2,558,605
Balance due to Dominion Government	5,201,375	2,907,100	4,644,725	Inc., 2,294,275	Inc., 556,650
Balance due to Provincial governments	2,006,621	2,565,343	2,227,355	Dec., 358,722	Dec., 20,734
Deposits of the public payable on demand	91,852,400	86,915,386	82,313,900	Inc., 4,937,014	Inc., 9,538,500
Deposits of the public payable after notice	166,549,940	161,382,629	144,749,143	Inc., 5,167,311	Inc., 21,800,497
Deposits payable on demand or after notice between banks	3,529,152	3,354,354	2,553,424	Inc., 174,798	Inc., 975,728
Due to banks and agencies in foreign countries	684,932	688,523	492,502	Dec., 3,591	Inc., 192,430
Due to banks and agencies in the United Kingdom	6,536,052	5,169,337	3,225,326	Inc., 1,366,715	Inc., 3,310,726
Total liabilities	$316,330,478	$302,063,861	$277,407,521	Inc., $14,266,617	Inc., $38,922,957
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Directors' liabilities	$7,182,672	$7,190,627	$8,357,874	Dec., $7,955	Dec., $1,175,202
Greatest amount of bank notes in circulation at any time during month	39,313,896	38,911,600	37,478,083	Inc., 402,296	Inc., 1,835,813

$905,654 and $1,401,242 respectively. Specie and Dominion notes show an increase for the quarter of $970,965, and stand $1,708,204 more than on the same date last year. These are not a reliable test of increase in trade, as only the smaller denominations of these notes are put in actual business circulation, the larger denominations being held by the banks. The Dominion Note Act provides that for any amount over twenty millions issued, dollar for dollar of securities must be kept in the Treasury, but the amount at any time shall not exceed twenty-five millions, and the amount of increase may be only issued in amounts of one million, and not more than four millions in any one year.

Notes of and checks on other banks show an increase for the quarter of $2,095,380, and for the year $1,352,148. This interchange of the notes and checks of other banks is only highest when trade is most active. Amounts due from banks and agencies in foreign countries have changed but slightly. The amount due from banks and agencies in the United Kingdom decreased during the quarter $1,437,676, but is $1,939,953 higher than on June 30 a year ago. Investments in municipal stocks and bonds and railway securities have not been in favor during the period under review owing to the greater activity in trade, and show a reduction during the quarter of nearly a million, and for the year of over three millions. Call loans show a wonderful expansion, having gone up $2,503,026 during the quarter, and $10,592,745 during the year. Current loans show even greater activity, increasing $10,405,774 during the quarter, and $28,560,851 during the year. Over-due debts show a reduction at both periods. Total assets have been added to during the quarter $14,226,465, and during the year $43,302,359.

Legislation is now before Parliament to regulate the interest charged on money borrowed. It is termed the Usury Bill, and originated in the Senate. At present the bill is restricted to contracts or agreements, the principal of which is under five hundred dollars, and does not deal with contracts or agreements of which the principal equals or exceeds that amount. After citing the several sections of the intended bill, Sec. 9 provides: "Every money lender is guilty of an indictable offense and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, who lends money at a rate of interest greater than that authorized by this act."

The rate is stipulated as ten per cent—under Chap. 127 Revised Statutes the amount of interest is twenty per cent.

This bill may yet undergo some changes before it becomes a law.

Following is a statement of deposits made by the public in institutions over which the Government has supervision:

	Deposits.
In chartered banks	$258,402,340
Government Savings banks	48,778,570
Quebec Savings banks	15,893,566
Loan companies	18,986,154
Total	$342,060,630

DEATH OF COMPTROLLER DAWES' FATHER.—General Rufus R. Dawes, father of Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, died at Marietta, Ohio, August 2, aged sixty-one. He enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment in the Civil War, was chosen captain of a company, promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brevet brigadier general, and fought in twenty battles. He received several wounds, and was the only officer of the regiment who went through the war. He served one term in Congress, in 1880–'82. President McKinley offered the post of Minister to Persia to him, but he declined it.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, TO BE HELD AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 5, 6 AND 7.

Delegates and visitors will please register at the Secretary's temporary office, Chamber of Commerce Building.

Cleveland is to entertain the American Bankers' Association this year, and as the city is easy of access to a majority of bankers of the country, and is an attractive and pleasant city to visit, it is expected that the attendance at the convention will be large.

The bankers of Cleveland have made adequate arrangements to entertain the visitors to their city, and have provided a series of excursions, receptions, etc., that will admirably supplement the regular programme. The preparations for receiving the convention are in charge of the Cleveland Bankers' Association, of which Thos. H. Wilson is chairman and Wm. G. Dietz is general secretary. The committees having immediate charge of the various entertainments are as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Myron T. Herrick, *Chairman.*

J. J. Sullivan,	E. H. Bourne,	John Sherwin,
Geo. S. Russell,	E. G. Tillotson,	E. W. Moore.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

John Sherwin, *Chairman.*

Myron T. Herrick,	H. B. Corner,	J. H. Dexter,
H. C. Ellison,	T. W. Hill,	Chas. A. Post.
C. E. Farnsworth,	H. R. Newcomb,	

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

J. J. Sullivan, *Chairman.*

E. H. Bourne,	H. P. McIntosh,	Ira Reynolds,
R. M. Parmely,	O. M. Stafford,	C. L. Murphy,
Thos. H. Wilson,	Geo. S. Russell,	H. R. Sanborn,
E. G. Tillotson,	M. T. Herrick,	P. M. Spencer.
E. V. Hale,	John F. Whitelaw,	

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Geo. A. Garretson, *Chairman.*

John F. Whitelaw,	H. E. Hayes,	R. M. Parmely,
E. R. Perkins,	H. B. Corner,	O. M. Stafford,
Ira Reynolds,	A. L. Davis,	C. A. Post,
E. H. Bourne,	T. H. Wilson,	D. Leuty,
J. H. Dexter,	Thos. West,	C. H. Stewart,
S. L. Severance,	David Nelson,	John Sherwin,
E. Wiebenson,	H. M. Farnsworth,	O. P. Fisher,
H. C. Ellison,	Geo. A. Stanley,	Max Levi,
J. A. Melcher,	Joseph Colwell,	G. P. Faerber,
L. W. Prior,	M. T. Herrick,	J. F. Harper,

H. P. McIntosh,	J. M. Gundry,	A. B. Marshall,
R. N. Pollock,	C. A. Otis, Jr.	C. G. Barkwill,
H. E. Green,	E. G. Tillotson,	H. W. Gazell,
D. B. Wick,	E. V. Hale,	J. J. Jaster,
E. W. Moore,	U. G. Walker,	Carl S. Russell,
C. O. Evarts,	J. J. Sullivan,	Herbert Wright,
R. H. York,	H. W. Stecher,	M. J. Mandelbaum.
L. T. Denison,	W. H. Lamprecht,	

The complete official programme of the convention follows:

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

Subject to change by vote of the Executive Council or by vote of the Convention.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1899.

Convention called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., by the President, Mr. George H. Russel, of Detroit.

(Vice-President and members of the Executive Council are requested to take seats upon the platform.)

Prayer by the Rev. Geo. H. McGrew, of St. Paul's P. E. Church.

Roll Call.

Address of welcome to the city of Cleveland by the Hon. John H. Farley, Mayor.

Address of welcome to the American Bankers' Association by Thos. H. Wilson, President of Cleveland Clearing-House Association.

Reply to addresses of welcome, and annual address of the President of the Association, Mr. Geo. H. Russel.

Annual report of the Secretary, Mr. Jas. R. Branch.

Annual report of the Treasurer, Mr. Geo. M. Reynolds.

Report of Auditing Committee.

Report of the Executive Council by the Chairman, Mr. Alvah Trowbridge.

Report of the Protective Committee.

Report of Committee on Uniform Laws, by the Chairman, Mr. Frank W. Tracy.

Report of Committee on Bureau of Education, by the Chairman, Mr. Wm. C. Cornwell.

Report of Committee on Credits, by the Chairman, Mr. Robert McCurdy.

Report of Committee on Fidelity Insurance, by the Chairman, Mr. A. C. Anderson.

Report of Committee on Warehouse Receipts and Bills of Lading, by the Chairman, Mr. M. M. White.

Meeting of the delegates from the States and Territories to appoint the nominating committee in accordance with Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

SEC. 2. Immediately after the first adjournment that occurs in the session of the annual convention, the delegations from each State and Territory shall meet, at which several meetings the respective vice-presidents of the States and Territories, if present, shall preside, and these meetings of representatives from the States and Territories shall each select a member who shall constitute and be the committee on nominations. The committee may make its report at any subsequent session of the convention, but its nominations shall not exclude the name of any person otherwise nominated in the convention. The delegates from the several State banks and bankers' associations shall assemble and meet apart after the first adjournment, and in such manner as they may determine, shall nominate to the convention five names for members of the executive council who shall be members of this association, provided that no State association shall thus be represented by more than one member of the executive council. No delegate from any State association shall, however, be eligible unless he is a member of the American Bankers' Association. The elections for president, vice-president and for five members of the executive council to be chosen by the association shall be by ballot, unless otherwise ordered.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

Convention called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. by the President.

Prayer by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor T. P. Thorpe, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Announcements.

Call of States. Statements limited to five minutes, by bankers, of the general condition of business in their various States.

Practical Banking Questions—(Discussion limited to thirty minutes for each topic; open to all delegates under the five-minute rule; time to be extended by unanimous consent.)

The Effect of Banks on the People's Progress.

Discussion opened by Col. Myron T. Herrick, President Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1899.

Convention called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. Paul F. Sutphen, of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Unfinished business.

Continuation of discussion of Practical Banking Questions.

1.—What Can Be Done to Perfect Our Currency ?

Discussion opened by Mr. Wm. C. Cornwell, President City National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

2.—How Can the United States Become the Clearing-House of the World ?

Discussion opened by Mr. Wm. R. Trigg, President Wm. R. Trigg Co., Shipbuilders, Richmond, Va.

3.—The Possibilities of Banking Co-Operation Under a Uniform System of Credit Departments and Standardized Property Statements.

Discussion opened by Mr. James G. Cannon, Vice-President Fourth National Bank, New York, N. Y.

Continuation of discussion of practical banking questions.

Report of committee on nominations. Elections.

Installations of officers elected.

Attention is called to the following: Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution, reads as follows:

ARTICLE VII.

SEC. I. Resolutions or subjects for discussion (excepting those referring to points of order or matters of courtesy) must be submitted to the executive council in writing at least *thirty days* before the annual convention of the association; but any person desiring to submit any resolutions or business in open convention may do so, and upon a two-thirds vote of the delegates present, the resolution or business may be referred to the executive council to report upon immediately; provided that this shall not apply to any proposed amendments of the Constitution.

TRUST COMPANY SECTION.

Arrangements have been made for the holding of the separate meeting of this Section of the association during the convention, of which members of this Section will be specially notified.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

Hollenden Hotel.—American plan, $3.00 and up; European plan, $1.00 to $3.00.

Colonial Hotel.—American plan, $3.00 and up; European plan, $1.50 and up.

Stillman Hotel.—American plan, $3.00 to $5.00.

Weddell House.—American plan, $2.00 to $4.00.

Forest City House—American plan, $2.00 to $3.00.

American House.—American plan, $2.00 to $2.50.

Kennard House.—American plan, $2.00 to $3.00.

CLUBS.

The directors and committees of the following Cleveland clubs will extend the hospitality of the clubs to delegates attending the convention:

Colonial Club, 2056 Euclid avenue.

University Club, 692 Prospect street.

Century Club, New England Building, Euclid avenue.

Cleveland Yacht Club, foot of Erie street.

Excelsior Club, 700 Woodland avenue.

REGISTRY ROOMS.

Chamber of Commerce Building, northeast corner Public Square.

Members of the local committees will be in constant attendance. Also for the convenience of the members, competent stenographers, well-informed clerks, and a corps of messenger boys will be provided.

In the registry rooms will be found the wires of the

Western Union Telegraph Company,

Postal Telegraph Cable Company,

Local Telephone Company (free use to members),

Long Distance Telephone Company (free use to members).

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The local committee has arranged for the entertainment of the delegates and their ladies as follows:

On Tuesday a reception by Colonel and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick at their home on Overlook Road, Euclid Heights, from four to eight P. M.

Those who desire to reach Colonel Herrick's home can take the Euclid Heights car, or Cedar avenue car.

On Wednesday, the second day, a reception and supper at Gray's Armory; the reception to begin at eight o'clock, and supper will be served at nine o'clock.

All Euclid, Cedar and Wade Park cars can be taken to Gray's Armory, stopping at Bolivar street.

On Thursday, the third day, immediately after the convention closes, the visiting delegates will be entertained with a ride on Lake Erie on the Steamer City of Erie.

The boat can be reached by taking the Payne avenue or Superior street cable cars, or the Euclid, Cedar or Wade Park electric cars to the corner of Water and St. Clair streets, then walking down St. Clair street to the dock. All cars can be taken from the square, on the north side of which is the Chamber of Commerce Building.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES TO THE CONVENTION.

An arrangement has been effected with the various trunk-line associations by which persons attending the convention who pay full first-class fare going, shall be returned by the same route at one-third the regular rate. Selling agents will furnish, when requested, a certificate with each ticket. These certificates must be presented to the secretary of the association at the convention, in order that they may be duly stamped by the special agent for the railroads. *Unstamped certificates will not be honored at the reduced rates.*

Applications for certificates and tickets should be made at least thirty minutes before the departure of trains. Certificates are not kept at all stations, but information as to where they may be obtained will be given at any station.

Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable. *No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to obtain a certificate.* The return tickets are good only for a continuous passage.

Be sure to get your certificate as above. Round trip tickets cannot be purchased and reduction obtained.

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

REPORTS OF RECENT AND PROSPECTIVE MEETINGS.

MARYLAND BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual convention of the Maryland Bankers' Association opened at Ocean City, July 20, and after prayer by Rev. J. Gibson Gantt, the convention was welcomed to Ocean City by William F. Johnson, the response on behalf of the bankers being made by H. H. Haines, President of the National Bank of Rising Sun.

In the course of his annual address President Joshua W. Hering, Cashier of the Union National Bank, Westminster, said:

"I shall not ask you to follow me further in an examination of this ebbing and flowing in business affairs. If I did, I think we should find that, by and by, as the old scars healed over and time had dimmed the experiences of the past, business methods would again begin to relax, and the cable that tied us to our sure anchorage would begin to lengthen, and after awhile we would get into the same storm, would be scourged by the same experiences and be compelled to take the same remedy. So it has been in the past, and so it will doubtless be in the future.

But is it not one of the peculiar prerogatives of a body like the Maryland Bankers' Association to elevate and hold aloft the standard of the truest business principles and methods?

I am proud to say that through the trying experiences of the past such has been the case. But it seems to me, the important lesson for us to learn and to inculcate, embraces much more than that, and is not confined simply to an understanding of how men may best conduct themselves in hard times, but to the broader question: How to so use good times that the coming of hard times may be prevented? Everybody will say that 'an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure,' but my experience as a physician is, that the average man would rather take a pound of cure than use an ounce of preventive. It it the hardest thing imaginable, to get a man to observe the plainest precepts of hygiene when he is well. And so it is with men in business, and as we bankers enjoy the honorable distinction of being doctors of business and trade, we must preach the highest precepts of business hygiene, and be sure to practice what we preach."

Secretary Lawrence B. Kemp reported a membership of 100. Of this number sixty-three are from National banks, nineteen from State banks, twelve from private banks and six from trust and bonding companies.

A thoughtful address, favoring an enlarged use of gold coin in actual circulation, was made by Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States. On rising to speak Mr. Roberts was very cordially greeted. He spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

The honor which you extend is to a representative of the Treasury of the United States. In no personal sense could your greetings be given or accepted. You have a right to honor the department in which you have such a deep interest. You can well rejoice in the strength of the Treasury, greater in view of all conditions than it could ever before boast. Its supply of net gold is the largest in its history. No one questions the national solvency. As a practical matter, the Treasury is absolutely on a gold basis. The present administration maintains the credit of the Government on the highest standard known among men. The rates at which the bonds of the United States are selling create an embarrassment in their use as security for notes of the National banks. The vast and swelling prosperity of the American people carries upward the resources of the Treasury and the assurance of the national wealth.

The members of your association, my gracious hosts, are clothed with peculiar title to intimate relations with the Treasury. Nowhere is the records of banks clearer than in the State of Maryland. From no other quarter has come more sagacious counsel with regard to financial legislation. For patriotic coöperation the officers of the institutions forming your association may be confidently relied upon now and always in the plans and work of the Treasury. Cordial recognition is rendered to your generous introduction and most kindly greetings. May the Maryland Bankers' Association continue its career of usefulness through long years under auspices always more and more happy.

INCREASE IN THE GOLD SUPPLY.

For the moment let us speak of gold not as synonymous with all wealth, but of that metal in its use as coin.

The theme has immediate interest by reason of the rapid and steady increase in the gold which passes into our currency. Since July 1, 1898, the gold in circulation has grown by $62,100,579, and the net amount in the Treasury, then $189,444,714, has become about $246,000,000—the highest figures in our annals.

Such an increase in the yellow metal available for currency, with the demand real or alleged, for additional circulation, gives vital form to the question, Why not add to the use of gold coin? Under existing laws the volume of United States notes is definitely restricted, while silver certificates cannot exceed the standard silver dollars in the Treasury, nor the Treasury notes run beyond the bullion held against them. The National banks, while adding to their circulation $13,451,994 from July 1, 1898, to June, 1899, are now quite steadily drawing in their notes, making a reduction against bonds last month of $1,041,860, and thus far this month of $216,500.

HOW TO INCREASE THE CURRENCY.

Practically, then, without new legislation, the only way to increase the currrncy is by the use of gold coin. Bullion may, for the purposes of the Treasury reserve, take the place of the product of the mint. Gold last year went into our circulation at the rate of more than $5,000,000 a month, and during June last the growth was $14,068,521.

Obviously, the question for bankers about gold coin is not, Can you get it? but, Will you use it? The problem is practical and immediate. The figures show that an affirmative answer has been rendered in considerable degree, with some protest doubtless, and more or less under the stress of necessity. The concession is to be made that in this part of the country prejudice exists against the actual handling of gold coin because of its abrasion, because of the danger of mistaking it for silver of like size, and, in large sums, because of its weight.

BRINGING GOLD INTO ACTUAL USE.

But our fellow citizens on the Pacific Coast prefer gold coin to paper, and the bank tellers there insist that gold is more convenient in daily transactions. Those who travel in Europe testify also that the British sovereign, the French Napoleon and the German double crown are in constant circulation in all countries, as is silver coin.

Let me not belittle the objections to the actual use of gold coin. My experience has led me to listen to their reiteration. The high standing of many who urge them commands attention and respect. And yet our brethren on the Pacific Coast are not unlike us, and their business transactions and those of Europe do not differ radically from our own. The contrast in practicc in the matter of currency is due to habit.

While gold may be abraded in handling, paper is subject to hazards of its own. Recently paymasters in the Philippines asked for the shipment to them of coin instead of notes, because the ants of that country had almost utterly destroyed $300,000 in paper. Frequently the Treasury is called upon to examine and redeem notes nibbled and partly eaten by mice, and in part or wholly burned by fire. Paper comes from smallpox homes and yellow-fever regions, and must be fumigated. Only heavenly treasures does moth not corrupt and abrasion or rodents wear not away.

GROWING USE OF GOLD IN TRANSACTIONS.

The contrast in the use of gold in the transactions of the Government in the last two years is very impressive. The receipts for customs in New York in gold coin were in July, 1897, less than one per cent.; in this month for ten days they have been 83.2 per cent., and this is now about the average. All the receipts of the Treasury in the fiscal year 1898 amounted to $1,956,856,257, and of this sum only $88,424,061, or 4.5 per cent., was in gold. The payments for all purposes were $2,094,908,336, of which but $158,638,712, or 7.6 per cent., was in gold. In the fiscal year 1899, of receipts of $2,054,838,068, gold was taken for $468,387,555, or 22.8 per cent., and of payments amounting to $2,114,290,898 gold was given for $488,819'544, or 23.1 per cent. Now, the share of actual gold coin in all the transactions is very much larger. Because the yellow metal flows in constantly increasing volume the Treasury is forced to pay it out to all creditors.

STOCK OF GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

The stock of gold in the United States exceeds that in any other country in the world, and is estimated to be $975,454,000, and is 50.03 per cent. of all our circulation and $12.81 per capita of our population. France, with the next largest stock, $810,600,000, exceeds us in its per capita. $21.06. The ratio in Great Britain of gold to all currency is 65.2 per cent., in Germany 65.96 and in France 59.82. The per capita in Great Britain is $11.01, and in Germany $12.78.

Nowhere in all the world is the influx of the yellow metal so great, and nowhere does it go in so large a measure into the stock of money. Why not into actual circulation, into the marts of trade?

GOLD BASIS TO BE PERMANENT.

We can not doubt that Congress will, at its next session, put the nation clearly, definitely and permanently on the gold basis. Does not that mean more than that gold shall be our money of account? It must purport that all forms of currency shall be exchangeable into that of the legal standard. The American people need to become familiar with real money, with the actual substance, with gold coin. Our metallic eagle should cease to be a stranger, not in bank vaults only, but in the merchant's till and in the hands and pockets of all.

Banks cannot afford to hold gold for a large part of their reserve unless such coin will be readily available for use as currency in an emergency. Reserves are not for hiding, but are for service whenever a crisis may arise.

For the safety and convenience of banks gold, even for reserves, must be welcome in everyday life everywhere.

Is not there a certain inconsistency in demanding that gold shall be our standard, and at the same time excluding it from the marts of trade? Is not the eagle a handsome and potent argument for the money of commercial nations?

In the last analysis statutes cannot be far in advance of daily practice.

The clause which shall proclaim the gold standard can have no surer bulwark than coin in actual circulation.

Every piece of money in yellow metal will be a defender and a champion of that standard, reaching far beyond hustings with a ringing eloquence which the press cannot equal.

We are not content to be the first manufacturing nation in the world, nor to rely on the wealth of our mines and the product of our farms. We are to conquer the sea for commerce as our sailors won in arms at Manila and Santiago. Our money, our actual coin, must be one of the weapons in that conquest. Not paper, not promises to pay of any sort, must blaze the way for American trade in the West Indies and the Philippines. The royal metal must bear the eagles of our currency in return for tropical products and assure welcome to our surplus in every branch of our domestic industry.

GOLD A SYMBOL OF POWER AND DOMINION.

In some form, with whatever restrictions, American prowess is forever to be master where our flag floats in the midland seas to the southward, and in the islands which look out to Asia. No token of sovereignty is more real, asserts itself more vigorously or commands more complete recognition, than the money of a country. The payment of its dividend in American coin by the Bank of Spain, in Havana, is a striking proof of our power and dominion there. To a considerable extent our paper is accepted in our new possessions, but our coin, gold especially, has no need to make excuse for its entry, and can hold its own against all comers.

More or less, and the more the better, gold coin must have place in our domestic circulation, in order that it may go more and more into the world's commerce as the assertion of American supremacy, and may intrench itself in our possessions to bind them to the Union with the most precious links known to mankind.

Our financial system is an old homestead in which the family has grown up. It was never planned on the highest principles of architecture. A story here, a wing there, and an annex yonder, have been added as need has been urged. Any new structure must be built on the original site, and we must live in the old house while any changes are in progress. We are to rebuild on a broader plan, with more solid foundations. Shall we not begin to reconstruct that system by laying for it the surest corner-stone, by under-pinning it at once by real strength, proof against any peril, sufficient for the growth certain to come, the best which the wisdom of man has discovered, the very excellence of all finance, the metal which in all lands is the synonym of wealth—gold coin?"

J. Wirt Randall, President of the Farmers' National Bank, Annapolis, spoke on "Colonial Currencies," and gave an interesting account of the early attempts to

make various commodities serve as money. After an exhaustive historical treatment of the question, he said :

"Law may change in the future, as it has in the past, the quantity of metal in our gold and silver coins, so as to bring them, for the time being, to an equality, but the next day—the next hour—the laws of supply and demand will begin again to operate, and their values will no longer agree."

Charles H. Stanley, President of the Citizens' National Bank, Laurel, spoke on "The Banker and the Lawyer." After referring to the value of a knowledge of commercial law in carrying on the banking business, and the necessity of sometimes consulting lawyers of the highest ability, he touched upon the question of trusts and combinations. He said :

"Combinations, trusts and monopolies seem to be the order of the day. They were created originally for the benefit of the people, but many of them seem to be run as if the people were created for them. It seems to me they do not belong to the banks of deposit. The one will last to all time and go on to perfection; the other may last, but it will only flourish so long as there is more money than demand, and the day will come, sooner or later, when everything that smacks of combinations, trusts and monopolies will be distasteful to a large majority of the American people.

I feel, to be honest, that I must say this, but I refer only to speculative trusts and combinations formed for the purpose of absorbing business and risking other people's money for their own gain; not to those who just as honestly as the bank invests their depositors' money in safe securities of any kind, recognizing, as they should, that they have a much wider field than the National bank, and, therefore, less excuse for risky speculations.

Nor do I refer to well-managed guarantee or fidelity companies, which, to my mind, have done more to insure honest performance of duties by bank employees and all other employees than all the laws of a thousand years could do. They are the great aid to the bank, the indorser and encourager for the honest man and the prosecutor of the dishonest, so long as they are governed by the principles of integrity and carefulness.

Large trusts, monopolies and combinations are not to the interest of the individual lawyer or the individual banker; large aggregation of business in the hands and control of large corporations destroys, to my mind, the chances of individual success, lowers the standard of the professions and prevents many young meu of talent and industry from making their mark for the want of proper opportunities and the proper remuneration for their labor. Large trusts and monopolies are founded on the principle that the strong have the right to crush the weak, which, to my mind, is un-Christian and un-American.

We have heard a good deal about sound money; while we believe in that, let us also have sound principles of right and justice, and sound stocks, and not take the sound money of the individual for the unsound stock or bonds of the corporation; let us remember that while the country may grow richer in development of our great natural resources through the aggregation of wealth in large corporations, and millionaires may multiply, the great hope of the country and the bulwark of American liberty is in the individual citizen as a man, and the liberty of every Republic has ever been maintained by what is known as the middle class—the careful, conservative people of moderate means, who love right and justice and are not possessed alone of the love of power and money."

President Robert Shriver, of the First National Bank, Cumberland, spoke on "Correspondence Between Banks—A Plea for a Uniform System." He said, in part :

Correspondence Between Banks—Plea for a Uniform System.—Address of Robert Shriver.

Each bank receives, in the course of its daily transactions, checks on other banks, drafts or bills of exchange and promissory notes, payable in some other place than that in which it is located, and as well other things which require special attention at some distant point. Due dilligence requires that these evidences of debt, etc., shall be transmitted without unnecessary delay to the place where they are made payable, so as to be promptly presented for payment, and this necessitates the use of the mails and "correspondence." And by this term "correspondence" let us understand that it means generally the letters and means used to effect the transmission by mail to their destination of checks, drafts, etc., acknowledgments of receipt of same, advices of payment of collections, etc.

In the smaller country banking institutions, where all or nearly all of the routine of business is done by the Cashier or under his immediate supervision, almost any form of letter or system would suit his particular convenience, for only a few letters are sent out and received by them each day.

In the larger banks, and especially in those in the larger cities, where the volume of business is large and compels its subdivision, and speed as well as accuracy of work is demanded, it is quite another thing, and the smaller banks should do all they can to aid them in the easy and prompt execution of this branch of their business. With them departments are designed to handle only their class of business, as each may be expected to do, and, therefore, the classes we have named can be treated more promptly and speedily, if they can be transmitted to the class to which they belong. "Cash items," for example, go to one department, where exchange lists are to be made up for the clearing-house and must be ready at a given hour. Collections are taken care of in another department, entirely separate, and in some banks the "returned" items and advices of collections paid go to still other departments, and there are, possibly, other subdivisions. A moment's reflection will here suggest several important points to be observed in developing a uniform system, and likewise the importance of accommodating our letters to cover these points. Facilitating the business of the bank with whom we correspond is clearly facilitating our own business as well as theirs. And beyond this, while each bank may desire to conduct its correspondence in such manner as it thinks will be convenient and satisfactory to itself, it has a duty to perform for the convenience of the bank with whom it corresponds. This duty, as well as courtesy, demands that its letters shall be made up in such manner and mailed in such condition as will facilitate the handling of inclosures therein, or any transmitted information, as well as the care of the letters themselves for future reference.

LACK OF UNIFORMITY IN DETAILS.

How is correspondence done now? We receive a batch of letters each day to be opened, examined and inclosures checked up to see that the letters record them properly.

Some of these letters are inclosed in an official size envelope, and in these the letters and inclosures are all flat, or nearly so, and easily handled; others are folded smoothly and the inclosures are folded only once. What a pleasure to have them so, and how easily and quickly they are handled! Others are folded twice or more, and take more time to straighten out: others are folded up into a wad or chunk, having two or more unnecessary folds, and quite considerable time and patience are required to get them in shape to handle and read: and, if the letter was damp from a letter copying-press, as is some times the case, the difficulty of opening it up is greatly increased. This last reminds one of the small boy who steps up to the counter and tosses at you a chunk of paper about the size of a walnut and says laconically, "Change," and you feel about that letter a good deal like you do when waiting on that boy.

What office does a letter from bank to bank perform? What are its functions? An accompanying letter performs the first important function of establishing by its record ownership of inclosures, and besides this it certifies to the number of items inclosed, their character and their amounts; and when special instructions, contrary to the ordinary routine are given, also enables this to be done. From the sender it is practically a "way-bill," nothing more, but becomes a valuable record, when copied, of the items inclosed and to whom sent, and is the foundation, so to speak, from which other transactions and records spring. To the recipient it is the authentic record of the items received, their number and amount, and the official authority to act where special instructions are given.

Letters being both a convenience and a necessity, what chief characteristics should they bear to enable us to determine what system it might be well to recommend or adopt?

Uniformity in size of letter sheets is especially and primarily one of the essentials. What, then, shall be the size of paper to be used to meet the requirements called for and at the same time to satisfy the whims of the correspondent?

I suggest that the size of 6x9 inches be settled upon as "bankers' size," and that ordinary letters shall not be more than 6x9½ inches, nor less than 5½x8½ inches. Then it would not be long until the manufacturers would be building cabinets to take in readily, say, 6x9½ size and would be advertising "bankers' cabinets" for "bankers' size" letters.

Some might prefer to continue the use of "letter-size" sheets, and for these I would suggest that the size be not less than 8x10 and not more than 9x11 inches. The furniture maker could then furnish cabinets to carry drawers for both sizes combined, or the present "standard size" could be used for the letter size, and, with divided drawers, perhaps for both. And if occasional letters of letter size reach you, they could be folded and filed with the "bank size."

Next, what about the form of the letter? This is not so material, and much latitude could be given to the fancy of the writer. Perhaps the most important idea on this point is that a large part of the printing could be left off or reduced in dimensions. There is no necessity whatever to use a letter-size sheet and have one-half of it given up to specimens of the printer's or lithographer's art—great big titles and illustrations of your bank building or some fanciful idea of the lithographer. Where this is done the room for actual use is little greater than can be found on the "bankers' size" sheet. The letter being for use and not for

advertising purposes of either the bank, the printer or the lithographer, the space for the name of the sender, the date and to whom addressed, should take up little room, and so make the sheet available for so many more items.

Whether the form shall be vertical or horizontal might be left entirely to the writer. One thing, however, which is not now made use of ought to be provided for in the upper right-hand corner of the sheet, and that is a blank memorandum to indicate "when received," "to whom referred" and "when answered."

Another thing of importance is careful writing. It is not at all necessary that this should be "like copperplate," but it is essential to your correspondent's convenience that your letter be clearly written—all figures distinctly set down, and special instructions carefully stated in full—all this to avoid mistakes and to save your correspondent's time.

FILING THE BANK'S CORRESPONDENCE.

And now about filing away after the day's work is done. It was formerly the case with many banks, and I would not be surprised if it were still so with some of them, that when letters are to be disposed of at the end of the day's work they are laid away in a pile to be tied up when the month is completed in a bundle, and in that shape stowed away. The form and style of that bundle may be conceived, if composed of sheets of the variety of sizes brought to your attention to-day. To search in such a bundle for a letter wanted would be much like the proverbial "needle in a haystack." I have had some of it in my experience, and I am ready to admit that I don't like it. I am prone to believe that those who still cling to that old-fashioned method are few and far between.

And there were some who folded their letters carefully and wrote on the back the name of the writer and date. That, too, might be called "old style," and could only prevail where the letters are few in number. Where the bank officer has abundant time on his hands this might be a good way to keep him employed.

But both of these methods are fast being relegated to the past. Where letters are sufficiently numerous, other methods must prevail, and so "letter-filing cabinets" have come into use and have been adopted in many banks, chiefly because there was nothing else to adopt. These cabinets were devised mainly for mercantile use, and are, therefore, planned to receive sheets of letter size—"standard size," as they are called. Their use for bank purposes was apparently not considered, and for that purpose they are not convenient, inasmuch as the drawers are not of the right dimensions to properly receive the letters to be filed, and, therefore, there is much lost room.

I saw at the Philadelphia National Bank a very simple plan of filing letters, economical as well as compact. The only objection I found to it was that letters, postal cards, slips, everything, in fact, from any given correspondent, all went into the one receptacle set aside for that bank. I much prefer using separate receptables for letters and postal cards, especially where the contents of letters, etc., are separated as we have proposed. This objection is easily remedied by providing another set of receptacles of the convenient size for postal cards. That bank provided pasteboard boxes of cheap construction and of appropriate dimensions to receive the letters, and of capacity of one year's business. These were ranged close to each other on shelves so built as to receive the box and leave a small space between it and the shelf above it. The name of the bank on the exposed end of the box indicated what letters, etc., are to go into it. The lid of the box is taken off and placed on the bottom of the box, and there you are—ready for action. Filing is accomplished by dropping into the appropriate boxes the letters belonging to that box, and is easily and quickly done. At the end of the year the lid is put on top of the box, when it is ready to stow away without more ado, and a new box takes the place on the shelf. That is all there is of it, and a very compact and convenient plan it is.

At our bank we have a neat "cabinet" built especially for us, which has 108 drawers open at the sides and capable of holding sheets up to 6x9½ inches. It occupies about one-half the room that a "standard size" cabinet would occupy, affording the same facilities. Letters are easily and quickly filed by dropping into the appropriate drawer, drawn out a little for the purpose, each drawer being labeled with the name of a correspondent, or the names of States where the correspondents are rare in that locality. This, you will observe, is much the same as the Philadelphia National Bank uses, but is slightly more compact and presents in your office a little neater appearance. When the drawers are filled, the contents are emptied and placed in a "transfer case," labeled with the name of the bank and the year and stored away in regular order, where they can be quickly found and handled. For postal cards and slips of same size we have provided a pigeon-hole case, carrying No. 1 boxes, with a drop front. A slot in the upper edge of the front furnishes a place through which the cards are filed without removing the box. When filled, the cards are removed, tied up and stowed away. These letter and card cabinets and transfer cases have proven eminently satisfactory to us, and we do not hesitate to recommend them to you.

Other plans may suggest themselves to you, and it matters not what one you may decide

to use. That is a matter for yourself alone, and you can make it as elaborate or as simple as your fancy dictates without inconvenience to any one but yourself.

SUGGESTIONS SUMMARIZED.

And now to summarize:

Use for your current letters paper sheets of "bankers' size," 6x9 inches, or of a size not less than 5½x8½ inches, nor more than 6x9½ inches; or if letter size be prefeferred, not less than 8x10 inches, nor more than 9x11 inches.

Use for acknowledgments, advices and inquiries, postal cards or "slips" of rather stiff paper of the same size, say 3x5 inches.

In printing your letters or slips, print vertically or horizontally, as you prefer, but occupy as little space as possible for the printing and leave a blank space in the upper right-hand corner, or provide there for memorandum of the date of receipt and answer.

Use separate sheets for "cash items," for "collections" and for making remittances for paid collections, and for reports on accounts current, or for special correspondence.

Use separate postal cards or "slips" for acknowledgments, for advice of credits, for tracing missing letters or missing advices.

Our bank has not yet adopted all of these, but when our stationery requires renewing I propose to conform to these ideas, and venture the hope that we shall not be alone in doing so. The reform, once begun, will spread, and in time we shall certainly feel its beneficent effects.

When we have done this we shall not have reached the "millennium," but we shall have taken one more step toward it.

An interesting feature of the convention were the reports made by the leading bank men of the conditions in their respective localities. They were given by S. A. Williams, President of the Harford National Bank, of Belair; President Joshua W. Hering, Cashier of the Union National Bank, of Westminster; A. G. Thomas, of the Sandy Springs Savings Institution; I. T. Matthews, Cashier of the First National Bank, of Snow Hill, and David Sloan, President of the Lonaconing Savings Bank. In each case the remarks told of the advance made in the banking facilities in the locality, the increase in the amount of deposits and the prevalent prosperity of all classes of people.

The resolution which made the association famous at its first convention, placing Maryland's financial interests squarely on record for sound money, was, on motion of John B. Ramsay, reaffirmed in an amended shape (some of the language of the former resolution referring to temporary conditions prevailing at the time of its adoption), as follows:

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver and to every debasement of our currency, in whatsoever form it may be presented; that we firmly and honestly believe that the true interests of our country will be best served by its rigid adherence to the gold standard of value, the continuance of which will preserve its financial integrity and future welfare of all of its citizens.

Upon motion of H. H. Haines the following resolutions were unanimously adopted amid applause:

Whereas, This body fully and emphatically recognizes and appreciate the labors and duties performed with sacrifice, but signal ability, by our secretary, Lawrence B. Kemp; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the association extends to him a most hearty and sincere vote of thanks.

Resolved, That this association owes more largely to him than perhaps all others, the success and usefulness of its existence.

J. Wirt Randall moved, and the convention adopted, a vote of thanks to J. H. Hollander for preparing, and to Johns Hopkins University for publishing, a work on "Banks and Banking in Maryland." A rising vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Joshua W. Hering and other retiring officers.

Upon motion of John B. Ramsay, the newly-elected president was instructed to appoint a committee on legislation. The committee on nominations reported the following names for officers of the association for the coming year:

President—Hon. J. Wirt Randall, President Farmers' National Bank, Annapolis.

Vice-Presidents—Edward V. Mealey, Hagerstown; Robert C. Hopkins, Port Deposit; Thomas H. Robinson, Belair; Charles E. Fink, Westminster; William T. Dixon, John R. Bland, Gen. John Gill, Eugene Levering, and August Weber, of Baltimore.

Secretary, Lawrence B. Kemp, President Commercial and Farmers' National Bank, Baltimore; and treasurer, William Marriott, Cashier Western National Bank, Baltimore.

Comittee on Administration—Dr. Joshua W. Hering, Westminster; H. H. Haines, Rising Sun; Hon. Henry Page, Princess Anne; Theodore F. Wilcox, and Summerfield Baldwin, Baltimore.

The report was adopted unanimously, and the officers declared elected.

A reception and ball, yachting parties and surf bathing, were some of the recreations incident to the meeting.

Secretary Kemp informs the MAGAZINE that the convention was one of the best the association has had.

MICHIGAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The eleventh annual convention of the Michigan Bankers' Association met at Port Huron July 18, and was called to order by the president, John W. Porter, Cashier of the Commercial Bank, Port Huron. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Stevens, of Port Huron, and George R. Angell, Vice-President of the City Savings Bank, Detroit, responded.

In his annual address President Porter dwelt largely upon the question of the expansion of American territory. After citing the acquirement of the Louisiana territory from France in 1803, the Florida purchase from Spain in 1819, the acquisition of Texas in 1845, the ceding of part of Mexico in 1848, the Gadsden purchase in 1852, and the purchase of Alaska in 1867, he spoke in part as follows.

"After the exercise of the power to acquire territory through so long a period of years, and so frequently repeated, it would seem that the constitutional right of this country to acquire territory had been established beyond question, and although the policy of the acquisition of territory was vigorously opposed on every occasion where we attempted to acquire new territory, yet every patriot in this land will admit to-day that as a matter of policy the acquisition of every foot of territory which we have acquired has strengthened our nation."

He ascribed prosperity more to the policy of expansion than any other influence and said this magnificent progress should not be stopped by a change of policy at this time. He asserted that if our population should increase during the next century as it has in the past, before the end of that time we would have 600,000,000 people, more than twice the population of all Europe combined to-day, and would wield an influence greater than all the other powers of the world combined.

A paper by Sigmund Rothschild, of Detroit, on "Michigan's Interest Commercially in the Newly-Acquired Territories," was read by George E. Lawson, of Detroit. The island of Cuba, Mr. Rothschild said, was the only part of the territory that he had any knowledge about. This island has been sadly neglected. The people would have to be educated to the American ideas or they would resent annexation as only another method of Spanish rule. Cuba, he said, was rich in mahogany, cedar and minerals. Under peaceable conditions the country would recover, and our relations with it must necessarily be beneficial.

I. G. Lombard, President of the America National Bank, Chicago, read an able paper on the subject of "The New York Clearing-House Regulations on Country Checks." The Chicago bankers, he said, were in favor of the New York plan of charging exchange, at least sufficient to cover collection charges. He advised

that some united action should be taken by the clearing-house associations to eradicate the evil by the establishment of uniform charges.

George R. Angell, of Detroit, in discussing the paper, asserted that the bankers themselves were responsible for the abuse, as a result of their competition.

J. A. Verdier, Cashier of the Kent County Savings Bank, Grand Rapids, read a paper upon the same subject. He believed the nuisance has come to stay. It has a benefit in that it economizes the use of currency. Its abolishment would result in a larger use of the express order. He said that in the small towns they believe that the bankers in the large cities are a good deal to blame for the evil, as in their efforts to increase their par list they have encouraged the use of these checks. He, however, believed that the banker should not be expected to do this work for nothing. New York, he thought, could not bring about a change alone, but would have to co-operate with others to make it a success.

The report of Secretary Haass was read, also that of Treasurer D. W. Briggs. The reports showed the association to be in excellent condition, with a balance of $2,348.96 on hand and 188 members in good standing.

"The commercial agency reports and uniform statements of assets and liabilities," was discussed by H. G. Barnum, Cashier of the First National Exchange Bank, Port Huron, and A. W. Ferguson, manager for R. G. Dun & Co., at Detroit, respectively, from the bankers' and the commercial agencies' standpoint.

Mr. Hollister, of Grand Rapids, presented a resolution that was adopted calling for the appointment of a committee of three to draft a form of uniform statements for the use of the Michigan bankers and to report at the next meeting. Upon request of the Ohio association a resolution was adopted that interest on money loaned by a bank should not be set up as a preferred claim, also one upon request of the Missouri association that the consular service be taken out of politics and new appointees be given a proper training.

Harlow P. Davock, of Detroit, referee in bankruptcy, read an interesting paper on "Bankruptcy Legislation." "There is no question," he said, "that the present act is very favorable to the debtor, and in many cases permits a discharge when, if the judge could use his discretion in the matter, the discharge might be properly refused. The discharge is a matter in which the whole trading community is interested. We are all interested in maintaining a high standard of commercial integrity and the extermination of fraud. This is not a matter merely between the bankrupt and his creditors. An unconditional discharge should not be given unless the court is entirely satisfied that it is deserved."

With the experience gained in the administration of the law during the past year, he thought Congress could at its next session make such amendments as would make the law more effective, protect alike the honest debtor and creditor and punish those who dishonestly seek to profit by its beneficent provisions.

State Banking Commissioner Maltz gave a short statement of laws enacted by the last Legislature affecting bankers.

A paper on "Burglar Insurance for Banks," by M. D. Wagner, of Croswell, was not presented, but ordered inserted in the records if approved by the president and secretary.

Following officers were elected: President, Geo. R. Angell, Detroit; first vice-president, Clay H. Hollister, Grand Rapids; second vice-president, H. C. Spencer, Flint; secretary, F. E. Farnsworth, Detroit; treasurer, Geo. W. Moore, Port Huron; members of executive council, Frank North, Vassar; A. S. Wright, Ionia; E. D. Richmond, Hart; S. W. Clarkson, Ann Arbor; C. W. Case, Manchester.

Detroit was chosen as the next place of meeting.

OPEN LETTERS FROM BANKERS.

AN INTERCHANGE OF OPINION BY READERS OF THE MAGAZINE.

PREVENTING LOSS ON CHECK COLLECTIONS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: In the June number of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE I notice a case from Minnesota wherein the old question of the liability of a bank for loss occasioned by sending checks and drafts directly to payee for collection and returns, is discussed and determined.

To meet the difficulty I have suggested to banks in this State that special agreement covering the case should be made with their customers, and that customers should be required to make out and present deposit slips with their deposits; that notice should be printed in all pass-books and upon the deposit slips in the following form:

"Checks and drafts on other banks are deposited with the understanding that they are taken for collection only, and shall be sent by the most direct route, and this bank may at its option, send them to payor bank for collection and return, at depositor's risk."

I also suggest that a form of endorsement should be prepared on a rubber stamp and this put upon the back of all out-of-town checks and drafts, and that the person for whom they are cashed should be required to sign this endorsement. The notice as given above is also printed upon large cards which are hung near the teller's window. The important thing is to bring the notice home to the depositor so that there will be no difficulty in proving his assent to the method of collection. H. J. WHITMORE.

NELIGH, Neb., July 27.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: To eastern bankers without established correspondents in San Francisco, it is suggested that the safest and most reliable method of making telegraphic payments in this city is to effect the same through the New York, Chicago, or St. Louis correspondent of a San Francisco bank. This would save the latter the risk that it is so frequently asked to assume through responding to open telegrams from bankers unknown to them, requesting payments in favor of persons equally unknown.

The proper and safe method in such transactions involves but a scarcely appreciable delay in communication, and the cost of one additional telegram, whilst insuring unhesitating compliance. All such requests should specify whether payment is to be made with or without identification.

These suggestions apply to like transactions at all points on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26, 1899. S. P. S.

DORMANT ACCOUNTS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: In the matter of dormant accounts in Savings banks, which have elicited so much discussion in the Legislature, and which have brought about such persistent efforts to get these accumulations out of the Savings banks, where they belong, and into the State treasury, where they do not belong, I am led to explain the methods pursued by this bank to reduce and keep down the number and aggregate of such accounts, and to recommend a similar course of action by all other Savings banks, believing that by constant and systematic efforts in this direction we can reduce them to a very small aggregate and remove the bugbear which has been so terrifying to our law-makers.

It has been our practice for many years to indicate by check marks on our accounts the dates to which the corresponding pass-books have been written up, and, of course, in looking up the dormant accounts we need not go back of the check mark to determine the age of the account, but simply count forward from the date of the checking. We have given a great deal of time and labor in the past in trying to find the owners of accounts which have

not been recently written up, and by letters and circulars urging the presentation of pass-books.

Beginning in 1894, every pass-book issued by this bank contains a conspicuous notice printed in red ink, as follows: "Notice: To prevent errors or omissions this book must be presented at this bank as often as once in each year in order that it may be written up, the dividends entered therein and the balance shown. No payments will be made except upon presentation of this book." The practice of looking for owners of books which have not been written up within two or more years is continued diligently and persistently, and every effort is made to reach them by letter or circular or by personal inquiry, with the result that at the present time, out of thirty-nine thousand eight and fifty (39,850) open accounts and total deposits of more than fifteen million dollars ($15,000,000), we have only sixty-six (66) accounts of less than five dollars ($5), and one hundred and thirty-one (131) accounts of five dollars ($5) and upwards, together aggregating fifty-six hundred and fourteen dollars ($5,614), including interest, which are classified as twenty-two year or "dormant" accounts, and which have ceased to bear interest. The sixty-six accounts of less than five dollars each amount to only one hundred and seventy-nine dollars ($179), while the one hundred and thirty-one accounts of five dollars and over average but a fraction more than forty-one dollars ($41) each account. The average amount of dormant accounts, including interest, is a small fraction more than fourteen (14) cents to each account now open on the books of the bank, and less than thirty-seven and a half (37½) cents on each thousand dollars ($1,000) of our present total of deposits. None of the aforesaid accounts have been closed on our books: they are still open and subject to the demands of the depositors or any party rightfully claiming the money. The obligation of a Savings bank to pay proper claimants is fully recognized. Such obligation never becomes outlawed and never ceases until the claim is paid.

EDWARD S. DAWSON,
President Onondaga County Savings Bank.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 5, 1899.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*June 1, 1899.*	*July 1, 1899.*	*Aug. 1, 1899.*
Gold coin	$139,654,545	$139,459,075	$153,522,596	$152,189,537
Gold bullion	142,074,889	121,742,353	119,870,884	125,658,786
Silver Dollars	405,061,304	415,606,941	416,869,480	417,263,958
Silver bullion	92,192,207	85,909,876	85,288,249	84,933,898
Subsidiary silver	5,959,343	6,593,355	6,070,497	5,381,817
United States notes	34,265,278	35,585,592	36,183,667	35,351,022
National bank notes	5,480,141	4,029,191	3,518,277	3,575,093
Total	$824,687,707	$808,926,383	$821,273,650	$824,354,111
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding	542,939,995	548,526,613	547,986,404	547,795,720
Net cash in Treasury	$281,747,712	$260,399,770	$273,287,246	$276,558,391

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The total stock of money increased about $2,000,000 last month. The supply of gold—coin and bullion—increased $2,600,000, and except a decrease of $835,000 in subsidiary silver, the other changes were not important.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*June 1, 1899.*	*July 1, 1899.*	*Aug. 1, 1899.*
Gold coin	$807,451,124	$863,741,252	$855,583,055	$852,445,921
Gold bullion	142,074,889	121,742,353	119,870,884	125,658,786
Silver dollars	470,244,857	479,041,158	480,251,231	480,422,231
Silver bullion	92,192,207	85,909,876	85,288,249	84,933,898
Subsidiary silver	76,587,161	76,638,335	76,746,179	75,909,690
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	243,817,870	242,146,789	241,350,871	241,624,053
Total	$2,179,049,124	$2,215,900,779	$2,205,771,485	$2,207,675,595

☞ Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—William E. Glyn has been admitted to the firm of Lawrence Turnure & Co.

—The North American Trust Co. reports the establishment of a new branch at Cienfuegos, Cuba, and also the early location of branches in Matanzas and Cardenas. It is announced that the Havana and Santiago branches are doing a very large business.

—By the organization of new companies, and the increase of the capital of others, there has been an addition of $8,500,000 in the capital of the city trust companies during the present year, and an increase of $6,500,000 in surplus.

—A table has been compiled by James W. Noyes showing the gain in the surplus of five of the leading trust companies from December 31, 1885, to June 30, 1899. On the former date the aggregate surplus of these five companies was $14,008,784 and on the latter $34,151,628—an increase of more than $20,000,000. In this time they have also paid out a total of $44,742,844 in dividends.

—The Merchants' Bank of Halifax has established an agency at 16 Exchange Place, in charge of S. H. Voorhees.

—Geo. F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, was recently elected chairman of the executive committee of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

—Statements made by the Savings banks of the city for the half-year ending June 30 show that the amount of money deposited in that time exceeded the withdrawals by about $20,000,000.

—The advance in July quotations for some of the leading bank and trust companies in recent years may be seen in the following table compiled by the "Evening Post:"

BANKS.	*1899.*	*1898.*	*1897.*	*1895.*
American Exchange	187⅛	160	168	159
City	1,975	1,000	500	440
Chase	400	260	400	500
Commerce	270	200	204	182
Corn Exchange	370½	275	285	280
First	3,250	*2,750	2,500	2,500
Fourth National	192⅞	180	172	179
Gallatin	402½	309	310	300
Hanover	735	390	325	310
Merchants'	175	144	140	130
Manhattan	250	220	215	193
Park	508½	290	255	272
Seventh	160	110	100	....
Western	337	150	114	111
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Central	2,000¼	1,350	1,200	1,025
Colonial	420	190	150	....
Continental	300	185	175	164
Farmers' Loan	1,425	850	775	760
Fifth Avenue	395	330	....	....
Guaranty	600	415	400	348
Metropolitan	390	300	300	290
New York Life	1,492	1,150	1,000	725
State	415¼	200	190	190
Title Guarantee	395	275	265	202
United States Mortgage	475	260	225	192
Union	1,400	1,000	900	712
United States	1,626	1,150	1,100	875

*** October price; no July quotation.**

—The dissolution of the firm of Moore & Schley is announced, due to the death of John G. Moore and the withdrawal of Henry G. Timmermann. Business will be continued under the same name by Grant B. Schley, Watson B. Dickerman, Elverton R. Chapman and Geo. F. Casilear.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Seventh National Bank on August 1 the resignation of President McAnerney, offered some time ago, was accepted, and Vice-President Wm. H. Kimball put in practical control. Resolutions were adopted thanking Mr. McAnerney for his long services. Assistant Postmaster-General Heath and others have acquired a prominent interest in the bank. It is expected that Fletcher S. Heath, brother of the Assistant Postmaster-General, will shortly become President.

—On July 31 the Franklin National Bank ceased receiving deposits, and went into voluntary liquidation, in accordance with a decision of the shareholders made some time ago.

—The firm of Dominick & Dickerman was dissolved by mutual consent on July 31, W. B. Dickerman retiring. A copartnership to carry on the business was formed by Bayard Dominick, Bayard Dominick, Jr., and Marinus Dominick, under the style of Dominick & Dominick.

—The Queens County Bank, Long Island City, will in the near future be operated as a branch of the Corn Exchange Bank. Walter E. Frew, President of the Queens County Bank, will continue to be the active Manager of the branch, and will hold an official position with the Corn Exchange Bank.

This will give the Corn Exchange four branches in the city—Astor Place, Hudson River, Broadway and Queens County.

—The First National Bank, of Brooklyn, is contesting the tax levied upon it on the ground that it violates the laws of the United States in regard to the taxation of National banks. In arriving at the value of the shares the board of assessors adds the capital and surplus, and divides this by the number of shares, which gives the apparent book value of each share. From this is deducted, proportionately, the assessed value of real estate, the current six months' dividend and four per cent. on the loans and discounts.

It is contended that the latter deduction especially is illegal, in that it makes an unjust discrimination in favor of the large banks having loans many times greater than their capital and surplus, and that in some cases it substantially wipes out the capital and surplus for taxation purposes.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Savings Bank Treasurers.—The Savings Banks Treasurers' Club, of Massachusetts, recently had its annual outing and fish dinner at the historic town of Salem, Mass. This club was organized in Boston in 1897, and holds meetings there three times a year, the fourth one usually taking place at some smaller city or country place. Officers of the club are: President, F. A. Shove, Treasurer Malden Savings Bank; vice-presidents, A. A. Fickett, Treasurer Chelsea Savings Bank, and Henry W. Bullard, Treasurer of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank, Cambridge; secretary, Oscar F. Allen, Treasurer of the Cambridge Savings Bank; treasurer, Frederick W. Stone, Treasurer of the Somerville Savings Bank.

New Bank in Vermont.—The Enosburg Falls (Vt.) Savings Bank and Trust Co. is being organized with $50,000 capital, which was largely oversubscribed when offered. It will begin business early in the fall.

Ware, Mass.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Ware National Bank Alvin Hyde was elected Cashier, a vacancy occurring on account of the death of the President and the promotion of the former Cashier to that position. He has been with the bank since 1890, and his election as Cashier is favorably regarded by the stockholders of the bank and other business men of Ware.

New Haven, Conn.—President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, was recently elected a director of the First National Bank, of this city.

MIDDLE STATES.

Hoboken, N. J.—The Hudson Trust and Savings Institution, of Hoboken, has purchased the property in Newark and Hudson streets for $43,000. The bank will erect a handsome bank building on the site, and has already begun work thereon.

Condition of New Jersey Banks.—The State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance reports to the Comptroller of the Currency the condition of the State banks, Savings banks and trust companies of New Jersey on June 30, 1899. Of the first named, the loans and discounts amounted to $7,703,816; total resources, $12,103,321. Of liabilities, the individual deposits subject to check were $8,183,928; aggregate of demand and time certificates of deposit, certified checks and Cashier's checks outstanding, $8,541,778; total liabilities, $12,103,321.

Resources of the Savings banks, $22,111,241 in bonds and mortgages; other bonds and

stocks, excluding United States bonds and premiums, $21,967,824; total resources, $57,403,924. Amount due depositors, $53,120,643; total liabilities, $57,403,924.

The loans and discounts of trust companies were $15,782,101; stocks, securities, $9,143,575; bonds and mortgages, $7,514,199; total resources, $39,795,207.

New National Bank.—The First National Bank is reported at Perth Amboy, N. J., with $100,000 capital. United States Senator John Kean and other prominent capitalists are interested.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Robert Wardrop, a director and Vice-President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, has been elected Vice-President and Cashier of the People's National Bank to succeed the late Thomas P. Day.

Mr. Wardrop was born in Allegheny in 1850, and entered a bank in 1869. In 1874 he became teller of the Tradesmen's National Bank. He was elected Cashier in 1891 and last year was made Vice-President. He has been a director of the bank since 1891. His business interests outside of banking are large and valuable.

—The July issue of the "Pittsburg Banker" contains a number of interesting tables compiled by R. J. Stoney, Jr., from which the following information is obtained:

There are now fifty-two National banks in Allegheny county, an increase of two during the past year. In the same time there has been an increase of thirty-seven per cent. in the deposits of the Pittsburg banks, and twenty-four per cent. in the deposits of the Allegheny City and suburban banks. Loans have not increased correspondingly, being eight per cent. for the former banks and two per cent. for the latter.

Regarding the profits in National banking, Mr. Stoney says:

"The capital of the fifty-two National banks in Allegheny county aggregate $14,459,430, and the surplus and profits amount to $13,708,817. It is doubtful if the banks of any other city of equal importance can show such evidence of prosperity and strength. In 1870 there were only nineteen National banks in the county, and these had a total capital of $9,500,000, and total surplus and profits of $3,018,636. In the ten years from 1870 to 1880 there was an increase of fourteen per cent. in capital and a gain of thirty-five per cent. in surplus and profits. Between 1880 and 1890 there was an increase of eleven per cent. in capital and an increase of eighty-six per cent. in surplus and profits. During this period, which covered one of the most prosperous eras in the history of the country, the National banks of the city of Pittsburg proper gained $8,256,020 in profits, or ninety-one per cent. From 1890 to 1893 there was an increase in the county of only nine per cent. in capital and twenty-six per cent. in profits. From 1893 to 1898 there was an increase of twelve per cent in capital and forty-two per cent. in profits. The only setback shown in the statement occurred between February, 1898, and April of the present year. Within that period there was a decrease of two per cent. in capital, and a decrease of one-tenth per cent. in surplus and profits, and this decrease was in this city and may be set down to bad debts incurred in previous years, but which were not wiped out until now. The increase of capital from 1870 to 1899 was fifty-two per cent. and the increase in surplus and profits amounted to $10,690,181, or 354 per cent."

—The vacancy in the office of Vice-President of the Tradesmen's National Bank caused by the resignation of Robert Wardrop, has been filled by the election of Joseph T. Colvin, formerly President of the National Bank of Commerce. Harry M. Landis was elected Cashier, this office having held previously by Mr. Wardrop also.

Mr. Colvin has been a stockholder of the bank for twenty years, and is prominently connected in business circles. Mr. Landis has been with the bank for sixteen years, and has been Assistant Cashier for two years.

Jersey City, N. J.—It is reported that the Mutual Life Insurance Co. is interested in the organization of the National Trust Co. here with $500,000 capital and the same amount of paid-in surplus.

Appointed Bank Examiner.—Albert Taber, of Philadelphia, has been appointed a State bank examiner by the Bank Commissioner of Pennsylvania.

New York Savings Banks.—The total resources of these institutions on July 1 were almost a billion dollars, and the amount deposited represents nearly two million separate accounts. The statement is as follows:

Total resources	$968,977,829
Due depositors	858,443,277
Other liabilities	394,105
Surplus	110,140,445
Number of open accounts	1,930,849
Amount deposited during the year	248,947,199
Amount withdrawn	206,222,709
Interest credited	28,485,173
Expenses of banks for six months	1,255,536

The total resources show an increase in twelve months of $79,727,512; the surplus increased $8,469,234, and there were 105,222 more accounts than a year ago. The amount of money deposited in the banks during the year was greater by $25,093,477 than in the previous year, while the amount withdrawn showed an increase of only $833,776. The amount of interest credited shows an increase of $1,133,897.

New York Trust Companies.—A comparison of the statement of the New York trust companies with those made a year ago shows that the increases were as follows: In total resources, $195,271,990; loans on collateral, $155,391,815; surplus, $8,225,516; deposits on which interest is allowed, $160,298,276. For the past six months the trust companies show an increase in profits of $4,051,082 compared with the operations of the corresponding six months last year, and the half-yearly dividends declared amounted to $280,500 more than a year ago.

Pennsylvania Bankers' Meetings.—The mid-summer meeting of Group V of the Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association was held on Piney Island, in the lower Susquehanna River, near McCall's Ferry, Pa., June 28, 1899.

The territory covered by Group V embraces the counties of Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Juniata and Mifflin.

Representatives of banks from Lancaster, Harrisburg, York and Chambersburg were largely in attendance.

The members of the association were, on this occasion, most agreeably entertained by the banks and bankers of the city of York, at the quarters of the Minqua Club, owners of this romantic island, and used by them as a summer outing resort.

The association was favored by the attendance, as invited guests, of their Honors, Judges John W. Bittenger and W. J. Bay Stewart, of the York County bench, also by the presence of Victor Wierman, Esq., Superintendent Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., who had kindly made special arrangements for transportation, etc.

The regular business of the association was transacted and some time spent in discussion of practical banking questions of the day, but the social features largely dominated.

A sumptuous banquet, elegantly served, was tendered by the hosts of the occasion, after which the company was most pleasantly entertained by post-prandial addresses by invited guests and visiting bankers.

Group VIII met at Uniontown July 22, A. C. Knox, Cashier of the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, presiding, and R. J. Stoney, Jr., of Pittsburg, acting as secretary. Addresses were made by D. S. Kloss, of Tyrone, secretary of the State association, and by J. H. Willock, President of the Second National Bank, Pittsburg. D. M. Hertzog, President of the Second National Bank, Uniontown, welcomed the visiting bankers, after which a number of practical banking questions were discussed. In the evening the bankers were entertained at a lawn banquet at the beautiful mountain home of Capt. Samuel S. Brown.

—An interesting mid-summer meeting of Group III was held at the Hotel Oneonta, Harvey's Lake, July 20, R. E. James, President of the Easton Trust Co., presiding. There was a good attendance and a full discussion of topics of present interest to bankers. The business session was followed by a banquet, vocal music and after-dinner speeches.

Kingston, N. Y.—The new buiding of the National Bank of Rondout is now practically completed, and in point of convenience and safety and general suitability for banking purposes it compares most favorably with the best modern bank buildings. Besides the appointments usually to be found in a well-equipped bank, it has a number of rooms for the use of its customers exclusively, steel safe-deposits boxes, etc. Heating, lighting and ventilation have been provided for according to the most approved systems.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Birmingham, Ala.—J. B. Cobbs has resigned as President of the Berney National Bank, to accept the office of Vice-President of the Birmingham Trust and Savings Co. Mr. Cobbs has been associated with the banking interests of this city for many years, and has been President of the Birmingham Clearing-House Association.

Tennessee Bankers' Association.—The annual convention of the Tennessee Bankers' Assciation was held at Lookout Inn August 8, concluding with an excursion to Washington. A report of the convention will appear in the September MAGAZINE.

New Orleans, La.—The last statement of the Hibernia National Bank shows that $150,000 has lately been added to the surplus of the bank, which is now greater than the capital by fifty per cent. This addition was made after paying the semi-annual five per cent. dividend, and after setting aside $100,000 for the current year's taxes.

Deposits are about $3,500,000, and cash resuorces, excluding stocks and bonds, over $1,500,000.

Memphis, Tenn.—The People's Savings Bank and Trust Co. has been incorporated here to do a banking and trust company business.

WESTERN STATES.

Sioux City, Iowa.—There has been some delay in carrying out the plan for merging the business of the First National Bank with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., owing to the bringing of a suit by some of the minority stockholders of the bank to restrain the trust

company from making an assessment on the bank shares. The restraining order was dissolved, and the plan of consolidation is to be carried out as soon as practicable.

Illinois Banks Consolidate.—The Madison County State Bank and the Bank of Edwardsville, Ill., have consolidated under the latter title with $50,000 capital.

Des Moines, Iowa.—On June 30 the Des Moines National Bank reported deposits amounting to $2,543,302—an increase of $1,000,000 in the past year. From June 30 to July 19 the deposits increased about $250,000, making the total amount about $3,000,000. Net earnings of the bank for the first six months of the year amounted to eight per cent.

The energetic management of President Arthur Reynolds, combined with favorable business conditions in Iowa, have produced this gratifying situation in the bank's affairs.

—James Watt, a well-known business man, has been elected Cashier of the German Savings Bank.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A recent comparative statement of deposits issued by the Capital National Bank, of Indianapolis, Ind., shows that the deposits on July 1, 1899, were $1,975,807.14. On December 1, 1898, the deposits were $1,380,752.69, making a gain of $595,054 45. The present deposits of the bank (July 28) are $2,154,299. Of this gain $325,634.97 has been in the way of new bank deposits acquired since May 1, 1899, when Indianapolis became a reserve city. All this goes to show that the Capital National, though a comparatively new bank, is an extremely popular and growing one, and is getting its full share of the new business rapidly trending toward Indianapolis as a new reserve city.

The officers of the bank are as follows: Medford B. Wilson, President; Orlando M. Packard, Vice-President (formerly National bank examiner); William F. Churchman, Cashier; Chas. L. Farrell, Assistant Cashier.

A gain of nearly $600,000 of deposits in a little over half a year is certainly substantial evidence of public confidence in the wisdom of the bank's management. That this city should have become a reserve city for other National banks is a natural result of steady advance in commercial importance for many years past.

Louisville, Ky.—It is reported that the Bank of Louisville has made an arrangement whereby its business will be merged into that of the new Southern National Bank.

On account of exorbitant taxation the Bank of Louisville was considering the advisabilty of going into liquidation and had cash on hand considerably in excess of its entire deposits.

South Dakota Banks.—The deposits of the National Banks of South Dakota are said to have gained $3,000,000 in the last two years. A decline in interest on commercial loans is reported and some of the banks have not only ceased offering interest on deposits, but have refused to open new accounts.

New Bankers' Association.—The Association of State Banks of Minnesota was organized at St. Paul July 11, and the following officers were elected: W. E. Lee, Long Prairie, president; N. J. Schafer, Owatonna, vice-president; Herman Sheffer, St. Paul, secretary; C. A. Hubbard, Lake City, treasurer.

Milwaukee, Wis.—On July 21 Irving M. Bean was appointed assignee to wind up the affairs of the Plankinton Bank, in place of Wm. Plankinton, resigned.

—Plans have been drawn for remodelling and enlarging the banking house of the First National Bank.

Iowa City, Ia.—A recent number of the Iowa City "Republican" contained a complete review of the business interests of that city. It reports that from June 26, 1897, to June 26, 1899, the deposits in the banks rose from $1,254,280, to $2,069,696 - a gain of $815,416, or nearly 66⅔ per cent.

Chicago.—W. L. Moyer, Assistant Cashier of the American Trust and Savings Bank, has accepted a position as manager for Senator Marcus Daly, of Butte, Montana. This is an important situation, paying a salary of $12,000 a year.

—At a meeting of the Chicago Clearing-House Association July 26, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Northern Trust Company were admitted to membership. Provision was made for the issue of gold clearing-house certificates for use in making payments between banks.

—On July 1 the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank reported deposits amounting to $61,286,717, the largest ever reported by a bank in this city.

In the last year the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank has gained $22,151,626 in deposits.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Work will be begun about October 1 on the new building of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Co. at Fourth and Walnut streets. It will be seventeen stories in height and will be of modern fireproof construction.

St. Paul, Minn.—The American Exchange Bank is a new institution, succeeding the Northern Exchange Bank.

St. Louis, Mo.—The stock of the Lincoln Trust Co. was increased recently from $500,000 to $1,000,000. It has also lately completed new safe-deposit vaults, embodying the most approved safety devices known to modern safe-builders.

—Plans have been arranged for increasing the capital of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., so that the capital, surplus and profits will amount to $6,540,000.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Bank to Reopen.—V. A. Gregg has been elected President of the County Bank, San Luis Obispo, Cal., and the resumption of the bank is announced.

San Francisco.—A reduction of the capital of the Bank of California from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000 is announced to take place shortly, $1,000,000 being distributed among the shareholders. The surplus and profits of the bank exceed $3,000,000, giving it a practical working capital of over $5,000,000 after the reduction.

Wyoming State and Private Banks.—Harry B. Henderson, State Examiner, sends the MAGAZINE the following information in regard to the condition of the State and private banks of Wyoming:

	July 14, 1898.	*June 30, 1899.*
Capital	$72,000	$152,000
Surplus	16,342	19,097
Undivided profits	5,835	21,294
Deposits	250,121	433,255

For the same periods the private banks reported:

	July 14, 1898.	*June 30, 1899.*
Capital	$173,516	$189,516
Surplus	3,500	13,901
Undivided profits	11,134	21,367
Deposits	825,375	1,066,465

Deposits in both State and private banks on June 30, 1899, were $1,499,720, compared with $1,075,497 on July 23, 1898.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Business here as represented by bank clearings shows a remarkable increase compared with the first six months of 1898, the gain for the first half of 1899 being $13,200,000.

COLONIAL.

National Bank for Hawaii.—The first National bank outside of the continental boundaries of the United States is about to be established in Honolulu under the title of the First American Bank. A charter for the bank has already been procured from the United States Government by Perry S. Heath, Assistant Postmaster-General, but it cannot be used with the word "National" therein until Congress places the Hawaiian Islands under the Territorial laws of this country. The bank will open for business September 1, and in the meantime will operate under a charter which has just been granted by the Hawaiian Government. The bank is capitalized at $1,000,000, and one-half of that amount will be kept in the vaults for the present, as required by the banking laws of the island. The capital stock of the institution will, of course, be paid for in gold coin. It is understood that James Campbell will be President of the institution, and E. M. Boyd, a well-known business man of Honolulu, will be an officer—probably Secretary—of the corporation. It is stated that R. B. Hungerford, formerly connected with the National Bank Examiner's office of New York, will become Cashier of the bank. Messrs. P. N. Lilienthal and I. Steinhart, Managers of the Anglo-Californian Bank at San Francisco, will be in the directorate, and also the firm of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman, of New York, will be represented in the board. Another officer of the new bank will be W. A. Purdy, who has for some years been interested in Hawaiian affairs. Fletcher S. Heath, a director of the Seventh National Bank, of New York, and William H. Kimball, executive officer of the same institution, are interested in the Hawaiian bank, which, from the present outlook, will be a success from the start.

CANADA.

Montreal.—The Banque Ville-Marie suspended July 25, owing to a defalcation by two of its officers—an accountant and teller—to the amount of about $50,000. This caused a run on the bank, followed by suspension. Paid-in capital was about $480,000, and deposits about $1,500,000.

—Announcement was made on July 31 that the Banque Jacques Cartier would suspend on the following day. This was caused by a run, due to the failure of the Banque Ville-Marie a few days before. According to the official statement of June 30 its capital was $500,000, reserve fund, $265,000, and deposits due the public, $3,900,000.

Runs on two other banks were successfully withstood.

Ottawa.—It is reported that the business of the branch of the Union Bank of Canada here has not been profitable for the past two years, and that the branch will be discontinued.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

5202—Athens National Bank, Athens, Pa. Capital, $50,000.
5203—Waggoner National Bank, Vernon, Tex. Capital, $50,000.
5204—First National Bank, Glen Campbell, Pa. Capital, $50,000.
5205—First National Bank, Ridgewood, N. J. Capital, $50,000.
5206—First National Bank, Stillwater, Okla. Capital, $50,000.
5207—First National Bank, Harlan, Ia. Capital, $50,000.
5208—Mechanics' National Bank, Millville, N. J. Capital, $100,000.
5209—Union National Bank, Springfield, Mo. Capital, $100,000.
5210—Milford National Bank, Milford, N. Y. Capital, $50,000.
5211—Bloomsburg National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa. Capital, $60,000.
5212—German National Bank, Marietta, Ohio. Capital, $100,000.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

Clement National Bank, Siegfried, Pa.; by W. W. Watson, *et al.*
First National Bank, Alexandria, Ind.; by S. A. Cook, *et al.*
First National Bank, Perth Amboy, N. J.; by Hamilton F. Kean, *et al.*
First National Bank, Napoleon, Ohio; by J. S. Bailey, *et al.*

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

ATHENS—Limestone County Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., W. R. Pryor; Cas., Wm. S. Peebles.

CITRONELLE-Bank of Citronelle; capital, $10,000 (A. K. Kerns); Cas., Sadie J. Kerns.

JASPER—Spencer-Cranford Banking Co.; Pres., W. A. Spencer; Cas., J. H. Cranford.

ARKANSAS.

DANVILLE—Bank of Danville; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. H. McCargo; Vice-Pres., O. L. Clement; Cas., P. A. Douglass.

KINGSLAND—Bank of Cleveland County; Pres., W. D. Atwood; Cas., J. H. Hall.

WALDO—Bank of Waldo; capital, $10,000; Pres., J. H. Askew; Vice-Pres., W. T. Finch; Cas., I. E. Howell.

CALIFORNIA.

FORT JONES—Carlock Banking Co. (successor to Bank of A. B. Carlock); capital, $50,000; Pres. A. B. Carlock; Vice-Pres., Charles Lavender; Cas., M. C. Beem; Asst. Cas., N. C. Carlock.

LOS ANGELES—Equitable Savings Bank; organizing.

COLORADO.

HOLLY—Bank of Holly; Pres., W. C. Gould; Cas., J. S. McMurtry.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—Home Savings Bank.

CONNECTICUT.

WATERBURY—Colonial Tr. Co.; Pres., David S. Plume; Vice-Pres., J. H. Whittemore.

FLORIDA.

PALMETTO—Manatee County State Bank; capital, $16,000; Pres., J. B. Anderson; Vice-Pres., S. S. Lamb; Cas., Thomas W. Conrad.

GEORGIA.

ARLINGTON—Bank of Arlington; Pres., W. S. Witham; Cas., J. R. Walker.

CHIPLEY—Bank of Chipley; Pres., W. S. Witham; Vice-Pres., T. T. Murrah; Cas., A. D. Brown.

ELLAVILLE—Bank of Southwestern Georgia (branch), Alonzo Walters, Mgr.

IDAHO.

WEISER—State Bank; capital, $16,500; Pres., Edward Shainwald; Cas., C. J. Selwyn.

ILLINOIS.

BERWICK—Farmers' Bank; Pres., W. C. Tubbs; Vice-Pres., James French; Cas., J. W. Houston.

NEWARK—Bank of Millington (successor to A. A. Munson & Co.); Pres., Walter Finnie; Vice-Pres., C. H. Pluess; Cas., Roy W. Scoggin; Asst. Cas., O. L. Miller.

METAMORA—State Bank.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

RUSH SPRINGS—Bank of Rush Springs; capital, $10,000; Pres., H. Wells; Cas., Stephen Brown.

INDIANA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE — Crawfordsville Trust Co.; capital, $25,000; Pres., A. F. Ramsey,

Vice-Pres., Silas Peterson; Second Vice-Pres., T. N. Lucas; Cas., Wallace Sparks; Asst. Cas. H. C. Naylor.

EAST CHICAGO—East Chicago Bank.

IOWA.

BURT—Farmers' Exchange Co.

DOLLIVER—Dolliver Savings Bank; capital, $10,000.

HARLAN—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., L. F. Potter; Cas., T. N. Franklin.

KALONA—Farmers' Savings Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Samuel Monatt; Cas., John M. Van Kirk.

LONE ROCK—Lone Rock Bank; Pres., E. J. Murtagh; Cas., N. L. Cotton.

MANNING—German Savings Bank (successor to Bennett Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., F. M. Leet; Vice-Pres., A. T. Bennett; Cas., W. F. Carpenter; Asst. Cas., F. L. Shumaker.

TERRIL—Farmers' Bank.

KANSAS.

CHENEY—People's State Bank: capital, $5,000.

GALENA—State Bank of Galena; capital, $30,000; Pres., B. Cooley; Cas., O. T. Street.

GARNETT—State Savings Bank; capital, $5,000.

KENTUCKY.

GERMANTOWN—Bank of Germantown; Pres., T. M. Dora; Cas., J. H. Blackburn.

JAMESTOWN—Bank of Jamestown; capital, $15,000; Pres., N. H. W. Aaron; Cas., W. A. Stone.

WICKLIFFE—Bank of Western Kentucky; capital, $30,000.

MAINE.

PORTLAND—Ralph L. Merrill.

MARYLAND.

SOUTH CUMBERLAND—Cumberland Savings Bank; capital, $25,000.

MICHIGAN.

GRAND RAPIDS — Cameron, Currie & Co. (branch of Detroit).

KINDE—Kinde Bank of Frank W. Hubbard & Co.; Pres., Frank, W. Hubbard; Vice-Pres, John Ryan; Cas., Willard Babcock.

ST. CHARLES—St. Charles Bank (successor to Parsons & Holt); Cas., John Lafferty.

MINNESOTA.

FELTON—Clay County Bank; capital, $6,000; Pres., E. E. Secor; Cas., M. T. Dalquist.

IONA—Bank of Murray; capital, $5,000; Pres.. H. J. Waddell; Vice-Pres., John Krier; Cas., Louis Waddell.

MINNEAPOLIS—South Side State Bank; capital, $50,000.

PERLEY—Bank of Perley; capital, $12,000; Pres., M. T. Weum; Cas., S. S. Dalen.

ROCKFORD—Bank of Rockford.

ST. PAUL—American Exchange Bank (successor to Northern Exchange Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres. C. C. Emerson; Cas., L. H. Ickler.

ULEN — State Bank (successor to Bank of Ulen); capital, $10,000; Pres., Charles J. Lofgren; Cas., L. Lofgren.

MISSISSIPPI.

COLUMBIA—Columbia Bank; capital, $30,000.

MISSOURI.

CARUTHERSVILLE—Bank of Caruthersville; capital, $18,350; Pres., C. B. Faris; Cas., W. E. Talley.

FAUCETT—Bank of Faucett (J. O. Isaasen).

FLAT RIVER—Miners and Merchants' Bank; capital, $10,000; Cas., J. E. Cover.

GRANBY—Bank of Granby; capital, $12,000; Cas.. John B. Cummins.

SPRINGFIELD—Union National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., H. B. McDaniel: Cas., Geo. D. McDaniel.

MONTANA.

BRIDGER—Stockgrowers' Bank; Pres., E. Armoretti; Cas., J. F. Trumbo.

NEBRASKA.

ROGERS—Bank of Rogers (successor to Farmers' Bank): capital, $5,000; Cas., J. Folda.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORTH CONWAY—North Conway Loan and Banking Co.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY—National Trust Co.: capital, $500,000; surplus, $500,000.

MILLVILLE—Mechanics' National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres. H. O. Newcomb; Vice-Pres., Theodore C. Wheaton; Second Vice-Pres., B. B. Weatherby; Cas., J. H. Nixon.

RIDGEWOOD—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Peter Ackerman; Vice-Pres., J. Charles Wilkinson; Cas., L. F. Spencer.

NEW YORK.

MILFORD—Milford National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Charles J. Armstrong; Vice-Pres., S. Howard Sherman; Cas. John R. Kirby.

NEW YORK—Merchants' Bank of Halifax, 16 Exchange Place; S. H. Voorhees, Agent.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WINSTON—Piedmont Savings Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., J. T. Brown; Vice-Pres., O. B. Eaton; Cas., L. W. Pegram.

NORTH DAKOTA.

HANKINSON—Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.

OHIO.

BUTLER—Richland County Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., I. Hess; Cas., I. Shaffer; Sec., Joseph Grubb.

CHICAGO—Home Banking and Savings Co.; capital stock, $50,000; Pres., C. B. Tudor; Vice-Pres., A. C. Bagnell; Cas., E. A. Sutton.

CLEVELAND—A. E. Ames & Co.

DESHLER—Corn City Bank.

EL DORADO—Farmers' Bank of New Madison (branch); Cas., Isaac Miller.

MARIETTA—German National Bank; capital,

$100,000; Pres., Wm. H. Ebinger; Vice-Pres., J. S. H. Torner; Cas., S. L. Angle.

NAPOLEON—First National Bank (successor to Meekison Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., David Meekison; Cas., J. S. Bailey; Asst. Cas., Wm. M. Hamilton.

SIDNEY—First National Exchange Bank; capital, $50,000: Pres., W. H. Wagner; Cas., L. M. Studevant.

ZANESVILLE—Commercial Bank; Cas., Geo. Brown.

OKLAHOMA.

ALVA—Alva State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., C. W. Bickell.

STILLWATER—First National Bank (successor to Farmers and Merchants' Bank and Payne County Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., Alexander Campbell; Vice-Pres., M. L. Walker: Cas., C. P. Rock; Asst. Cas., W. E. Hodges.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ATHENS — Athens National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Vine Crandall; Vice-Pres., L. W. Eighmey; Cas., M. J. Murphy.

BLOOMSBURG—Bloomsburg National Bank; capital, $60,000; Pres., A. Z. Schoch; Vice-Pres., Paul Wirt; Cas., Wm. H. Hidlay.

GLEN CAMPBELL—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., J. W. Clark; Vice-Pres., James D. Ake; Cas., J. A. Klingensmith.

KNOXVILLE—Knoxville Banking Co.

PITTSBURG—M. K. McMullin Bank.——Guarantee Title and Trust Co.: Pres., S. H. McKee; Vice-Pres., E. H. Jennings.

READING—Stahl & Straub (branch of Philadelphia.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BELTON—Bank of Belton; capital, $50,000; Pres., R. A. Lewis; Vice-Pres., E. A. Smythe; Cas., W. E. Greer.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

FREEMAN — Merchants' State Bank; Pres., John Schamber; Vice-Pres., L. K. Lord; Cas., M. J. Gotthelf.

GETTYSBURG—Stock Growers' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., L. W. Moody; Cas., R. Jackson.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS—People's Savings Bank and Trust Co.; capital, $80,000.

MOUNT PLEASANT—Bank of Mount Pleasant.

TEXAS.

BALLINGER—W. C. Parks & Co.; capital, $50,000; Pres., W. C. Parks; Cas., J. Wilmuth; Asst. Cas., Sam Parks, Jr.

DALLAS—Dallas Banking and Loan Co.

STEPHENVILLE—J. H. Cage.

VERNON—Waggoner National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., R. C. Neal; Vice-Pres., W. T. Waggoner; Cas., J. A. Henry; Asst. Cas., J. S. Wood.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA—Home Savings Bank.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WEST UNION—Doddridge County Bank.

WISCONSIN.

BELMONT—Belmont Bank; Pres. R. W. Brown; Cas., W. P. Hughes.

COLFAX—Bank of Colfax; capital, $5,000; Pres., Geo. D. Bartlett; Cas., Geo. T. Vorland.

OREGON—Bank of Oregon (J. F. Litel & Sons).

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

LUCAS—Merchants' Bank of Canada; Charles G. Harper, Mgr.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GRANITE CREEK—Cook & Co.

MIDWAY—M. Saunders.

HAWAII.

HONOLULU—First American Bank; capital, $1,000,000.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM — Berney National Bank; Walker Percy, Pres. in place of J. B. Cobbs. ——Birmingham Trust and Savings Co.; J. B. Cobbs, Vice-Pres.

ARKANSAS.

HOT SPRINGS — Arkansas National Bank; Fred. N. Rix, Cas.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES—Columbia Savings Bank; A. P. West, Pres. in place of A. M. Ozmun, deceased.

NATIONAL CITY—People's State Bank; L. F. Jones, Pres. in place of O. M. Barrett.

OXNARD—Bank of Oxnard; capital, $50,000; E. C. Howe, Pres.; Jay Spence, Cas.

SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of California; capital reduced to $2,000,000.

SAN LUIS OBISPO—County Bank (re-opened); V. A. Gregg, Pres. in place of W. L. Bebee, deceased.

ST. HELENA—Carver National Bank; D. O. Hunt, Pres. in place of A. L. Williams; G. L. Pratt, Vice-Pres. in place of D. O. Hunt.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—City Savings Bank; Wm. N. Middlebrook, Asst. Sec. and Treas.

BRISTOL—Bristol Savings Bank; E. M. Peck, Asst. Treas.

NEW HAVEN - First National Bank; Arthur T. Hadley, elected director.

WINSTED—Hurlbut National Bank; P. O. address "Winsted, Station A."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—American Security and Trust Co.; A. T. Britton, First Vice-Pres., deceased.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Atlanta Banking Co.: Wm. J. Davis, Cas. in place of W. T. Wall, deceased.

CARTERSVILLE — First National Bank; Joseph S. Calhoun, Asst. Cas.

ILLINOIS.

ALEXIS—First National Bank; Henry Tubbs, Pres., deceased.

BEARDSTOWN—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of James P. Harris.

CHICAGO — American Trust and Savings Bank; W. L. Moyer no longer Asst. Cas.—— Northern Trust Co. and Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; admitted to clearing-house.

DANVILLE—First National Bank; E. R. E. Kimbrough, Vice-Pres. in place of C. L. English.

EDWARDSVILLE—Bank of Edwardsville and Madison County State Bank; consolidated under former title.

DECATUR—Peddecord, Burrows & Co.; Jasper J. Peddecord, deceased.

GRAYVILLE—First National Bank; E. J. Briswalter, Asst. Cas.

KIRKWOOD — First National Bank; Henry Tubbs, Pres., deceased.

MORRIS—Grundy County National Bank; J. R. Collins, Pres., in place of Jeremiah Collins; Story Matteson, Vice-Pres.

MONMOUTH—National Bank of Monmouth; Henry Tubbs, Pres., deceased.

RANTOUL—First National Bank; H. J. Steffler, Vice-Pres.

ROCHELLE—Rochelle National Bank; A. B. Sheadle, Cas. in place of M. D. Hathaway, Jr.; no Asst. Cas. in place of A. B. Sheadle.

SPRINGFIELD—Farmers' National Bank; Titus Sudduth, Pres., deceased.

INDIANA.

LIBERTY—Union County National Bank; W. M. Clark, Vice-Pres., in place of J. Davis; W. A. Bryson, Cas. in place of J. C. Kitchel.

ROCKVILLE—Rockville National Bank; A. T. Brockway, Asst. Cas.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

DURANT—First National Bank; C. H. Hardin Smith, Cas. in place of H. M. Dunlap.

IOWA.

CEDAR RAPIDS—Merchants' National Bank; J. T. Hamilton, Pres., in place of M. A. Higley.

DOWS—Farmers' Exchange State Bank; G. C. Jameson, Pres.; W. R. Jameson, Cas.; W. Barber, Asst. Cas.

HUDSON—Hudson Savings Bank; Carl Bedford, Cas. in place of J. H. Washburn; Lyman Bedford, Asst. Cas.

KELLOGG—Bank of J. B. Burton; C. J. Irish, Cas.

OELWEIN—Ætna State Bank; A. J. Anders, Pres. in place of Alfred Hanson; H. R. Martin, Asst. Cas.

PARKERSBURG — State Exchange Bank; Aaron Wolf, Pres., deceased.

PERRY—First National Bank; A. S. Holmes, Cas. in place of H. J. Holmes.

WAUKON—Citizens' State Bank; James E. Duffy, Cas., deceased.

ROCK VALLEY—First National Bank (successor to Large Bros.); I. S. Large, Pres.; S. A. Mitchell, Vice-Pres.

KANSAS.

HAYS CITY—First National Bank; I. M. Yost, Vice-Pres. in place of M. E. Dixon.

PRATT—People's Bank; Thad C. Carver, Pres. in place of Clarkson Toms, deceased; John M. Stow, Cas.

WELLINGTON—Wellington National Bank; E. B. Wimer, Cas. in place of W. W. Hagen; no Asst. Cas. in place of E. B. Wimer.

KENTUCKY.

LANCASTER—National Bank of Lancaster; S. C. Denny, Cas. in place of Wm. H. Kinnaird; J. F. Robinson, Jr., Asst. Cas. in place of S. C. Denny.

LOUISVILLE—Bank of Louisville; T. L. Jefferson, Cas. in place of E. A. Hewett; absorbed by Southern National Bank.—— Third National Bank; capital reduced from $300,000 to $200,000.

LOUISIANA.

SHREVEPORT—Commercial National Bank; A. T. Kahn, Asst. Cas.

MAINE.

PORTLAND—First National Bank; Daniel F. Emery, Jr., Vice-Pres.

WATERVILLE—Ticonic National Bank; Geo. K. Boutelle, Pres. in place of C. K. Matthews; Clarence A. Leighton, Vice-Pres. in place of Geo. K. Boutelle.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Citizens' National Bank; Wesley M. Oler, Pres. in place of James A. Gary; no Vice-Pres. in place of Wesley M. Oler; David Ambach, Acting Pres.——Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Co.; John A. Whitridge, Vice-Pres. in place of David L. Bartlett, deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMHERST—First National Bank; F. C. Sherwin, Asst. Cas.

BOSTON—South End National Bank; Walter A. Tripp, Asst. Cas. *pro tem.* from July 10 to July 24.

CHELSEA—Winnisimmet National Bank; Albert D. Bosson, Pres. in place of John H. Cunningham; Geo. W. Moses, Vice-Pres. in place of Albert D. Bosson.

NORTH BROOKFIELD—North Brookfield Savings Bank; Frank A. Smith, Second Vice-Pres.

MICHIGAN.

CORUNNA—First National Bank; Patrick Gallagher, Pres., deceased.

HASTINGS—Hastings City Bank; Chester Messer, Pres. in place of David G. Robinson, deceased.

MINNESOTA.

DETROIT—First National Bank; J. K. Cummings, Pres. in place of H. H. Kenkel; Wm. J. Morrow, Cas. in place of Wm. J. Bettinger; no Asst. Cas. in place of Wm. J. Morrow.

MISSOURI.

FARMINGTON—Bank of Farmington; W. H. Harlan, Pres. in place of Kossuth W. Weber, deceased.

KANSAS CITY—Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Co.; title changed to Guardian Trust Co. of Chicago and Kansas City.

LADDONIA—Farmers' Bank; capital decreased to $15,000.

MACON—First National Bank; R. G. Mitchell, Vice-Pres. in place of Lon Hayner.

PLATTSBURG—First National Bank; James A. Winn, Vice-Pres. in place of C. R. Jones; C. E. Jones, Cas. in place of Geo. R. Riley.

ST. LOUIS—Lincoln Trust Co.; capital stock increased to $1,000,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COLEBROOK—Colebrook National Bank; C. H. Green, Vice-Pres. in place of W. E. Drew.

HONOVER—Dartmouth National Bank; N. S. Huntington, Pres., deceased; also Pres. Dartmouth Savings Bank.

PORTSMOUTH—Rockingham National Bank; Wm. A. Peirce, Vice-Pres.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY—Hudson City Savings Bank; Garret D. Van Reipen, Pres. deceased.

NEW BRUNSWICK—National Bank of New Jersey; Gilbert S. Van Pelt, Vice-Pres., deceased.

NEW YORK.

BAINBRIDGE—First National Bank; James K. Wetmore, Pres., deceased.

BUFFALO—Union Bank; Alexander McMasters, Vice-Pres., deceased.

JAMESTOWN—Chautauqua County Trust Co.; capital increased from $150,000 to $250,000.

NEW YORK—Dominick & Dickerman; succeeded by Dominick & Dominick.——A. A. Housman & Co.; Henry C. Davis admitted to firm August 1.——Thomas L. Manson, Jr., & Co.; Theodore W. Luling, retired from firm August 1.——Lawrence Turnure & Co.; Wm. E. Glyn, admitted to firm August 1.——Queens County Bank, of Long Island City: absorbed by Corn Exchange Bank and operated as a branch of the latter bank.

PULASKI—Pulaski National Bank; Frederick A. Clark, Asst. Cas.

ROCHESTER—Merchants' Bank; William J. Ashley, Pres., deceased; also director Rochester Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

NORTH CAROLINA.

MONROE—People's Bank; O. P. Heath, Pres.

NORTH DAKOTA.

WILLOW CITY—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; Reuben Noble, Vice-Pres., deceased.

OHIO.

ALLIANCE—Alliance Bank Company; C. C. Baker, Pres. in place of Morris C. Pennock, deceased.

FINDLAY—City Banking Co.; Newton M. Adams, Pres. in place of M. D. Shafer, deceased.

FOSTORIA—Mechanics' Savings Bank (reorganized); capital, $50,000; A. T. Brown, Pres.; William Manacke, Vice-Pres.; E. W. Allen, Cas.; W. J. Ferguson, Asst. Cas.

OREGON.

ALBANY—First National Bank; J. C. Irvine, Second Asst. Cas.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADFORD—Bradford National Bank: corporate existence extended until July 19, 1919.

COLUMBIA—Central National Bank; Andrew J. Musser, Pres. in place of Andrew J. Kauffman, deceased.

MAHANOY CITY—Union National Bank; A. M. MacMillan, Vice-Pres. in place of Charles D. Kaier, deceased.

MARIETTA—First National Bank; D. M. Eyer, Pres. in place of Amos Bowman, deceased.

PHILADELPHIA—Girard National Bank; F. B. Reeves, Pres. in place of Seth Caldwell, Jr.; no Vice-Pres. in place of F. B. Reeves. ——National Bank of Commerce; F. W. Ayer, Pres. in place of Wm. F. Read; Hartman Baker, Cas. in place of John A. Lewis. ——Centennial National Bank; H. M. Lutz, Pres. *pro tem.* until October 1, 1899.——Union Surety and Guarantee Company; James A. Roberts, Pres.

PITTSBURG—Tradesmen's National Bank; Joseph T. Colvin, Vice-Pres. in place of Robert Wardrop, resigned; H. M. Landis, Cas.——People's National Bank; Robert Wardrop, Vice-Pres. and Cas. in place of Thomas P. Day, deceased.

WILKESBARRE—Second National Bank; W. P. Billings, Asst. Cas.

YORK—First National Bank; John H. Small, Vice-Pres.

TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL—National Bank of Bristol; capital increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

CHATTANOOGA—Chattanooga National Bank; J. Press Hoskins, Cas. in place of J. S. O'Neale, resigned.—— South Chattanooga Savings Bank; T. R. Preston, Pres. in place of D. W. Miller; C. M. Preston, Cas. in place of T. R. Preston.

JONESBORO—First National Bank; Charles C. McPherson, Cas. in place of J. A. T. Bacon; no Asst. Cas. in place of Charles C. McPherson.

SWEETWATER—Bank of Sweetwater; G. M. McKnight, Pres. in place of J. M. Jones.

WAVERLY—Waverly Bank and Trust Co.; A. P. McMurry, Pres.; Hugh Arnold, Cas.

TEXAS.

FORT WORTH—American National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of James B. Reily.

GRANBURY—First National Bank; no Cas. in place of E. B. Hilbun.

MERIDIAN—First National Bank; Rice Maxey, Vice-Pres. in place of J. A. Cottingham.

SAN MARCOS—First National Bank; J. H. Barbee, Cas.; no Asst. Cas. in place of J. H. Barbee.

TYLER—Harris Exchange Bank (successor to Harris Savings Bank); Cas., James T. Harris.

WAXAHACHIE—Citizens' National Bank; W. H. Getzendaner, Vice-Pres. in place of J. W. Ferris.

VERMONT.

SPRINGFIELD—First National Bank; Fred. G. Field, Pres. in place of R. O. Forbush, deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA.

BUCKHANNON—Traders' National Bank; U. G. Young, Vice-Pres. in place of J. W. Heavner.

WISCONSIN.

LA CROSSE—National Bank of La Crosse; L. C. Coleman, Acting Vice-Pres. during absence of F. P. Hixon, Vice-Pres.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

LOUISIANA.

MANSFIELD—Bank of Mansfield.

MICHIGAN.

NILES—Citizens' National Bank; in hands of Joseph W. Selden, Receiver.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL—Germania Bank: in hands of Gustav Willius, Receiver.——Savings Bank of St. Paul.

MISSOURI.

CLINTON—State Bank; in liquidation.

NEW JERSEY.

PERTH AMBOY—Middlesex County Bank; in hands of Edward S. Campbell, Receiver.

NEW YORK.

JAMESTOWN—Jamestown National Bank; in voluntary liquidation July 8.

NEW YORK—Franklin National Bank; in voluntary liquidation July 31.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—Globe National Bank; in voluntary liquidation July 12.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS—Union National Bank; in voluntary liquidation July 1.

TEXAS.

DECATUR—Wise County National Bank; in voluntary liquidation July 30.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

OTTAWA—Union Bank of Canada; branch discontinued.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL—Banque Ville-Marie; liquidating.——Banque Jacques Cartier.

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Louisiana.—The Bank of Mansfield closed on July 18. Deposits are said to be about $40,000, and there are other liabilities to banks.

Michigan.—The Citizens' National Bank, of Niles, closed July 8, and Joseph W. Selden was appointed Receiver. Poor loans had been made and the Comptroller levied an assessment, which the stockholders failed to meet, and a Receiver was appointed.

Minnesota.—On July 7 the Public Examiner took possession of the Savings Bank of St Paul, and applied for the appointment of a Receiver. For some time the earnings of the bank have not been satisfactory, and there was also a considerable amount of real estate carried, acquired by foreclosure. A plan of reorganization is being considered. Deposit liabilities are $1,051,044.

—On July 26 Gustav Willius was appointed Receiver for the Germania Bank, of St. Paul the bank having been closed by the State Examiner as a result of a report made to him on July 17. Liabilities other than capital are $752,172, and it is believed the assets will meet these claims.

Missouri.—The State Bank, of Clinton, went into voluntary liquidation on June 29, the closing up being arranged for through another local bank. The State Bank was organized in 1890, and has paid $51,000 in dividends to its stockholders.

New Hampshire.—An assignee was recently appointed for the Bank of New England, Manchester, which has not been doing business for some time. The Bank Commissioners state that the savings department of the bank owes depositors $41,928, and that its real assets amount to $30,788. In the other department, the liabilities are $50,000, due stockholders on account of capital stock, with actual assets of $117,410.

New Jersey.—On July 14 the Middlesex County Bank, of Perth Amboy, closed on account of the defalcation of its Cashier, Geo. M. Valentine. His stealings and the losses through improperly secured loans amount to $263,691.

Edward S. Campbell has been appointed Receiver of the bank.

Deposit liabilities are $427,667.

The Perth Amboy Savings Institution, of which Valentine was Treasurer, and from which he stole about $25,000, was also compelled to suspend temporarily; but this deficiency has been made good by the bondsmen of Valentine, and by the trustees of the bank, and the Savings Institution will probably continue to do business.

Valentine has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS—RESERVE CITIES.

By the courtesy of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, the BANKERS' MAGAZINE has been favored with the complete returns of the National banks in all the reserve cities, at the date of the call on June 30, 1899. These are published below in conjunction with the two preceding statements of February 4, 1899, and April 5, 1899. In this form the figures become much more valuable by reason of the comparison. In this complete shape the returns of National banks in the reserve cities are published in the BANKERS' MAGAZINE exclusively.

NEW YORK CITY.

RESOURCES.	*Feb. 4, 1899.*	*April 5, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*
Loans and discounts	$544,820,829	$567,411,243	$589,292,063
Overdrafts	268,188	419,286	885,952
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	17,645,500	16,695,500	16,425,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	34,836,860	34,699,860	25,418,860
U. S. bonds on hand	2,142,310	953,570	1,385,560
Premiums on U. S. bonds	3,450,636	3,259,674	3,089,209
Stocks, securities, etc	57,202,092	62,592,330	56,786,300
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	14,710,771	14,704,485	14,701,161
Other real estate and mortgages owned	1,806,906	1,782,091	2,112,126
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	37,331,988	36,674,360	33,442,256
Due from State banks and bankers	7,140,232	5,435,486	4,492,093
Due from approved reserve agents	......	......	......
Checks and other cash items	2,527,788	2,923,040	5,770,092
Exchanges for clearing-house	37,205,631	142,854,167	139,352,843
Bills of other National banks	1,218,299	809,430	936,270
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	57,378	64,191	71,734
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Gold coin	19,421,651	18,782,772	15,857,993
Gold Treasury certificates	6,571,510	6,370,250	12,203,030
Gold clearing-house certificates	143,824,000	140,770,000	124,017,000
Silver dollars	102,086	118,977	80,578
Silver Treasury certificates	7,073,153	5,630,498	6,119,896
Silver fractional coin	486,888	529,924	583,855
Legal-tender notes	32,722,221	29,060,896	33,481,246
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	7,710,000	7,820,000	6,730,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	782,137	744,502	732,397
Due from U. S. Treasurer	905,231	883,206	826,402
Total	$980,959,262	$1,096,487,744	$1,094,244,443

LIABILITIES.	*Feb. 4, 1899.*	*April 5, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*
Capital stock paid in	$47,600,000	$47,500,000	$47,900,000
Surplus fund	43,225,000	43,185,000	43,441,000
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	18,339,324	19,869,655	19,220,120
National bank notes issued, less amount on hand	15,009,367	14,309,527	13,989,180
State bank notes outstanding	16,542	16,542	5,682
Due to other National banks	289,976,300	277,347,922	255,243,643
Due to State banks and bankers	117,579,951	132,061,303	123,113,195
Dividends unpaid	124,469	156,894	1,573,272
Individual deposits	399,391,520	509,901,769	554,445,464
U. S. deposits	34,099,489	33,932,141	24,317,267
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	261,839	307,425	169,894
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	100,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	15,335,457	17,881,562	10,775,723
Total	$980,959,262	$1,096,489,744	$1,094,244,443
Average reserve held	28.77 p. c.	26.61 p. c.	25.53 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$217,411,509	$203,583,317	$198,523,598

	ALBANY, N. Y.			BALTIMORE, MD.			BOSTON, MASS.		
RESOURCES.	*Feb. 4, 1899.*	*April 5, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*	*Feb. 4, 1899.*	*April 5, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*	*Feb. 4, 1899.*	*April 5, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*
Loans and discounts	$8,905,116	$9,584,033	$11,448,058	$36,168,790	$43,354,917	$39,396,892	$178,055,008	$185,507,338	$181,168,882
Overdrafts	4,093	10,635	5,253	29,584	29,414	21,325	103,131	98,578	149,695
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	400,000	400,000	350,000	3,377,140	3,377,140	3,227,140	5,877,000	6,017,000	5,617,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	261,100	261,100	261,100	2,657,960	2,757,960	2,757,960	4,045,000	3,935,000	3,935,000
U. S. bonds on hand	1,000	1,000	......	112,480	100,920	53,220	292,000	5,000	30,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds	37,250	37,250	37,250	408,347	414,676	389,230	393,111	338,976	368,370
Stocks, securities, etc	633,939	969,195	943,118	2,458,527	3,686,515	3,541,424	8,224,788	8,612,466	8,818,177
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	259,707	259,707	259,707	2,375,088	2,185,088	2,417,588	2,250,044	2,230,961	2,231,530
Other real estate and mortgages owned	108,596	108,346	112,596	214,403	214,820	271,841	204,849	215,351	215,315
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,440,315	1,537,471	2,284,642	3,047,021	3,228,764	3,466,704	16,644,599	17,587,189	18,218,544
Due from State banks and bankers	1,091,144	452,677	528,785	375,607	543,281	755,066	3,403,243	2,087,145	2,865,318
Due from approved reserve agents	3,009,407	1,643,658	2,152,236	6,417,028	4,662,294	5,066,342	44,826,109	39,065,427	38,861,964
Checks and other cash items	126,417	77,112	94,478	206,362	275,700	395,544	646,656	585,979	1,439,878
Exchanges for clearing-house	138,587	108,084	132,868	1,569,844	3,519,163	3,367,720	6,583,865	16,481,428	16,179,049
Bills of other National banks	55,396	60,914	52,562	231,795	246,916	171,920	1,202,940	985,753	883,294
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,115	3,178	3,711	17,855	18,001	16,655	20,244	19,537	21,647
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	528,878	504,285	476,108	1,354,740	1,568,012	1,221,591	4,063,781	4,365,134	4,286,339
Gold Treasury certificates	330,750	330,750	330,750	309,690	478,020	293,500	1,432,300	1,422,190	1,395,590
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	1,205,000	1,095,000	1,080,000	11,979,000	11,365,000	12,675,000
Silver dollars	25,345	39,498	34,369	56,745	79,930	62,925	61,263	54,993	50,836
Silver Treasury certificates	25,380	31,020	52,120	1,147,451	1,085,468	1,205,720	1,951,144	1,755,961	1,976,391
Silver fractional coin	25,676	34,563	39,148	69,116	88,947	80,321	159,113	150,862	177,117
Legal-tender notes	419,292	484,093	604,702	1,242,190	1,123,229	765,940	5,954,500	5,592,853	6,182,532
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	2,185,000	2,210,000	1,730,000	980,000	520,000	400,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	16,754	18,000	15,750	151,971	150,611	143,501	259,852	257,637	252,765
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	......	......	4,505	5,085	20,646	91,524	52,645	110,920
Total	$16,846,263	$16,975,569	$20,219,317	$67,354,246	$76,499,827	$71,940,722	$299,710,016	$309,260,359	$308,511,159
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,550,000	$1,550,000	$1,550,000	$12,688,260	$12,688,260	$11,888,260	$39,840,750	$39,865,175	$39,600,000
Surplus fund	1,372,000	1,372,000	1,372,000	5,265,525	5,265,525	4,693,975	13,879,925	13,983,300	14,180,635
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	222,570	229,579	311,545	1,059,527	1,442,973	1,123,958	4,412,159	3,554,817	4,436,757
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	316,590	339,360	301,120	2,848,260	2,987,420	2,849,920	5,139,645	5,202,050	5,010,325
State bank notes outstanding	......	......	......	1,723	1,723	1,723	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	5,214,766	4,603,560	5,413,296	8,789,067	10,224,490	9,771,778	53,220,855	56,510,084	51,845,659
Due to State banks and bankers	1,941,529	2,219,798	2,453,252	2,658,308	2,923,549	2,799,132	30,418,747	27,194,011	29,550,982
Dividends unpaid	23,317	79	239	81,769	71,033	340,521	20,907	159,511	31,437
Individual deposits	5,930,705	6,358,147	8,564,818	30,972,952	37,878,265	35,094,964	148,455,576	157,293,160	158,650,860
U. S. deposits	245,676	243,980	250,391	2,569,494	2,675,408	2,707,978	3,539,464	3,710,840	3,548,530
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	7,368	9,064	2,653	......	......	......	76,144	112,835	126,902
Notes and bills rediscounted	21,738	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	50,000	......	150,000	150,000	310,997	542,975	1,444,581	1,182,858
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	269,858	191,178	357,518	162,866	280,991	846,210
Total	$16,846,263	$16,975,569	$20,219,317	$67,354,246	$76,499,827	$71,940,722	$299,710,016	$309,260,359	$308,511,159
Average reserve held	31.79 p. c.	27.37 p. c.	27.07 p. c.	35.48 p. c.	27.18 p. c.	27.17 p. c.	34.47 p. c.	31.05 p. c.	32.23 p. c.
***Total lawful money reserve**	$1,355,321	$1,424,209	$1,537,197	$7,569,933	$7,728,607	$6,439,996	$26,581,051	$25,226,993	$27,143,806

Resources.	Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 4, 1899.	Brooklyn, N. Y. April 5, 1899.	Brooklyn, N. Y. June 30, 1899.	Chicago, Ill. Feb. 4, 1899.	Chicago, Ill. April 5, 1899.	Chicago, Ill. June 30, 1899.	Cincinnati, Ohio. Feb. 4, 1899.	Cincinnati, Ohio. April 5, 1899.	Cincinnati, Ohio. June 30, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$11,599,175	$12,855,336	$11,940,260	$114,964,069	$121,397,206	$130,160,591	$23,155,278	$26,026,681	$25,799,829
Overdrafts	554	1,745	1,358	207,587	163,571	162,430	11,790	10,778	14,285
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	642,000	642,000	642,000	1,350,000	1,260,000	1,260,000	4,731,500	4,831,500	4,877,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,198,000	1,198,000	900,000	2,883,000	2,883,000	2,888,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	......	511,570	558,400	136,350	1,732,330	985,000	936,230
Premiums on U. S. bonds	24,200	24,000	24,000	85,114	85,114	79,500	946,702	849,719	907,071
Stocks, securities, etc	2,215,077	2,107,205	2,284,356	11,548,295	12,066,825	11,976,546	6,978,940	7,425,198	8,419,568
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	591,300	591,300	590,950	796,974	796,894	294,894	509,874	518,292	498,510
Other real estate and mortgages owned	75,651	79,276	79,188	......	655,395	801,316	169,181	157,541	164,621
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	69,164	85,802	85,822	35,370,519	36,992,039	38,629,453	4,281,115	4,056,368	4,426,341
Due from State banks and bankers	94,050	117,363	92,222	10,782,319	10,570,616	9,008,805	1,039,491	962,691	1,290,285
Due from approved reserve agents	2,978,940	3,116,749	1,962,824	......	......	......	8,570,156	7,814,532	7,992,969
Checks and other cash items	74,780	61,963	354,392	207,462	250,529	152,433	190,173	250,421	181,609
Exchanges for clearing-house	563,662	1,517,959	2,292,430	5,229,857	11,292,641	9,539,006	734,547	367,860	307,649
Bills of other National Banks	110,911	100,627	128,287	2,185,366	1,183,608	1,398,528	457,556	385,997	280,467
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	16,548	8,926	9,991	35,305	18,382	38,242	5,582	3,938	4,963
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	638,125	479,022	562,112	19,043,600	20,604,075	21,989,993	1,419,318	1,591,636	1,207,976
Gold Treasury certificates	168,000	155,000	155,000	2,815,050	2,860,830	2,836,830	299,950	301,900	302,200
Gold clearing-house certificates	380,000	170,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	18,500	27,000	8,500	279,829	229,112	277,628	51,591	72,908	65,526
Silver Treasury certificates	391,730	446,726	451,047	3,913,587	1,953,837	1,845,465	611,597	470,225	423,272
Silver fractional coin	67,553	72,695	82,197	284,047	232,581	297,889	20,049	23,362	28,669
Legal-tender notes	806,597	767,356	903,892	16,333,345	12,289,889	12,903,151	2,402,033	2,289,122	2,052,818
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	2,170,000	2,205,000	2,080,000	560,000	560,000	580,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	28,890	28,890	28,890	58,500	54,000	54,450	212,817	217,417	217,922
Due from U. S. Treasurer	5,000	......	1,960	62,020	23,150	64,500	17,910	8,279	2,449
Total	$21,785,414	$23,656,946	$22,851,684	$230,024,318	$238,936,694	$246,888,008	$61,994,480	$63,120,367	$63,865,757
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,352,000	$1,352,000	$1,352,000	$18,450,000	$18,450,000	$18,450,000	$7,700,000	$7,700,000	$7,700,000
Surplus fund	2,300,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	9,347,900	9,347,900	9,369,900	2,755,000	2,675,000	2,675,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	367,572	366,826	349,302	2,302,981	2,405,829	2,688,580	1,083,260	1,262,543	1,069,219
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	570,920	571,150	571,430	757,925	678,475	679,295	3,838,955	4,004,905	3,974,010
State bank notes outstanding	1,846	1,846	1,846	......	......	......	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	286,629	356,051	218,897	68,906,972	66,192,334	71,181,001	12,673,506	12,295,967	12,861,546
Due to State banks and bankers	360,840	278,438	495,098	35,732,443	36,161,226	38,146,525	5,248,151	5,782,679	6,319,725
Dividends unpaid	662	299,179	52,392	11,614	26,089	380,739	5,679	5,068	21,996
Individual deposits	16,306,617	18,298,268	17,584,378	93,285,967	104,540,941	106,121,965	24,919,510	25,322,786	25,417,859
U. S. deposits	183,583	178,520	256,546	1,068,571	1,046,556	689,701	2,693,916	2,684,588	2,767,416
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	18,655	21,528	19,702	69,923	87,891	170,299	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	36,138	36,138	50,096	......	......	10,000	1,076,500	1,436,880	1,059,483
Total	$21,785,414	$23,656,946	$22,851,684	$230,024,318	$238,936,694	$246,888,008	$61,994,480	$63,120,367	$63,865,757
Average reserve held	33.54 p. c.	29.89 p. c.	25.73 p. c.	30.84 p. c.	27.31 p. c.	26.91 p. c.	36.25 p. c.	33.15 p. c.	31.33 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$2,465,506	$2,117,799	$2,162,748	$44,839,459	$40,375,324	$42,230,967	$5,366,538	$5,300,158	$4,660,461

Resources.	Cleveland, Ohio.			Des Moines, Iowa.			Detroit, Mich.		
	Feb. 4, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Feb. 4, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Feb. 4, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$30,984,715	$33,918,285	$36,731,888	$3,841,188	$3,919,590	$4,868,068	$13,984,085	$14,594,222	$14,549,078
Overdrafts	33,586	60,371	87,370	23,407	30,868	20,873	2,851	2,123	4,551
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,680,000	1,730,000	1,690,000	367,000	377,000	377,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,550,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	160,000	160,000	160,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
U. S. bonds on hand	769,500	650,000	300,800	112,180	32,600	33,600	396,800	346,700	49,800
Premiums on U. S. bonds	100,093	94,617	64,181	40,682	35,534	35,638	255,438	253,688	222,938
Stocks, securities, etc	1,410,297	1,829,005	1,725,920	237,505	221,428	180,485	783,070	1,148,470	1,180,719
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	527,628	530,423	451,149	142,041	142,123	142,287	29,528	29,088	28,538
Other real estate and mortgages owned	210,691	205,631	129,334	115,392	121,002	108,219	402,191	375,694	375,040
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	3,962,475	3,701,252	3,962,962	433,304	494,446	437,305	1,664,715	1,723,862	1,569,812
Due from State banks and bankers	1,348,678	1,460,930	1,529,113	66,927	59,469	56,287	670,847	652,770	542,260
Due from approved reserve agents	11,277,774	8,439,437	7,493,828	1,197,972	1,068,562	1,306,516	4,327,018	3,226,300	3,071,525
Checks and other cash items	188,012	188,882	142,889	33,619	7,669	7,055	20,509	31,517	28,248
Exchanges for clearing-house	460,342	340,434	456,411	62,341	107,691	84,971	352,603	287,068	343,645
Bills of other National banks	167,095	171,802	174,799	39,696	37,555	50,421	242,170	181,061	122,535
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	5,550	6,107	6,621	1,209	1,366	1,378	6,804	6,781	5,880
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,698,962	1,781,860	1,845,212	91,485	85,665	157,757	1,224,680	1,241,767	1,221,407
Gold Treasury certificates	264,150	269,170	274,000	6,090	6,230	6,310	21,500	38,210	28,840
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	135,000
Silver dollars	141,447	99,337	115,821	18,353	9,233	17,225	136,326	175,506	188,711
Silver Treasury certificates	132,947	145,482	212,750	11,487	42,313	25,964	145,042	118,794	110,026
Silver fractional coin	41,238	47,783	57,742	5,817	6,747	4,292	74,929	88,091	32,609
Legal-tender notes	1,654,340	1,553,758	1,995,693	263,663	428,069	260,069	859,418	663,993	612,471
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas	73,500	74,800	72,630	16,515	16,965	16,965	63,000	63,000	64,764
Due from U. S. Treasurer	34,130	16,950	26,410	1,700	1,000	......	20,847	2,187	19,539
Total	$57,332,156	$57,421,323	$59,657,048	$6,929,079	$7,553,117	$7,993,232	$27,733,887	$27,350,849	$26,707,443
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$9,765,250	$9,894,200	$9,900,000	$800,000	$800,000	$800,000	$3,300,000	$3,300,000	$3,300,000
Surplus fund	2,184,500	2,184,500	2,560,000	206,000	206,000	206,000	606,000	606,000	607,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	570,236	676,537	647,912	34,670	44,412	68,484	185,509	225,959	182,005
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	1,460,160	1,491,350	1,374,450	313,142	334,242	326,692	1,138,560	1,173,340	1,246,400
Due to other National banks	6,139,537	7,231,681	8,067,892	1,285,091	1,482,144	1,495,079	3,523,866	3,112,548	2,965,187
Due to State banks and bankers	4,138,947	4,367,720	4,735,944	1,877,519	2,259,878	2,669,075	6,829,447	6,668,857	5,479,154
Dividends unpaid	2,649	1,156	1,819	6,988	5,189	5,007	406	6,289	70,570
Individual deposits	32,147,124	30,623,881	31,291,818	2,119,165	2,134,793	2,187,393	11,476,975	11,586,024	12,164,096
U. S. deposits	150,283	119,124	182,498	286,467	286,461	274,584	636,932	641,642	540,962
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	12,325	64,262	28,865	32	......	11,965	36,189	30,188	132,097
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	150,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	761,142	766,910	765,857	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	$57,332,156	$57,421,323	$59,657,048	$6,929,079	$7,553,117	$7,993,232	$27,733,887	$27,350,849	$26,707,443
Average reserve held	41.70 p. c.	33.79 p. c.	31.64 p. c.	32.39 p. c.	30.42 p. c.	30.10 p. c.	35.01 p. c.	29.25 p. c.	28.81 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$3,933,085	$3,897,390	$4,501,218	$396,895	$578,247	$471,638	$2,461,895	$2,326,361	$2,278,564

Resources.	Houston, Texas. Feb. 4, 1899.	Houston, Texas. April 5, 1899.	Houston, Texas. June 30, 1899.	Indianapolis, Ind. June 30, 1899.	Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 4, 1899.	Kansas City, Mo. April 5, 1899.	Kansas City, Mo. June 30, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$2,078,509	$2,199,060	$2,488,501	$7,286,222	$17,912,197	$19,440,991	$21,780,813
Overdrafts	123,572	190,753	22,130	2,574	280,462	328,969	308,165
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	250,000	250,000	250,000	280,000	663,000	817,000	941,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	......	......	......	1,840,000	710,000	710,000	710,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	......	530,830	193,300	249,800	275,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds	22,633	22,200	22,166	150,408	52,512	53,878	81,465
Stocks, securities, etc	64,533	36,205	19,406	1,099,195	1,531,164	2,325,774	2,495,834
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	133,436	130,480	172,755	267,000	12,500	7,500	334,900
Other real estate and mortgages owned	136,763	164,443	152,408	73,184	446,662	437,432	111,875
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	775,110	694,365	862,017	2,402,482	1,384,802	1,664,390	1,754,872
Due from State banks and bankers	128,428	71,289	73,410	759,218	2,698,135	2,455,343	2,000,549
Due from approved reserve agents	1,098,506	1,259,694	834,448	3,404,761	7,927,649	7,896,050	7,702,495
Checks and other cash items	59,114	50,324	55,985	48,740	31,176	22,205	61,590
Exchanges for clearing-house	30,402	59,533	......	274,845	827,534	713,330	1,130,026
Bills of other National banks	84,311	69,948	60,327	541,697	207,462	292,818	207,730
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,827	2,767	3,390	8,163	4,691	6,842	6,576
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:							
Gold coin	285,226	309,458	321,141	1,702,510	1,091,902	1,252,840	1,681,152
Gold Treasury certificates	136,690	138,250	137,040	50,700	25,000	55,000	55,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	75,871	65,170	32,660	95,108	153,048	146,116	182,914
Silver Treasury certificates	288,179	205,195	218,744	137,208	680,466	803,788	563,907
Silver fractional coin	13,592	19,419	13,878	25,594	44,622	42,887	32,871
Legal-tender notes	894,182	733,117	693,262	590,900	747,122	882,960	871,000
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas	11,250	11,250	11,250	10,350	28,250	30,442	42,310
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	......	......	......	......	11,580	12,000
Total	$6,692,140	$6,682,927	$6,439,919	$21,556,191	$37,608,660	$40,647,962	$43,237,549
Liabilities.							
Capital stock paid in	$1,150,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$2,100,000	$2,300,000	$2,300,000	$2,300,000
Surplus fund	607,300	607,300	585,000	930,000	620,000	640,000	640,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	78,234	104,712	99,881	224,391	464,978	383,697	396,096
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	198,020	196,670	191,380	207,000	596,000	734,600	846,200
Due to other National banks	952,143	942,285	677,520	3,357,819	9,346,844	10,496,644	11,821,455
Due to State banks and bankers	288,479	194,818	146,338	2,018,027	8,880,638	9,254,218	9,974,713
Dividends unpaid	6,623	3,023	32,984	......	3,484	1,274	30,884
Individual deposits	3,411,141	3,483,518	3,605,614	10,907,283	14,668,191	16,059,506	17,020,998
U. S. deposits	......	......	......	1,702,708	682,170	676,379	662,507
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	......	......	......	108,959	31,716	28,045	44,698
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	200	50,600	1,200	......	9,636	71,595	......
Total	$6,692,140	$6,682,927	$6,439,919	$21,556,191	$37,608,660	$40,647,962	$43,237,549
Average reserve held	77.02 p. c.	73.53 p. c.	68.09 p. c.	42.62 p. c.	37.54 p. c.	35.39 p. c.	32.78 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$1,698,740	$1,470,610	$1,411,720	$2,603,015	$2,742,160	$3,188,611	$3,386,845

RESOURCES.	LINCOLN, NEB. Feb. 4, 1899.	LINCOLN, NEB. April 5, 1899.	LINCOLN, NEB. June 30, 1899.	LOUISVILLE, KY. Feb. 4, 1899.	LOUISVILLE, KY. April 5, 1899.	LOUISVILLE, KY. June 30, 1899.	MILWAUKEE, WIS. Feb. 4, 1899.	MILWAUKEE, WIS. April 5, 1899.	MILWAUKEE, WIS. June 30, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$1,444,919	$1,466,696	$1,147,249	$7,585,060	$7,281,896	$7,856,189	$18,239,625	$20,280,851	$21,200,256
Overdrafts	10,959	12,520	16,045	81,248	22,087	12,987	186,638	218,346	154,977
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000	150,000	100,000	2,170,000	2,170,000	1,820,000	820,000	820,000	370,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	60,000	60,000	60,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	690,000	690,000	690,000
U. S. bonds on hand	26,160	26,100	76,100	13,160	439,160	392,860	22,150	20,150	14,550
Premiums on U. S. bonds	5,500	11,000	15,800	264,539	282,739	256,188	34,430	34,430	29,000
Stocks, securities, etc	112,811	140,928	158,680	1,384,429	1,601,150	3,169,739	1,865,730	2,089,005	2,327,457
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	68,645	71,145	70,961	198,278	198,278	227,576	124,700	124,700	116,119
Other real estate and mortgages owned	94,152	123,958	80,068	10,401	235,872	226,070	46,956	116,916	115,608
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	510,636	567,111	611,745	1,088,496	1,833,905	1,614,842	2,489,844	1,787,513	2,329,132
Due from State banks and bankers	116,868	118,886	105,832	351,108	511,206	482,664	921,949	744,457	626,486
Due from approved reserve agents	382,574	......	559,195	2,460,785	4,243,412	3,864,619	6,947,911	5,830,166	4,905,071
Checks and other cash items	8,180	12,593	26,739	17,655	36,683	81,904	23,078	18,878	20,437
Exchanges for clearing-house	14,820	21,076	7,326	232,618	119,019	144,576	461,754	337,122	463,957
Bills of other National banks	4,972	5,337	1,094	112,134	157,453	99,959	28,837	59,464	46,963
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,897	2,469	2,270	1,878	3,112	3,778	4,914	7,328	2,544
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	99,618	88,885	84,460	673,407	832,405	1,022,422	2,015,210	2,074,150	2,248,460
Gold Treasury certificates	......	......	......	5,000	5,000	5,000	30,000	30,000	......
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	10,812	17,025	24,233	26,594	34,233	50,490	51,571	52,295	105,112
Silver Treasury certificates	8,348	7,540	......	......	......	25,590	93,967	99,591	188,048
Silver fractional coin	7,407	9,994	14,953	13,245	14,601	11,292	18,856	33,819	29,473
Legal-tender notes	6,750	66,438	48,467	722,189	878,176	769,281	1,107,915	1,241,009	1,409,991
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	......	6,750	4,500	87,750	97,650	81,900	36,900	36,900	16,650
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	......	2,250	6,400	......	7,000	8,000	5,000	750
Total	$3,191,401	$3,356,781	$3,162,965	$18,950,827	$22,491,998	$22,976,326	$36,214,901	$36,646,095	$37,356,067
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$550,000	$550,000	$300,000	$3,050,000	$3,050,000	$3,200,000	$2,950,000	$2,950,000	$2,950,000
Surplus fund	66,000	66,000	16,000	635,000	620,000	632,500	580,000	580,000	582,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	14,732	28,225	16,960	107,974	138,689	90,551	214,918	267,066	216,709
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	135,000	135,000	90,000	1,752,270	1,950,640	1,633,500	691,880	738,000	333,000
Due to other National banks	296,831	235,760	428,711	3,838,520	4,382,608	4,509,468	4,983,548	4,296,195	4,848,251
Due to State banks and bankers	465,084	371,738	640,118	2,723,363	3,087,339	3,357,618	2,766,709	3,092,210	3,148,633
Dividends unpaid	90	......	......	3,992	2,449	22,903	512	1,205	41,955
Individual deposits	1,608,162	1,913,056	1,614,175	5,862,608	7,767,660	7,771,255	23,382,502	24,078,837	24,496,657
U. S. deposits	57,000	57,000	57,000	878,491	876,990	1,238,233	484,000	510,444	506,280
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	......	......	......	590,622	599,832	486,998	160,834	137,136	230,579
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	10,000	20,000	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	12,983	5,784	13,308	......	......	......
Total	$3,191,401	$3,356,781	$3,162,965	$18,950,827	$22,491,998	$22,976,326	$36,214,901	$36,646,095	$37,356,067
Average reserve held	31.57 p. c.	29.17 p. c.	36.53 p. c.	34.36 p. c.	43.32 p. c.	38.63 p. c.	36.96 p. c.	32.15 p. c.	29.68 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$132,936	$189,882	$172,113	$1,440,385	$1,764,417	$1,884,076	$3,317,489	$3,530,864	$3,926,084

RESOURCES.	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Feb. 4, 1899.	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. April 5, 1899.	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. June 30, 1899.	NEW ORLEANS, LA. Feb. 4, 1899.	NEW ORLEANS, LA. April 5, 1899.	NEW ORLEANS, LA. June 30, 1899.	OMAHA, NEB. Feb. 4, 1899.	OMAHA, NEB. April 5, 1899.	OMAHA, NEB. June 30, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$13,262,510	$13,159,673	$13,808,587	$11,078,209	$11,368,126	$11,759,490	$11,501,550	$11,714,831	$11,479,095
Overdrafts	5,024	4,529	9,676	1,188,012	1,068,573	840,392	122,077	123,675	154,652
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	450,000	550,000	550,000	801,000	801,000	801,000	1,075,000	1,075,000	1,075,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	250,000	250,000	250,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
U. S. bonds on hand	161,340	62,540	62,940	133,050	131,570	232,770	177,020	159,540	71,280
Premiums on U. S. bonds	25,650	8,750	8,750	82,750	82,750	85,750	102,204	100,008	93,915
Stocks, securities, etc	631,206	692,601	571,631	1,940,466	2,106,517	2,200,642	595,680	670,099	1,256,043
Banking house, furniture and fixture	3,275	3,275	3,275	623,337	625,196	625,232	818,541	818,541	818,541
Other real estate and mortgages owned	165,389	165,389	164,689	152,358	152,174	157,785	410,649	441,395	448,289
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,146,013	924,742	1,468,850	952,587	953,511	1,224,789	1,005,144	1,090,438	1,671,252
Due from State banks and bankers	597,934	467,633	438,613	515,285	791,451	581,533	517,721	543,190	957,871
Due from approved reserve agents	2,624,829	1,615,411	2,745,640	4,735,369	5,549,203	3,087,058	4,017,728	3,360,319	4,914,855
Checks and other cash items	56,825	25,055	71,730	128,663	39,839	64,979	139,120	98,236	149,182
Exchanges for clearing-house	693,785	624,326	808,899	1,077,012	997,950	949,947	908,802	357,701	569,244
Bills of other National banks	96,852	105,747	63,113	63,472	104,052	94,264	110,155	253,274	164,140
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	6,894	7,044	7,704	8,645	14,006	13,705	11,658	11,355	7,351
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	782,715	660,337	805,432	2,145,544	202,389	194,815	1,181,282	1,142,240	1,280,292
Gold Treasury certificates	9,000	9,000	9,000	120,290	121,660	126,050	39,010	39,150	39,340
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	475,000	410,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	42,982	36,595	59,628	69,942	81,233	63,118	116,742	106,250	174,152
Silver Treasury certificates	7,500	27,000	38,500	334,206	623,224	504,559	143,659	209,658	185,625
Silver fractional coin	17,436	29,911	36,238	63,968	96,779	53,776	84,887	36,589	40,975
Legal-tender notes	501,156	541,708	619,434	761,659	856,228	1,129,981	361,248	760,934	584,974
U. S. certificate of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	60,000	30,000	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	20,250	19,052	24,750	36,045	36,045	36,045	48,175	48,175	48,375
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,000	......	6,107	6,500	17,000	......	8,604	5,949	6,628
Total	$21,559,572	$19,990,323	$22,683,191	$27,378,374	$27,625,482	$25,487,687	$24,396,661	$24,066,547	$27,091,039
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$4,500,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$2,300,000	$2,300,000	$2,300,000	$3,750,000	$3,750,000	$3,750,000
Surplus fund	551,500	556,500	569,500	2,380,000	2,380,000	2,535,000	362,500	362,500	362,500
Undiv. profits less expenses and taxes paid	284,415	180,443	222,936	404,805	512,245	276,506	173,012	217,186	246,440
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	338,190	354,430	412,460	671,245	666,945	665,795	863,500	863,500	852,500
Due to other National banks	4,178,484	3,309,999	3,299,659	1,911,007	1,921,149	1,548,135	4,869,190	4,374,523	5,513,641
Due to State banks and bankers	2,401,057	2,469,935	2,822,502	2,357,014	2,112,881	1,559,379	3,669,094	3,833,512	5,144,160
Dividends unpaid	924	47,260	39,429	17,266	8,411	128,915	173	3,907	173
Individual deposits	9,009,783	8,761,709	10,980,909	16,998,979	17,425,611	16,161,717	9,850,364	9,795,056	10,345,764
U. S. deposits	215,208	206,964	227,227	298,055	298,238	298,238	576,626	489,298	609,860
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	7,351	29,727	10,976	......	......	......	282,200	377,067	285,997
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	44,999	5,000	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	72,656	73,335	47,591	......	......	19,000	......	......	......
Total	$21,559,572	$19,990,323	$22,683,191	$27,378,374	$27,625,482	$25,487,687	$24,396,661	$24,066,547	$27,091,039
Average reserve held	30.17 p. c.	23.14 p. c.	29.71 p. c.	43.90 p. c.	42.68 p. c.	32.99 p. c.	35.87 p. c.	34.30 p. c.	39.25 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$1,360,789	$1,304,551	$1,568,232	$3,555,609	$2,486,513	$2,482,300	$1,926,828	$2,294,816	$2,305,858

	PHILADELPHIA, PA.			PITTSBURG, PA.			PORTLAND, ORE.		
RESOURCES.	Feb. 4, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Feb. 4, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Feb. 4, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$102,887,569	$107,860,202	$122,518,349	$50,184,215	$52,763,838	$62,245,639	$2,687,997	$2,692,197	$2,788,035
Overdrafts	10,629	8,097	11,072	75,238	121,182	43,890	90,627	104,420	85,589
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	7,173,000	6,988,000	6,682,500	5,345,250	4,865,250	4,365,250	625,000	625,000	625,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	4,265,000	4,265,000	3,265,000	1,050,500	1,050,000	1,035,000	400,000	400,000	500,000
U. S. bonds on hand	529,600	479,600	75,100	767,320	406,720	585,320	501,620	500,300	401,500
Premiums on U. S. bonds	850,024	982,720	718,875	765,024	621,881	558,533	88,927	72,375	62,387
Stocks, securities, etc	16,824,819	18,066,656	19,016,296	6,006,624	7,446,244	7,747,771	2,495,849	2,477,311	2,412,200
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,975,608	3,975,240	3,940,494	3,206,214	3,209,156	3,218,120	98,128	98,141	98,141
Other real estate and mortgages owned	619,199	782,821	714,692	525,880	560,277	518,941	211,188	192,847	200,624
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	8,968,102	9,993,888	12,844,495	4,892,249	4,624,084	4,670,300	223,749	271,105	460,274
Due from State banks and bankers	1,875,066	2,330,801	2,440,811	839,680	413,751	414,774	83,016	113,872	250,349
Due from approved reserve agents	28,781,030	24,985,814	24,040,595	12,686,869	15,179,927	10,000,619	888,356	806,584	1,187,746
Checks and other cash items	1,529,400	1,582,494	2,869,862	241,709	458,436	422,692	10,865	14,921	15,844
Exchanges for clearing-house	7,615,561	17,821,486	14,569,924	1,958,194	4,554,815	2,844,867	88,071	53,219	55,778
Bills of other National banks	316,927	817,627	336,466	371,539	899,618	321,241	7,980	6,070	20,181
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	53,528	52,760	56,965	18,917	18,262	18,989	1,619	1,754	733
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,775,474	2,107,585	1,793,285	3,296,230	4,525,673	4,130,354	1,156,450	881,775	1,034,340
Gold Treasury certificates	221,400	165,260	156,060	418,750	411,250	419,480	......	......	......
Gold clearing-house certificates	12,865,000	12,245,000	10,010,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	218,503	266,870	238,870	207,421	185,437	190,292	11,558	4,090	10,392
Silver Treasury certificates	3,677,269	3,500,996	3,127,457	1,467,464	1,527,404	1,480,092	9,832	8,105	27,996
Silver fractional coin	227,736	276,341	242,166	104,100	104,608	110,470	20 509	19,766	27,401
Legal-tender notes	2,201,483	2,002,847	2,543,229	3,681,147	3,618,179	3,330,673	12,040	13,779	51,814
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	4,940,000	4,330,000	4,705,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	322,237	314,212	300,042	240,511	217,411	196,411	28,125	28,125	28,125
Due from U. S. Treasurer	26,230	79,995	26,326	49,955	14,586	28,582	38,614	105,732	......
Total	$212,270,400	$225,730,822	$237,243,889	$97,895,007	$107,297,435	$108,892,757	$9,725,078	$9,479,443	$10,339,404
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$19,655,000	$19,475,000	$19,555,000	$12,050,000	$12,050,000	$12,050,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000
Surplus fund	14,495,000	14,345,000	14,895,000	9,340,000	9,240,000	9,177,000	186,000	186,000	186,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,761,090	3,164,081	2,744,669	2,098,210	2,266,064	2,568,292	588,829	564,124	559,836
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	6,315,505	6,133,762	5,816,572	4,718,290	4,245,720	3,791,667	520,700	542,600	551,470
Due to other National banks	33,548,945	37,894,747	49,832,656	11,580,730	13,767,731	14,866,199	1,063,647	1,067,092	1,403,762
Due to State banks and bankers	10,220,022	2,309,022	13,313,205	3,660,827	4,861,525	5,283,592	755,258	712,073	879,197
Dividends unpaid	42,115	35,896	117,393	65,097	63,528	210,727	855	15	30,000
Individual deposits	121,055,598	127,947,264	127,491,389	53,340,720	59,741,154	59,914,911	5,064,619	4,843,908	5,156,602
U. S. deposits	4,136,063	4,172,060	3,222,041	982,519	942,957	841,216	......	......	117,840
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	3,461	26,645	21,577	107,415	93,754	196,658	425,168	463,629	354,695
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	25,000	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	87,597	227,390	234,384	1,695	......	492	......	......	......
Total	$212,270,400	$225,730,822	$237,243,889	$97,895,007	$107,297,435	$108,892,757	$9,725,078	$9,479,443	$10,339,404
Average reserve held	36.77 p. c.	33.04 p. c.	28.79 p. c.	35.57 p. c.	37.09 p. c.	14.86 p. c.	30.71 p. c.	26.44 p. c.	33.09 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve	$26,126,865	$24,894,401	$22,816,067	$9,172,112	$10,372,546	$9,661,361	$1,210,389	$922,515	$1,151,943

	ST. JOSEPH, MO.			ST. LOUIS, MO.			ST. PAUL, MINN.		
RESOURCES.	*Feb. 4, 1899.*	*April 5, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*	*Feb. 4, 1899.*	*April 5, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*	*Feb. 4, 1899.*	*April 5, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*
Loans and discounts	$2,012,764	$2,314,694	$2,276,881	$40,740,955	$45,913,704	$48,146,822	$9,578,965	$10,252,548	$10,327,183
Overdrafts	9,343	27,098	10,684	111,732	262,133	21,138	3,161	4,635	6,700
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	210,000	210,000	210,000	3,720,000	3,720,000	3,720,000	252,000	252,000	252,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	528,000	528,000	528,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	34,400	25,480	40,360	22,140	98,500	198,500	198,500
Premiums on U. S. bonds	......	......	......	153,402	153,402	150,206	2,300	14,373	14,373
Stocks, securities, etc	14,900	13,900	16,010	4,507,138	6,039,940	4,809,668	1,952,173	2,237,571	2,514,831
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	72,000	72,000	72,000	760,000	760,000	759,000	698,758	698,758	648,758
Other real estate and mortgages owned	......	......	......	153,100	148,237	100,054	210,071	215,381	253,316
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	310,035	325,142	499,194	13,564,996	14,538,514	14,619,814	1,082,366	1,217,203	1,414,912
Due from State banks and bankers	113,447	122,629	136,519	1,958,281	2,019,723	1,472,296	171,261	311,169	283,709
Due from approved reserve agents	1,406,720	1,021,166	1,460,561	......	......	......	4,629,678	4,019,948	3,542,909
Checks and other cash items	26,863	39,412	25,069	92,452	191,992	110,472	76,953	75,522	77,978
Exchanges for clearing-house	167,150	201,706	167,548	2,683,390	3,775,780	2,094,971	407,593	193,649	296,779
Bills of other National banks	10,285	13,635	7,085	213,144	268,815	213,963	94,506	87,404	90,307
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	786	1,165	1,308	3,462	3,878	7,963	3,142	1,896	3,613
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	85,275	122,177	130,822	3,711,417	3,956,418	4,858,812	1,929,551	2,077,998	2,016,675
Gold Treasury certificates	10,880	15,490	13,520	461,980	462,470	464,820	2,000	8,000	5,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	17,578	17,229	13,026	25,582	36,082	39,314	137,100	129,899	89,920
Silver Treasury certificates	98,239	122,274	109,533	1,708,649	1,029,966	1,967,250	77,197	107,991	101,016
Silver fractional coin	5,456	8,298	7,478	32,967	63,144	38,174	48,792	48,779	37,756
Legal-tender notes	196,071	171,264	188,921	4,829,959	3,787,229	4,163,629	234,740	143,726	251,954
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	2,080,000	2,130,000	1,880,000	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	9,450	9,450	9,450	165,150	165,150	165,150	11,338	11,338	11,338
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	500	500	9,000	20	10,000	8,902	22,205	4,805
Total	$4,877,245	$4,929,233	$5,490,510	$83,111,885	$90,836,951	$91,255,651	$22,234,053	$22,858,500	$22,972,334
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$8,400,000	$8,900,000	$9,400,000	$3,800,000	$3,800,000	$3,800,000
Surplus fund	107,250	107,250	108,500	1,786,500	1,698,000	2,101,500	559,000	559,000	559,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	12,951	21,921	32,539	893,840	988,968	940,200	569,458	522,956	511,215
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	189,000	189,000	189,000	3,277,506	3,235,365	3,271,185	198,550	196,070	192,490
Due to other National banks	883,540	836,616	1,085,157	21,597,001	22,845,584	22,267,520	2,605,591	2,839,652	2,342,405
Due to State banks and bankers	1,109,774	1,051,008	1,294,599	11,228,732	12,087,996	11,339,129	2,554,157	2,744,421	3,138,094
Dividends unpaid	......	......	......	4,686	22,955	136,921	4,926	7,743	33,290
Individual deposits	2,177,294	2,275,980	2,333,647	34,575,078	39,747,388	40,822,976	11,404,008	12,176,925	11,872,851
U. S. deposits	96,831	97,371	97,053	1,339,500	1,403,008	1,440,127	165,359	194,508	194,460
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	602	84	12	......	......	......	344,296	317,222	318,526
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	9,090	12,690	36,090	28,710	......	10,000
Total	$4,877,245	$4,929,233	$5,490,510	$83,111,885	$90,836,951	$91,255,651	$22,234,053	$22,858,500	$22,972,334
Average reserve held	50.58 p. c.	41.34 p. c.	48.33 p. c.	25.86 p. c.	20.92 p. c.	23.81 p. c.	46.14 p. c.	41.00 p. c.	38.30 p. c.
*** Total lawful money reserve**	$413,499	$456,733	$468,296	$12,850,554	$11,435,304	$13,431,999	$2,429,381	$2,516,394	$2,502,321

	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.			SAVANNAH, GA.			WASHINGTON, D. C.		
RESOURCES.	Feb. 4, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Feb. 4, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Feb. 4, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$15,253,909	$15,585,544	$16,078,620	$1,198,398	$1,276,664	$1,298,455	$10,070,250	$10,169,967	$10,427,320
Overdrafts	41,106	132,321	105,889	9,167	1,581	542	14,764	13,614	15,619
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	700,000	700,000	700,000	102,000	102,000	102,000	1,035,400	1,035,400	1,035,400
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	350,000	350,000	350,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	500,000	510,000	510,000
U. S. bonds on hand	1,370,000	773,500	778,500	......	......	......	564,070	413,820	232,340
Premiums on U. S. bonds	221,578	176,653	172,907	12,543	12,543	12,543	139,056	78,358	83,759
Stocks, securities, etc	1,508,469	1,341,762	1,839,472	30,540	30,554	28,256	868,545	1,000,147	954,709
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	339,672	339,879	339,720	67,312	67,312	67,312	1,084,291	1,084,291	1,084,291
Other real estate and mortgages owned	114,930	120,484	100,720	16,860	18,469	......	73,085	72,279	60,998
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	365,859	1,351,047	1,630,418	131,138	68,355	64,064	1,184,468	1,288,745	1,504,421
Due from State banks and bankers	2,582,297	2,673,587	2,899,285	42,244	23,730	39,012	291,558	395,775	481,668
Due from approved reserve agents	1,619,314	1,385,481	1,582,588	370,273	281,981	402,493	2,691,396	3,888,429	4,118,120
Checks and other cash items	13,786	12,526	14,616	541	680	306	239,699	331,641	423,424
Exchanges for clearing-house	456,562	409,395	468,693	61,688	......	17,953	214,576	288,171	390,917
Bills of other National banks	12,955	14,030	8,245	22,376	19,000	13,000	6,530	5,450	5,225
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,562	2,364	726	1,627	1,195	916	8,112	7,683	8,685
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	5,601,507	6,113,838	5,634,015	12,000	9,200	1,500	923,654	1,443,919	1,079,217
Gold Treasury certificates	345,000	345,000	345,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	544,560	554,770	545,210
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	56,058	62,095	27,063	22,500	8,000	31,500	8,561	9,247	8,986
Silver Treasury certificates	10,914	20,260	15,316	41,800	46,000	33,284	1,294,616	965,149	795,367
Silver fractional coin	64,746	50,172	50,489	11,500	22,500	12,100	80,103	26,674	30,544
Legal-tender notes	15,187	8,142	7,586	110,418	100,841	55,000	642,693	776,378	1,014,056
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	170,000	220,000	220,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	31,495	31,495	31,495	4,590	4,590	4,590	42,092	42,092	42,090
Due from U. S. Treasurer	443,511	78,110	26,415	2	2	2	......	......	......
Total	$31,495,426	$32,077,681	$32,707,790	$2,397,522	$2,223,152	$2,313,824	$22,642,036	$24,622,000	$25,072,376
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$2,775,000	$2,775,000	$2,775,000
Surplus fund	2,350,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	1,318,300	1,319,300	1,320,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	294,525	476,261	694,855	55,229	67,301	70,225	273,784	375,172	442,160
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	90,000	90,000	90,000	88,815	79,145	79,795	816,515	814,055	805,955
State bank notes outstanding	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	1,194,015	1,362,638	1,444,064	221,006	91,612	166,343	436,262	432,146	469,189
Due to State banks and bankers	5,437,902	5,242,167	5,267,079	176,274	205,617	137,861	366,779	377,701	298,961
Dividends unpaid	10,610	8,605	990	714	550	9,240	6,385	8,207	57,659
Individual deposits	15,759,326	16,237,664	16,544,745	771,437	680,489	756,707	16,158,507	18,080,305	18,406,270
U. S. deposits	359,047	365,329	358,290	15,548	27,911	73,407	466,504	459,285	476,542
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	......	......	......	98,497	93,684	45,242	23,997	30,842	20,637
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	7,764	......	1,889	......	......	......	......
Total	$31,495,426	$32,077,681	$32,707,790	$2,397,522	$2,223,152	$2,313,824	$22,642,036	$24,622,000	$25,072,376
Average reserve held	39.99 p. c.	42.72 p. c.	41.84 p. c.	56.15 p. c.	48.15 p. c.	51.62 p. c.	38.62 p. c.	43.47 p. c.	42.30 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$6,093,413	$6,599,506	$6,079,469	$201,218	$189,541	$137,384	$3,614,187	$3,996,137	$3,693,380

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1899.

A HOPEFUL BUT NATURAL CHANGE IN THE FINANCIAL SITUATION has occurred in the past month. A month ago it was a serious question whether Europe would not call for a considerable amount of gold, and while both our present stock of that metal and our very large domestic production made it comparatively easy for us to meet any demand, still with our tremendous balance of merchandise exports, $615,000,000 in 1898 and $530,000,000 in 1899, the fact that we were exporting gold was so mysterious that it caused apprehension. After exporting nearly $18,000,000 of gold in June, however, the movement ceased and foreign exchange has declined until there has been some speculation as to when we shall be importing gold again.

It is worth while to note the fact in this connection that some of the London financial papers are expressing the view that the English holdings of American securities are now so reduced that it will not be practical to pay for our grain and cotton during the coming twelve months with our stocks and bonds. It will be either gold or merchandise or both that will come to us unless our large banking institutions enter the markets abroad as lenders of money.

The usual July 1 interest payments caused a stiffening of money rates early in the month, but latterly money has become easier. Still, it would be surprising were the tremendous activity in business not to be attended sooner or later by dearer money.

Abroad there are some evidences of anxiety as to the future because of the large balances which this country is still piling up in its foreign trade. The Bank of England has $10,000,000 less gold than it held a year ago, $17,000,000 less than two years ago and $73,000,000 less than on August 1, 1896. On July 13 the Bank increased its rate of discount from three to 3½ per cent.; a year ago the rate was 2½ per cent., and two years ago two per cent. In October last year the Bank of England raised its rate to four per cent., and a rate as high as five per cent. during next autumn would cause no surprise.

The United States as regards its foreign trade holds a very strong position. Not only has the export movement been very large, but trade has developed along new lines. We witnessed the increase in exports from $600,000,000 in 1877 to $900,000,000 in 1881 only to fall below $700,000,000 in 1886. When Europe was suffering from famine and we had plenty of wheat to sell, our export trade flourished; when conditions were reversed it declined. Now we have a rapidly increasing trade in manufactures, and while the value of our breadstuffs exports in the last twelve months was $70,000,000 less than in the previous year, the increase in other classes of exports was so great that the total exports show a loss of only about $4,000,000. The following statement shows the character of our exports in the last five years:

	Wheat and flour.	*Corn.*	*Total breadstuffs.*	*Cotton.*	*Products of agriculture.*	*Manufactures.*
1895	$95,457,591	$14,650,767	$114,604,780	$204,900,990	$553,210,026	$183,595,743
1896	91,735,085	37,836,862	141,356,993	190,056,460	569,879,297	228,571,178
1897	115,834,525	54,087,152	197,857,219	230,890,971	683,471,139	277,285,391
1898	214,948,377	74,196,850	333,897,119	230,442,215	853,683,570	290,697,354
1899	175,130,554	70,192,906	263,655,106	208,743,969	784,999,009	338,667,794

The value of exports of manufactures last year equalled twenty-eight per cent. of the total exports. In 1892, when our exports first reached the total of $1,000,000,000, manufactures comprised only fifteen per cent. of the total.

While our exports of breadstuffs continue to be an important factor in our foreign trade, the total last year was less by $75,000,000 than the export of manufactures. In 1898 the former were larger by $43,000,000.

The business situation in general may be described as one of extraordinary activity with prices constantly tending upwards. The bank clearings as compiled by the "Chronicle" for the first six months of the year are an astounding revelation of commercial and industrial activity. Outside of New York the transactions were nearly twenty-four per cent. greater in volume than in 1898, in which latter year the gain over 1897 was nearly thirty per cent., making the gain in two years fifty per cent. In New York the increase in 1899 over 1898 was nearly sixty-one per cent., and over 1897 nearly 130 per cent. The aggregate clearings for the first half of each of the last four years were as follows:

	1896.	*1897.*	*1898.*	*1899.*
New York....................	$14,400,000,000	$14,158,000,000	$19,905,000,000	$32,025,000,000
Other cities....................	11,336,000,000	10,983,000,000	13,130,000,000	16,270,000,000
Total United States.....	$25,736,000,000	$25,141,000,000	$33,035,000,000	$48,295,000,000

The returns so far received for the month of July show similar increases, the weekly gains for the whole country averaging from fifty to sixty per cent. over last year.

In the record of railroad earnings there is accumulative evidence of the remarkable vitality of business. The railroads reporting to the "Chronicle" upon an increased mileage of only about one per cent. show an increase in gross earnings for the first half of the year of $30,000,000, or more than six per cent., and that on top of a gain last year of thirteen per cent. The aggregates for the six months of each of the last five years are shown as follows:

	Mileage.	*Gross earnings.*	*Increase or decrease.*
1895..	146,942	$391,618,137	Inc., $12,232,536
1896..	153,876	408,922,648	" 20,061,481
1897..	159,135	428,290,782	Dec., 1,266,174
1898..	158,866	494,837,991	Inc., 57,440,505
1899..	162,506	517,428,905	" 30,239,414

A significant fact in connection with the increase in railroad earnings this year is that the grain movement played a less important part than it did last year. The general traffic of the railroads west bound as well as east bound has increased very extensively.

The iron trade adds its quota to the testimony piling up everywhere to prove that prosperity reigns. So far as meeting the demand is concerned there is an actual famine in iron, notwithstanding that the production of pig iron is now greater than at any previous time. On July 1 there were 237 furnaces in blast with a weekly capacity of 263,363 tons, or 47,000 tons more than a year ago. Since that date additional furnaces have been put in blast and yet stocks are being reduced. The semi-annual output with the unsold stocks of pig iron at the end of each period since 1894 is shown in the table at the top of page 318

Allowing for the reduction in stock the consumption of pig iron in the first six months of 1899 reached 6,577,307 tons. In the twelve months ended June 30, the

production was 12,193,398 tons and the consumption 12,822,541 tons, comparing with 11,118,907 tons and 11,836,249 tons respectively for the previous twelve months.

	Production in tons.		Unsold stock in tons.	
	First half.	*Second half.*	*June 30.*	*Dec. 31.*
1894	2,717,983	3,989,405	575,868	661,328
1895	4,087,558	5,358,750	520,590	508,132
1896	4,976,236	3,646,891	705,847	847,686
1897	4,403,476	5,249,204	973,678	874,978
1898	5,869,708	5,904,231	756,836	415,333
1899	6,289,167	....	127,193	....

Turning to the statistics of failures kindly furnished to us by Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., we find further evidence of the improved situation. The failures in the second quarter of the year were smaller in number than in any corresponding period since 1887, and the liabilities were the smallest in over fifteen years. The failures in the first two quarters of the last seven years were :

	First quarter.		Second quarter.	
	Failures.	*Liabilities.*	*Failures.*	*Liabilities.*
1893	3,202	$47,338,300	3,199	$121,541,239
1894	4,304	64,137,333	2,735	37,601,973
1895	3,802	47,813,683	2,855	41,026,261
1896	4,031	57,425,135	2,995	40,444,547
1897	3,932	48,007,911	2,889	43,684,806
1898	3,687	32,946,565	3,031	34,498,074
1899	2,772	27,152,061	2,081	14,910,902

It would be surprising if the great increase in business operations had not raised a cry of scarcity of money. So far there has been little complaint of stringency, but there has been a request that the Government supply additional notes for use in circulation in certain parts of the country. The Government is practically powerless to render any assistance, the Treasury being loaded up with coin and bullion while it has a very small amount of notes. The changes in our money circulation, classified into coin and paper, since 1879 may be studied in the following table :

June 30	*Gold coin.*	*Silver coin.*	*Total coin.*	*Notes and certificates.*	*Total coin and paper.*
1879	$110,505,362	$75,000,233	$185,506,595	$638,131,784	$823,519,379
1880	225,695,779	73,821,223	299,517,002	678,449,577	977,966,579
1881	315,312,877	81,667,347	396,980,224	722,317,906	1,119,298,130
1882	358,251,325	84,370,913	442,622,238	736,065,854	1,178,688,092
1883	344,653,495	87,816,179	432,469,674	803,525,379	1,235,995,053
1884	340,624,203	85,455,721	426,079,924	816,143,486	1,242,223,410
1885	341,668,411	82,174,190	423,842,601	866,390,683	1,290,233,284
1886	357,936,337	98,625,975	456,562,312	792,449,774	1,249,012,086
1887	376,419,229	104,076,452	480,495,681	836,565,161	1,317,060,842
1888	392,066,854	105,899,938	497,966,792	874,122,278	1,372,089,070
1889	376,055,482	105,894,801	481,950,283	898,014,487	1,379,964,770
1890	374,396,381	110,236,099	484,632,480	944,863,711	1,429,496,191
1891	408,073,806	115,973,965	524,047,771	975,679,024	1,499,726,795
1892	408,767,740	119,186,002	527,953,742	1,075,119,596	1,603,073,338
1893	403,633,700	122,430,011	526,063,711	1,067,662,700	1,593,726,411
1894	497,873,990	109,424,721	607,298,711	1,056,762,521	1,664,061,232
1895	480,275,057	112,202,880	592,477,937	1,011,654,031	1,604,131,968
1896	456,128,483	112,175,803	568,304,286	941,420,914	1,509,725,200
1897	519,146,675	111,229,742	630,376,417	1,015,651,829	1,646,028,246
1898	660,959,880	121,583,538	782,543,418	1,060,892,331	1,843,435,749
1899	702,060,459	134,057,433	836,117,892	1,096,366,347	1,932,484,239

It will be observed that there are more notes in circulation now than at any similar date in previous years. In the last three years the total circulation increased

about $423,000,000 of which increase $246,000,000 was in gold coin, $22,000,000 in silver coin and $155,000,000 in notes. In 1892 and 1893 there was twice as much paper money as coin, now notes are only about twenty-five per cent. in excess of coin.

For convenience notes are preferred in this country to coin, and the rarity with which gold is met in ordinary business transactions in the East at least makes it seem incomprehensible that there should be over $700,000,000 gold coin in circulation as compared with less than $1,100,000,000 notes and so little gold pass from hand to hand.

The complaint of scarcity of notes makes an inquiry regarding National bank circulation pertinent. To those who believe that the National banks should issue all our paper money, the one defect in the National banking system is that there is no provision for circulation except upon a condition that kills the very object. We present here certain data concerning National banking circulation which show how useless has become the note privilege of the banks, as a means of expanding our currency :

JUNE 30	*Capital, surplus and profits.*	*Circulation.*	*U. S. bonds to secure circulation.*	*Total U. S. bonds held by Nat'l banks.*	*Total U. S. bonds outstanding.*
1879	$615,368,636	$307,328,695	$352,208,000	$671,426,500	$1,797,643,700
1880	624,455,214	318,088,562	359,512,050	402,844,850	1,723,993,100
1881	741,591,490	312,223,352	358,287,500	422,137,450	1,639,567,750
1882	660,392,459	308,921,898	355,789,550	398,952,100	1,463,810,400
1883	706,984,371	311,963,302	354,002,900	388,097,050	1,338,229,150
1884	738,876,899	295,175,334	334,346,350	365,549,350	1,226,563,850
1885	725,027,348	269,147,690	310,102,200	342,298,000	1,196,150,950
1886	760,415,112	244,893,097	279,414,400	310,759,950	1,146,014,100
1887	806,291,844	166,625,658	189,032,050	223,242,050	1,021,692,350
1888	831,786,628	155,313,354	177,543,900	241,162,050	950,522,500
1889	875,296,203	128,867,425	147,502,200	199,144,300	829,853,990
1890	934,543,075	126,323,880	144,624,750	179,912,100	725,313,110
1891	987,551,111	123,915,643	142,586,400	172,700,550	610,529,120
1892	1,011,145,563	141,061,533	161,939,800	182,241,400	585,029,330
1893	1,028,869,669	155,070,821	176,588,050	194,922,100	585,037,100
1894	1,001,388,133	171,714,552	201,335,150	229,136,250	635,041,890
1895	987,229,316	178,815,801	206,227,150	236,570,550	716,202,060
1896	982,996,487	199,214,050	227,213,650	255,617,805	847,363,890
1897	962,420,264	196,590,790	228,439,400	261,901,200	847,365,130
1898	954,988,388	189,866,299	218,106,450	285,356,900	847,367,470
1899*	947,120,320	203,829,270	233,731,140	345,086,080	1,046,048,750

* National bank figures for April 5, 1899.

Without dwelling on the particular features of this comparison, it will suffice to note that the reducing of the bonded debt was a fatal blow to the note circulation of the banks. After paying off $1,200,000,000 of the debt, there were only $585,-000,000 of bonds outstanding in 1893 of which the banks held nearly $195,000,000 or just about one-third. In 1880 they held about twenty-five per cent. of the total. In 1893 the note circulation was $155,000,000, less than fifteen per cent. of the aggregate capital and surplus, in 1880 it was $318,000,000, more than fifty per cent. of the capital. The increase of $460,000,000 in the bonded debt since 1893 has given the banks the chance to increase their holdings $160,000,000 but only $57,000,000 is for the purpose of taking out circulation.

The extraordinary expansion of our gold circulation is reflected in the movement of the Chicago Clearing-House banks inaugurated last month to use clearing-house gold certificates in settling balances as is done in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and a few smaller cities. The New York National banks have $140,-000,000 of these certificates represented by gold coin stored in the vaults of the clearing-house. The National banks in Boston and Philadelphia have about $12,000,000 each.

There have been frequent reminders of late that the rate of interest upon investments is declining. Railroads are retiring bonds which twenty-five years ago were

issued on the basis of six and seven per cent. and are substituting for them bonds bearing only one-half those rates or in some cases simply issuing stock, on which no interest obligations will exist. An issue of $10,000,000 3½ per cent. bonds was sold by New York city last month at a price which nets to the purchaser only about three per cent. per annum.

One event in the financial world last month was the successful placing of $25,000,000 Mexican bonds in this city, the bonds being subscribed for by investors here.

A number of strikes on the part of labor caused some disturbance, although in a number of cases they failed at the outset. The street railroad employees in Brooklyn and New York who struck made a serious mistake, as there was no unanimity, while in New York the majority refused to quit work. In Cleveland the contest between labor and capital has been bitter and the end is not yet in sight. The strikes as a rule so far have differed from those which occur during bad times, for they are mostly for advances in wages or shorter hours or increased privileges, and not against reductions in wages.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The extreme range for call money in the local market last month was from two to seven per cent., the latter rate being made on July 9. Later in the month rates declined, but the average was about four per cent. The demand for time money has been limited, but toward the close of the month increased somewhat in anticipation of a posssible tightening of the money market in the autumn. There is little doing in commercial paper, and the banks are not buying very liberally. At the close of the month call money ruled at 2 to 4 per cent., the average rate being about 3⅞ per cent. Banks and trust companies quote 4 per cent. as the minimum. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4 @ 4½ per cent. for ninety days. For commercial paper the rates are 3¾ @ 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days endorsed bills receivable, 4 @ 4 ½ per cent. for first-class four to six months single names, and 5 @ 6 per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	Mar. 1.	*Apr. 1.*	*May 1.*	*June 1.*	*July 1.*	*Aug. 1.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Call loans, bankers' balances........	2½–3	3½–12	3 –6	1½–2½	4 –15	2 –4
Call loans, banks and trust companies..................................	2½–3	6 –8	3½–4	2½–3	6 –	4 –
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days..................................	3 –	4 –	3 –	3 –	3 –	4 –
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months........................	3 –3½	4 –4½	3½–	3 –	3 –3½	4 –4½
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months..............................	3½–	4 –4½	3¾–4	3½–	3 –4	4 –4½
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days............	3 –	3¾–4	3½–	3¼–3¾	3¼–3¾	3¾–4
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months...............	3¼–4	4 –5	3¾–4½	3½–4	3½–4	4 –4½
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months...............	4 –5	5 –6	4½–5½	4 –5	4 –5	5 –6

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The magnitude of the operations of a few of the largest banks in New York so influences the aggregate as reported by the clearing-house association that an interpretation of the total changes may easily go astray. A decrease of more than $34,000,000 in loans in the last three weeks of the month and $43,000,000 in deposits in the last four weeks might cause uneasiness were these losses distributed among all the banks, but eliminating a half dozen of the great Wall Street banks it is found that the changes in the remaining banks are not important. The banks lost $13,000,000 in specie and $1,000,000 in legal tenders last month. The surplus reserve fell to about $5,000,000 on July 8, the lowest since last September, but was nearly $11,000,000 at the close of the month. It is $31,000,000 less than at this time last year, while the deposits are $121,000,000 more than a year ago.

New York City Banks—Condition at Close of each Week.

	Loans.	*Specie.*	*Legal tenders.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
July 1...	$786,884,000	$182,466,100	$58,090,400	$905,177,800	$14,274,550	$13,583,500	$1,165,838,100
" 8...	793,852,900	176,827,600	53,779,600	902,178,900	5,062,475	13,624,200	1,026,944,900
" 15...	776,672,200	176,318,200	56,107,000	886,905,800	10,698,750	13,626,000	1,196,806,400
" 22...	767,843 600	173,653,800	57,122,300	874,882,000	12,055,600	13,603,400	980,471,900
" 29...	759,509,100	169,412,400	56,934,400	862,142,700	10,811,125	13,575,800	875,946,100

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

Month.	*1897.*		*1898.*		*1899.*	
	Deposits.	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*
January	$530,785,000	$33,286,950	$675,064,200	$15,788,750	$823,037,700	$19,180,975
February......	563,331,800	59,148,250	722,484,200	35,609,450	861,637,500	39,232,025
March.........	573,769,300	57,520,975	729,214,800	22,729,125	910,573,600	30,334,900
April..........	569,226,500	47,666,575	682,236,800	35,720,800	898,917,000	15,494,850
May...........	576,863,900	48,917,625	658,503,300	44,504,675	883,595,300	25,524,675
June..........	575,600,000	46,616,100	696,006,400	53,704,600	890,061,600	42,710,600
July..........	604,963,700	41,384,875	750,074,600	62,013,550	905,127,800	14,274,550
August........	623,045,000	45,720,150	741,680,100	41,904,475	862,142,700	10,811,125
September....	636,996,000	39,517,700	752,389,800	14,990,050		
October.......	619,353,200	15,550,400	702,128,200	15,327,150		
November	625,339,000	24,271,800	761,574,200	26,091,550		
December.....	666,278,600	22,122,950	789,525,800	17,097,950		

Deposits reached the highest amount, $914,810,300, on March 4, 1899, loans, $793,852,900 on July 8, 1899, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on February 3, 1894.

Non-Member Banks—New York Clearing-House.

Dates.	*Loans and Investments.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal tender and bank notes.*	*Deposit with Clearing-House agents.*	*Deposit in other N. Y. banks.*	*Surplus.*
July 1.....	$63,996,600	$70,062,800	$2,777,900	$3,958,600	$7,714,200	$3,467,200	$402,200
" 8.....	63,844,100	70,993,900	2,720,600	4,063,700	8,778,400	3,050,800	880,025
" 15.....	64,158,900	69,806,900	2,904,200	4,169,400	7,221,000	2,999,100	*158,025
" 22.....	64,119,000	69,831,200	2,868,100	4,015,100	7,388,200	2,858,400	*208,000
" 29.....	63,708,600	68,124,300	2,816,300	3,950,000	7,120,100	2,824,500	*320,175

* Deficit.

Boston and Philadelphia Banks.—The changes in the condition of the clearing-house banks of Boston and Philadelphia are shown in the following tables:

Boston Banks.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal Tenders.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
July 1........	$198,326,000	$239,219,000	$19,848,000	$7,173,000	$4,881,000	$182,183,100
" 8........	200,826,000	248,434,000	20,418,000	7,129,000	4,907,000	148,362,600
" 15........	206,384,000	251,110,000	20,936,000	7,464,000	4,892,000	145,361,000
" 22........	211,096,0.0	251,500,000	21,046,000	7,712,000	4,883,000	155,149,600
" 29........	209,699,000	241,561,000	20,826,000	7,817,000	4,944,000	133,776,800

Philadelphia Banks.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Lawful Money Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
July 1....................	$146,167,000	$173,671,000	$47,649,000	$5,614,000	$108,080,800
" 8....................	146,777,000	175,271,000	47,417,000	5,561,000	118,657,800
" 15....................	147,980,000	177,704,000	47,651,000	5,576,000	93,229,000
" 22....................	148,210,000	178,417,000	49,361,000	5,608,000	85,986,000
" 29....................	148,854,000	177,057,000	47,584,000	5,610,000	83,814,800

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—The Bank of the Netherlands at Amsterdam on July 6 advanced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent. from 3, the rate made on June 21. The Bank of Bengal at Calcutta reduced its rate from 5 to 4 per cent. on July 6, and the Bank of England on July 13 advanced its rate from 3 to 3½ per cent. after maintaining the lower rate since February. No change was made in the rate of the Bank of France. Discounts of sixty to ninety day bills in London at the close of the month were 3½@3⅝ per cent., against 2 per cent. a month ago. The open rate at Paris was 2⅞ per cent., against 2½ per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 3¾ per cent., against 4⅜ per cent a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	Feb. 10.	Mar. 10.	Apr. 14.	May 12.	June 16.	July 14.
London—Bank rate of discount	3	3	3	3	3	3½
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts	2	2¼–⅜	2¼ 5/16	2⅛	2	3½
6 months bankers' drafts	2¼	2⅛–¼	2¼–5/16	2⅛–2 3/16	2⅜–7/16	3¾–4
Loans—Day to day	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	2
Paris, open market rates	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Berlin, "	3¾	4¼	3¾	3½	4	3⅝
Hamburg, "	3¾	4¼	3¾	3½	4	3⅝
Frankfort, "	3¾	4⅜	3¾	3½	4	3¾
Amsterdam, "	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼	2¼	3¼
Vienna, "	4	4⅛	4⅝	4½	4¼	4⅝
St. Petersburg, "	6	6	6	6	6	6
Madrid, "	4	3	3	3	3	3
Copenhagen, "	4½	4	4½	5	5	5½

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	Apr. 12, 1899.	May 17, 1899.	June 14, 1899.	July 12, 1899.
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)	£27,859,375	£27,681,830	£27,849,775	£28,988,690
Public deposits	11,859,879	11,457,538	11,086,027	7,980,947
Other deposits	38,041,902	37,461,029	38,160,356	40,296,879
Government securities	13,392,728	13,373,128	13,368,021	13,358,522
Other securities	34,872,793	34,100,510	33,242,692	33,979,688
Reserve of notes and coin	19,494,025	19,320,156	20,477,616	20,081,466
Coin and bullion	30,350,400	30,201,986	31,027,391	32,220,066
Reserve to liabilities	38⅞%	39¼%	40 7/16%	41⅜%
Bank rate of discount	3%	3%	3%	3½%
Market rate, 3 months' bills	2¼@2 5/16	2⅛@2 3/16	2 5/16@2⅜	3½
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)	110 7/16	110¼	106 11/16	106⅝
Price of silver per ounce	27 7/16d.	28 1/16d.	27 11/16d.	27 13/16d.
Average price of wheat	24s. 7d.	25s. 4d.	25s. 6d.	25s. 7d.

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The Bank of England gained about the same amount of gold in July that it did in June, $7,500,000, and now has $15,000,000 more than it held two months ago. Last year the Bank lost heavily in July, so that it has now within about $10,000,000 as much as it held a year ago. The Bank of France gained about $6,000,000 in July, and the Bank of Germany lost $7,000,000.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	June 1, 1899.		July 1, 1899.		August 1, 1899.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
England	£30,140,856	....	£31,651,532	....	£33,176,943	....
France	73,665,309	£49,214,361	75,379,109	£48,781,752	76,570,547	£48,306,942
Germany	30,296,000	15,575,000	29,970,000	15,439,000	28,568,000	14,716,000
Austro-Hungary	36,015,000	12,620,000	36,194,000	12,751,000	36,538,000	12,758,000
Spain	11,859,000	12,923,000	12,470,000	13,404,000	12,960,000	13,630,000
Netherlands	3,835,000	6,803,000	3,483,000	6,802,000	2,744,000	6,109,000
Nat. Belgium	2,961,000	1,481,000	2,995,000	1,497,000	3,024,000	1,512,000
Totals	£188,712,165	£98,616,361	£192,142,641	£98,174,752	£193,581,490	£97,018,942

Foreign Exchange.—The market for sterling exchange has been dull throughout the month and rates have tended downward. The market has been influenced principally by the condition of the London money market and during part of the time there were indications of an advance in rates and a renewal of gold exports. Late in the month the tendency has been in the opposite direction.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

Week ended	Bankers' Sterling. *60 days.*	Bankers' Sterling. *Sight.*	*Cable transfers.*	*Prime commercial. Long.*	*Documentary Sterling. 60 days.*
July 1	4.85¼ @ 4.85½	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.88 @ 4.88¼	4.84¾ @ 4.85	4.84¼ @ 4.85¼
" 8	4.84¾ @ 4.85	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.87¾ @ 4.88	4.84¼ @ 4.84½	4.83¾ @ 4.84¾
" 15	4.84 @ 4.84¼	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.88 @ 4.88¼	4.83½ @ 4.83¾	4.83¼ @ 4.84½
" 22	4.84⅛ @ 4.84½	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.88 @ 4.88¼	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.83¼ @ 4.84½
" 29	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.87 @ 4.87¼	4.87¾ @ 4.88	4.83¼ @ 4.83½	4.82¾ @ 4.84

Foreign Exchange—Actual Rates on or about the First of Each Month.

	April 1.	*May 1.*	*June 1.*	*July 1.*	*Aug. 1.*
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.84¼— ½	4.85¼— ½	4.85¾— 6	4.85¼— ½	4.83¼— ½
" " Sight	4.86½— ¾	4.87¼— ½	4.88 — ¼	4.87¼— ½	4.86½— ¾
" " Cables	4.87¼— ½	4.87¾— 8	4.88¾— 9	4.88 — ¼	4.87¼— ½
" Commercial long	4.83¾— 4	4.84¾— 5	4.85¼— ½	4.84¾— 5	4.82½— 3
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.83¼— 4¼	4.84 — 5	4.84¾— 5¾	4.84¼— 5¼	4.82½— 3½
Paris—Cable transfers	5.17½—16⅞	5.16¼— ⅝	5.15⅝—15	5.16¼—15⅝	5.17½—
" Bankers' 60 days	5.20⅝— 1/16	5.19⅜— 8¾	5.18¾— ⅛	5.19⅜—18¾	5.21¼—20⅝
" Bankers' sight	5.18⅛—17½	5.16⅞— ¼	5.16¼—15⅝	5.16⅞— ¼	5.18¾— ⅛
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.20⅝— 1/16	5.19⅜—	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾— ⅛	5.21¼—20⅝
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	94⅝— ¾	94¾— ⅞	94 13/16— ⅞	94 11/16— 13/16	94¼— 7/16
" Bankers' sight	95¼— 5/16	95⅜— 7/16	95 7/16— ½	95⅜— 7/16	95 — 1/16
Belgium—Bankers' sight	5.19⅜—18¾	5.18⅛— 7½	5.16⅞—	5.17½—16⅞	5.19⅜—18¾
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40⅛— 3/16	40⅛— 3/16	40 3/16— ¼	40⅛— 3/16	40 1/16— 3/16
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26 13/16— ⅞	26 13/16— 15/16	26 15/16—27	26⅞—27	26 13/16—27
Italian lire—sight	5.56¼— 3¾	5.55¾—51¼	5.51¼ —46¼	5.52½—48¾	5.55 —50⅝

Silver.—The fluctuations in the price of silver in London were very narrow in July, the extreme range being 27¾ @ 27⅝d. and the final price being 27¾d., an advance of 1-16d. as compared with a month ago.

Monthly Range of Silver in London—1897, 1898, 1899.

Month.	1897. *High*	1897. *Low.*	1898. *High*	1898. *Low.*	1899. *High*	1899. *Low.*	Month.	1897. *High*	1897. *Low.*	1898. *High*	1898. *Low.*	1899. *High*	1899. *Low.*
January	29 13/16	29 11/16	26⅞	26⅛	27⅝	27¼	July	27 11/16	26⅜	27⅞	27	27¾	27⅝
February	29¾	29 11/16	26¼	25⅝	27½	27⅜	August	26½	23¾	27 13/16	27⅛		
March	29⅝	28 5/16	26 1/16	25	27 9/16	27⅜	Septemb'r	27¼	23¾	28 5/16	27 13/16		
April	28⅛	28 3/16	26 3/16	25 11/16	28½	27⅝	October	27½	25 3/16	28¼	27 3/16		
May	28 5/16	27½	26⅞	25⅞	28¾	28	Novemb'r	27½	26⅜	28 5/16	27½		
June	27¾	27⅛	27½	26 11/16	28	27 11/16	Decemb'r	27¾	25 13/16	27⅝	27¼		

Coin and Bullion Quotations.—Following are the ruling quotations in New York for foreign and domestic coin and bullion:

Foreign and Domestic Coin and Bullion—Quotations in New York.

	Bid.	*Asked.*		*Bid.*	*Asked.*
Trade dollars	$ .55	$ .65	Twenty marks	$4.76	$4.84
Mexican dollars	.48	.49	Spanish doubloons	15.50	15.60
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos	.43	.44	Spanish 25 pesos	4.79	4.83
English silver	4.85	4.90	Mexican doubloons	15.50	15.60
Victoria sovereigns	4.86½	4.89	Mexican 20 pesos	19.50	19.60
Five francs	.95	.97	Ten guilders	3.96	4.04
Twenty francs	3.86	3.90			

☞ Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 27¾d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 60⅛ @ 61¼c. Fine silver (Government assay), 60⅝ @ 61⅛c.

National Bank Circulation.—There was an increase in circulation of the National banks last month of $273,182; the increase in circulation based on bonds was $504,210, while the lawful money deposited to reduce circulation decreased $224,828. Compared with a year ago the notes outstanding show an increase of $14,845,008.

National Bank Circulation.

	Apr. 30, 1899.	*May 31, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*	*July 31, 1899.*
Total amount outstanding	$242,714,333	$242,064,554	$241,268,696	$241,541,878
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	207,966,287	206,305,954	205,264,094	205,768,304
Circulation secured by lawful money	34,748,046	35,758,600	36,004,602	35,773,574
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	21,450,150	21,235,700	20,557,600	21,187,100
" " 1907, 4 per cent	128,921,850	128,106,300	128,241,300	128,308,800
Five per cents. of 1894	13,998,900	14,113,600	14,252,100	14,319,100
Four per cents. of 1895	18,354,150	17,860,250	17,632,750	17,878,250
Three per cents. of 1898	49,442,860	49,282,460	49,004,360	48,825,860
Total	$232,167,910	$230,600,310	$229,688,110	$230,464,110

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 2 per cents of 1891, $1,432,500; 4 per cents of 1907, $26,790,100; 5 per cents. of 1894, $8,178,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $8,523,500; 3 per cents. of 1898, $24,850,840; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $75,000; a total of $69,849,940.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is $82,175.

Gold and Silver Coinage.—The coinage in July consisted of $5,981,500 gold, $794,000 silver, and $89,380 minor, a total of $6,864,880. Only 406,000 silver dollars were coined.

Coinage of the United States.

	1897.		*1898.*		*1899.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
January	$7,803,420	$1.964,800	$3,420,000	$1,624,000	$18,032,000	$1,642,000
February	10,152,000	1,519,794	4,085,302	1,167,564	14,848,800	1,598,000
March	13,770,900	1,617,654	5,385,463	1,488,139	12,176,715	2,346,557
April	8,800,400	1,535,000	8,211,400	948,000	7,894,475	2,159,449
May	4,489,950	1,600,000	7,717,500	1,433,000	4,803,400	2,879,416
June	2,100,547	1,856,754	6,903,932	1,432,185	8,159,630	2,155,019
July	377,000	260,000	5,853,900	1 027,834	5,981,500	794,000
August	8,756,250	701,436	9,344,200	2,350,000		
September	8,762,375	1,050,092	7,385,315	2,178,389		
October	3,845,000	2,301,000	5,180.000	3,354,191		
November	3.544,000	2,103,000	5,006,700	2,755,251		
December	3,626,642	1,977,167	9,492,045	3,275,481		
Year	$76,028,484	$18,486,697	$77,985,757	$23,034,034	$71,896,520	$13,574,441

Foreign Trade.—Merchandise exports in June exceeded in value those of May by about $3,000,000, and of June, 1898, by nearly $2,000,000, being the largest total for June in any year, and aggregating more than $96,800,000. Imports of merchandise fell off $8,500,000 compared with May, but were $10,400,000 more than in June last year, and the largest in six years, excepting in 1897. Nearly $18,000,000 of gold was exported in June. For the fiscal year ended June 30 the exports of merchandise exceeded all previous years excepting 1898, and were only about $4,000,000 less than in that year. The imports were the smallest since 1894, except last year, and were $87,000,000 larger than in 1898. The balance of net exports shows the extraordinary total of $530,000,000, which, while $85,000,000 less than in 1898, is not approximated in any other year's record. We gaind by import nearly $51,500,000 gold during the year, not quite one-half as much as in the previous year, but otherwise the largest since 1881. The net exports of silver were $25,600,000, nearly $1,500,000 more than in 1898, but the smallest since 1893, with that exception.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF JUNE.	MERCHANDISE. *Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Balance.*	*Gold Balance.*	*Silver Balance.*
1894	$57,504,487	$51,783,712	Exp., $5,720,775	Exp., $22,376,872	Exp., $2,606,441
1895	54,967,830	61,662,044	Imp., 6,694,214	Imp., 2,163,731	" 2,067,522
1896	66,705,871	56,163,740	Exp., 10,542,131	Exp., 5,933,530	" 1,856,949
1897	73,193,034	85,183,021	Imp., 11,989,987	" 6,583,620	" 2,087,968
1898	94,978,723	51,265,231	Exp., 43,713,492	Imp., 2,965,083	" 2,127,847
1899	96,824,145	61,686,208	" 35,137,937	Exp., 17,802,641	" 1,925,884
TWELVE MONTHS.					
1894	892,140,572	654,994,622	Exp., 237,145,950	Exp., 4,528,942	Exp., 37,164,713
1895	807,538,165	731,969,965	" 75,568,200	" 30,083,721	" 27,084,107
1896	882,606,938	779,724,674	" 102,882,264	" 78,884,882	" 31,764,484
1897	1,050,993,556	764,730,412	" 286,263,144	Imp., 44,653,200	" 31,418,411
1898	1,231,482,330	616,049,654	" 615,432,676	" 104,985,283	" 24,177,458
1899	1,227,443,425	697,077,388	" 530,366,037	" 51,432,517	" 26,621,977

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The first month of the fiscal year usually shows a large increase in Government disbursements, and this year is not an exception. The total expenditures in July were nearly $56,600,000, or more than $25,000,000 in excess of the total for June. The principal increases were $11,000,000 for war, $6,000,000 for civil and miscellaneous, $4,000,000 for interest and $2,500,000 for pensions. The revenues increased nearly $1,000,000 over June's total, although customs receipts decreased nearly $1,500,000. The gain was in internal receipts exclusively, and amounted to $2,700,000. The total revenues were $48,000,000, leaving a deficit for the month of $8,506,832.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS. *Source.*	*July, 1899.*	*Since July 1, 1898.*	EXPENDITURES. *Source.*	*July, 1899.*	*Since July 1, 1898.*
Customs	$16,971,454	$16,971,454	Civil and mis	$13,503,490	$13,503,490
Internal revenue	28,322,575	28,322,575	War	19,291,080	19,291,080
Miscellaneous	2,760,229	2,760,229	Navy	5,090,245	5,090,245
			Indians	571,755	571,755
Total	$48,054,258	$48,054,258	Pensions	12,925,675	17,925,675
			Interest	5,178,845	5,178,845
Excess of expenditures	8,506,832	8,506,832	Total	$56,561,090	$53,561,090

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

MONTH.	1898. *Receipts.*	1898. *Expenditures.*	1898. *Net Gold in Treasury.*	1899. *Receipts.*	1899. *Expenditures.*	1899. *Net Gold in Treasury.*
January	$37,333,628	$36,696,711	$164,236,793	$41,774,930	$51,122,771	$228,652,341
February	28,572,358	26,599,256	167,623,182	37,909,332	43,918,929	231,124,638
March	32,958,750	31,882,444	174,584,116	57,030,239	42,978,571	245,413,707
April	33,012,943	44,314,062	181,238,137	41,611,587	65,949,106	246,140,226
May	30,074,818	47,849,909	171,818,055	44,786,013	40,513,004	*228,415,238
June	33,509,313	47,852,281	167,004,410	47,126,915	31,382,762	*239,203,949
July	43,847,108	74,263,475	189,444,714	48,054,258	56,561,090	*245,118,668
August	41,782,707	56,260,717	217,904,485			
September	39,778,070	54,223,921	243,297,543			
October	39,630,051	53,982,276	239,885,162			
November	38,900,915	49,090,980	241,663,444			
December	41,404,793	41,864,807	246,529,176			

* This balance as reported in the Treasury sheet on the last day of the month.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—The deficit in revenues of more than $8,000,000 in July is reflected in the debt statement for the month, for while the principal of

the debt is practically unchanged, the balance of cash in the Treasury was reduced over $6,500,000 and the net debt less cash in the Treasury, which a month ago was $1,155,000,000, is now about $1,161,600,000.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*June 1, 1899.*	*July 1, 1899.*	*Aug. 1, 1899.*
Interest bearing debt:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$25,364,500
" " 1907, 4 "	559,650,200	559,652,250	559,652,300	559,652,450
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	39,100	37,860	37,830	37,700
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
" 1925, 4 "	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	192,846,780	198,678,720	198,678,720	198,678,720
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,040,215,980	$1,046,048,730	$1,046,048,750	$1,046,048,770
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,237,200	1,218,350	1,218,300	1,215,740
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,735,013	346,735,013	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.	28,868,814	35,591,064	35,817,382	35,551,056
Fractional currency	6,883,974	6,882,342	6,881,408	6,881,408
Total non-interest bearing debt	$382,487,801	$389,208,420	$389,433,653	$389,167,328
Total interest and non-interest debt	1,423,940,982	1,436,475,500	1,436,700,703	1,436,431,838
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the treasury:				
Gold certificates	36,808,999	34,434,829	34,297,819	34,251,519
Silver "	399,430,504	405,257,504	406,085,504	407,027,504
Certificates of deposit	20,685,000	21,800,000	21,325,000	20,055,000
Treasury notes of 1890	96,523,280	94,025,280	93,518,280	93,080,280
Total certificates and notes	$553,447,783	$555,517,613	$555,226,603	$554,414,303
Aggregate debt	1,977,388,765	1,991,993,113	1,991,927,306	1,990,846,141
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	930,431,351	898,067,063	907,961,138	909,012,811
Demand liabilities	635,666,656	630,482,970	626,580,670	634,168,644
Balance	$294,764,695	$267,584,093	$281,380,468	$274,844,167
Gold reserve	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Net cash balance	194,764,695	167,584,093	181,380,468	174,844,167
Total	$294,764,695	$267,584,093	$281,380,468	$274,844,167
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury	1,129,176,286	1,168,891,407	1,155,320,235	1,161,587,671

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—There was a loss in the volume of circulation in July of $1,367,035. The principal decrease was in gold coin, $1,804,075, while there was an increase in silver certificates of $1,219,052. There was a net gain in paper money of $800,000 and a decrease in coin of more than $2,100,000.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*June 1, 1899.*	*July 1, 1899.*	*Aug. 1, 1899.*
Gold coin	$667,796,579	$724,282,177	$702,060,459	$700,256,384
Silver dollars	65,183,553	63,434,217	63,381,751	63,158,273
Subsidiary silver	70,627,818	70,044,980	70,675,682	70,527,873
Gold certificates	35,200,259	32,786,189	32,658,269	32,598,789
Silver certificates	392,331,995	401,298,642	401,869,343	403,088,395
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	94,942,741	93,101,782	92,605,792	92,158,536
United States notes	312,415,738	311,095,424	310,547,349	311,829,994
Currency certificates, Act June 8, 1872	20,465,000	21,840,000	20,855,000	19,955,000
National bank notes	238,337,729	238,117,598	237,832,594	238,048,960
Total	$1,897,301,412	$1,955,501,009	$1,932,484,239	$1,931,117,204
Population of United States	75,330,000	76,011,000	76,148,000	76,285,000
Circulation per capita	$25.19	$25.73	$25.38	$25.31

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The Treasury increased its net cash more than $3,000,000 last month, gaining nearly $6,000,000 in gold bullion but losing more than $1,300,000 of gold coin. It gained about $400,000 in silver dollars but lost $688,000 subsidary silver and $782,000 United States notes. Other changes were insignificant.

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of July, and the highest and lowest during the year 1899, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1898:

	Year 1898.		Highest and Lowest in 1899.		July, 1899.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	19⅝	10¼	24⅞—Feb. 23	17 —May 9	21¼	19¼	21
• preferred	52½	22⅞	67 —Feb. 23	50⅝—Jan. 7	63¾	58	63⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	72¾	12⅝	61½—Apr. 12	43⅞—June 22	49⅝	47	49⅛
Bay State Gas	9½	2⅝	8⅜—Jan. 10	2¾—Mar. 11	....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78⅞	35	137 —Apr. 15	77¾—Jan. 3	119¼	110⅝	116⅛
Canadian Pacific	90⅛	72	99⅛—May 31	84⅝—Mar. 15	99	97	97
Canada Southern	58	44½	70 —Jan. 23	50½—June 2	55	53⅛	53¾
Central of New Jersey	99	83¼	122¾—Apr. 22	97 —Jan. 3	119	115⅝	118½
Central Pacific	44½	11	55⅝—Feb. 18	41 —Jan. 5	54¾	51¼	53¾
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs	26⅜	17¼	31¼—Feb. 2	23¾—May 31	29⅜	26¼	28¼
Chicago & Alton	172	150	175½—Mar. 25	168 —Jan. 11	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	125¼	85⅞	149¼—Feb. 18	124¼—Jan. 7	138⅛	134¼	138⅛
Chicago & E. Illinois	66	49	79½—May 1	59¾—Jan. 4	76½	73½	76
• preferred	113½	102	125 —Mar. 2	112¾—Jan. 3	123¼	121	123¼
Chicago, Great Western	18	9½	20⅝—Jan. 23	13 —June 1	15	14	14⅝
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	11	7	12½—Apr. 25	7¾—Jan. 6	10⅛	9½	10
• preferred	38½	23	49¾—Mar. 6	31 —Jan. 4	44	39¾	43
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	120¾	83¼	133⅜—Feb. 20	120⅛—Jan. 3	133¼	129⅝	133⅛
• preferred	166½	140	175½—July 1	166¼—Jan. 3	175½	174	174
Chicago & Northwestern	143¼	113¼	166 —Mar. 29	141¼—Jan. 4	163¼	159	162¾
• preferred	191½	163	200 —June 27	188 —Jan. 19	196	196	196
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	114⅞	80	122⅛—Jan. 27	107⅛—May 13	120¼	115⅝	120⅛
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.	94	65	109¾—June 27	91 —Feb. 8	108½	105	108½
• preferred	170	148	182 —June 29	170 —Jan. 16	....	....	....
Chicago Terminal Transfer	9⅝	4½	25¼—Mar. 27	7½—Jan. 6	15¾	14⅜	14½
• preferred	37½	22½	56½—Mar. 27	36½—Jan. 3	49⅛	45½	47½
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	47½	25	63⅞—Apr. 10	42½—Jan. 4	59¾	57	58¾
• preferred	97	77½	102¾—Jan. 26	94 —May 10	100	98⅛	100
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	19¼	11¼	16¾—Jan. 26	9 —July 5	9	9	9
Col. Fuel & Iron Co	32⅞	17	55 —Apr. 21	30½—Feb. 8	47⅜	44	47
Consolidated Gas Co	205½	164	223¼—Mar. 11	163 —June 6	189¾	172½	181
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co	114½	93	125¾—Apr. 20	106½—Jan. 3	124¾	121	124½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159	140	179½—July 31	157 —Jan. 7	179½	168	179¼
Denver & Rio Grande	21½	10	25⅝—Apr. 27	18½—Jan. 7	22⅞	20¾	22
• preferred	71⅜	40	80 —Apr. 27	68½—Jan. 11	78⅝	74⅝	76
Edison Elec. Illum. Co., N. Y.	195	119	199 —Jan. 20	190 —Jan. 4	....	....	....
Erie	16¼	11	16¼—Jan. 19	12½—June 23	14	13¼	13½
• 1st pref	43⅜	29¼	42 —Jan. 24	33½—June 21	38⅛	35¾	37¼
• 2d pref	21⅜	15½	22½—Jan. 30	16¼—May 8	....	....	....
Evansville & Terre Haute	41⅝	22	41½—June 9	36 —Mar. 28	39¾	39	39¾
Express Adams	180	97¼	119 —Feb. 25	108¾—Jan. 16	115	112	115
• American	153	116	145 —Jan. 9	133 —June 19	140	137½	137½
• United States	58¼	38	60 —Jan. 11	46 —June 9	50	49	50
• Wells, Fargo	131½	112½	130 —May 8	125 —Jan. 10	130	125	127½
Great Northern, preferred	180	122	195 —Mar. 13	142¼—Jan. 6	172½	164½	168
Hocking Valley	....	....	29 —Apr. 27	21 —June 5	25½	22	24⅞
• preferred	....	....	60½—Apr. 27	54¼—May 13	60	57	60
Illinois Central	115⅝	96	122 —Jan. 23	110 —June 1	118	114½	118
Iowa Central	11½	7¼	13½—Apr. 28	10¼—Mar. 7	13½	12	13
• preferred	42½	25	53⅜—July 25	42⅛—May 31	53⅜	49	53¼
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf	25½	15	18 —Jan. 6	7 —Mar. 15	8	7	7
Laclede Gas	54⅜	37½	58 —July 28	51 —Mar. 4	58	52¾	57¼
Lake Erie & Western	23½	12	22¼—Jan. 27	14¾—June 9	22¼	17¾	21⅜
• preferred	83	58	81½—July 27	60 —Jan. 15	81½	71	80
Lake Shore	215	170¾	208 —Jan. 24	196½—Jan. 5	....	....	....
Long Island	59½	40	85 —Apr. 4	56¼—Jan. 5	70	70	70
Louisville & Nashville	65¼	44	76 —July 29	63 —Mar. 6	76	70⅝	75⅛
Manhattan consol	120¼	90	133⅜—Apr. 3	97 —Jan. 4	121⅞	115½	119
Metropolitan Street	194¾	125¼	269 —Mar. 28	187¾—Jan. 11	227⅞	209	213
Michigan Central	118	99½	116 —Jan. 24	112 —Jan. 13	....	....	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	38¾	24	62½—Apr. 28	35¼—Jan. 6	58	54	58
• 1st pref	100	84	101 —Apr. 28	97¼—Jan. 9	....	....	....
• 2d pref	78½	46	96½—May 5	73½—Jan. 10	92	89¾	....
Missouri, Kan. & Tex	14¼	10	15 —Jan. 10	11¾—May 10	12⅞	11¾	....
• preferred	41	28¾	42½—Apr. 3	30½—May 31	37⅝	33¾	....

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	Year 1898.		Highest and Lowest in 1899.		July, 1899.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Missouri Pacific	46¼	22	52⅛—Apr. 4	38¾—June 1	49¼	44¼	49¼
Mobile & Ohio	32½	24	49¾—Apr. 17	32 —Jan. 3	46	40	45¾
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	124⅞	105	144¾—Mar. 29	121¾—Jan. 3	141	136⅝	140⅛
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis	15⅝	11⅝	19¾—Jan. 23	12 —June 29	14	12	13
" 1st preferred	76	65	79 —Jan. 23	65 —Mar. 7	....	....	....
" 2d preferred	40¼	28	41 —Jan. 23	29½—May 24	35	32¼	32¾
N. Y., New Haven & Hartf'd.	201	178¼	222 —Apr. 20	199 —Jan. 19	217½	212½	212½
N. Y., Ontario & Western	19⅛	13⅜	28⅞—Mar. 27	18⅜—Jan. 3	27½	25⅝	26⅞
Norfolk & Western	19⅝	11½	22¾—Apr. 27	17⅝—Mar. 17	21¾	20¼	21½
" preferred	63⅞	42½	72 —July 29	61⅛—Jan. 6	72	69⅝	71⅜
North American Co.	7¾	4¼	12½—Apr. 19	6⅞—Jan. 6	12¼	10¾	12⅛
Northern Pacific tr. receipts.	44¼	19	55½—Feb. 16	42⅞—Jan. 7	53	48⅜	53
" pref tr. receipts	79⅞	56⅞	81½—Jan. 23	73 —June 1	78¼	76¼	78⅛
Oregon Railway & Nav	61½	35½	52 —Jan. 23	38 —June 2	40½	39	40½
" preferred	78	65½	77 —July 6	68¾—June 16	77	75½	76
Oregon Short Line	43	19⅝	48 —Jan. 23	41 —Feb. 8	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	46	21	55 —Jan. 30	43¼—Jan. 4	49	47	48⅝
Pennsylvania R. R.	123½	110¾	142 —Jan. 23	122½—Jan. 5	138	134	137½
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	112	86½	129½—Apr. 3	101 —May 13	122	116½	120¼
Pitts., Cin. Chic. & St. Louis	63⅞	38⅞	88 —Jan. 23	43 —May 11	65	52	65
" preferred	84½	57	93 —Jan. 23	80 —Feb. 10	86½	86½	86½
Pullman Palace Car Co.	216	132	164½—Jan. 4	156 —Jan. 21	161	159⅞	160¾
Reading Voting Tr. ctfs	23⅝	15½	25 —Jan. 24	19⅝—May 13	22	20½	21⅝
" 1st prefered	54⅝	36	68½—Apr. 4	51¾—Jan. 7	63	59⅛	61¾
" 2d preferred	29	17¾	38¼—Mar. 22	26½—Jan. 7	35¼	31¾	34⅛
Rome, Wat. Ogdens' g	128½	116¼	132 —Apr. 25	130 - Jan. 10	....	....	....
St. Louis & San Francisco	9¼	6	14⅞—Feb. 1	8⅝—Jan. 6	11½	9⅝	11½
" 1st preferred	70	52½	75½—Jan. 26	64 —May 13	72¼	69	72¼
" 2d preferred	35	22½	44⅞—Jan. 31	33¼—Jan. 5	39⅛	36¾	39⅛
St. Louis & Southwestern	7⅝	3¾	17 —July 27	6¾—Jan. 4	17	12⅝	16⅝
" preferred	18	7¾	39¾—July 26	17 —Jan. 3	39¾	32½	39⅝
Southern Pacific Co.	35	12	44 —Jan. 31	27 —May 9	35⅝	31½	35⅝
Southern Railway	10¾	7	14 —Jan. 16	10¼—Jan. 5	12⅛	11⅛	12
" preferred	43⅝	23⅝	55 —Apr. 22	40⅞—Jan. 4	53¼	50¾	53⅛
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	38¾	17	72 —July 31	36 —Jan. 9	72	64½	72
Texas & Pacific	20⅛	8⅞	25⅝—Mar. 1	17¼—Jan. 5	23¼	19½	22¼
Union Pacific	44⅝	16⅛	50⅝—Feb. 21	38⅛—June 20	45½	42	44⅞
" preferred	74⅝	45⅞	84½—Jan. 23	72 —June 1	79¼	75½	78¼
Union Pac., Denver & Gulf	13⅝	5⅝	14½—Jan. 6	11⅞—Mar. 3	....	....	....
Wabash R. R.	9⅛	6¼	8⅞—Jan. 24	7¼—June 19	8¼	7⅝	8¼
" preferred	24¼	14¼	25½—Apr. 5	19 —May 24	23¾	21⅛	23¾
Western Union	95⅞	82¼	98¼—Jan. 24	87½—June 1	91⅜	89¼	90½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¾	¾	11½—May 9	8½—June 1	9⅞	8⅞	9⅝
" second preferred	30¾	8	32¾—May 13	21½—June 23	24⅞	24¼	24⅝
"Industrial" Stocks:							
American Co. Oil Co.	39¾	15½	42⅝—July 28	33¾—Mar. 6	42⅝	36¾	42
" preferred	90⅞	66	95 —May 9	88¼—Jan. 5	93⅞	92	93⅝
American Spirits Mfg Co.	15⅞	6½	15½—Mar. 13	5¾—July 20	7	5¾	6½
" preferred	41¾	16	41½—Mar. 13	29 —June 1	....	....	....
American Sugar Ref. Co.	146⅞	107½	182 —Mar. 20	123¾—Jan. 4	161¾	154⅜	161½
" preferred	116	103	123 —Mar. 20	110 —Jan. 16	118¾	117½	118¾
American Tobacco Co.	153¾	83¾	229¼—Apr. 5	88½—June 21	107¾	92	107½
" preferred	135½	112¾	150 —Mar. 9	132 —Jan. 4	148	143¾	143¾
Consolidated Ice Co.	52	27¼	50½—Jan. 30	40¾—May 31	43½	41⅛	42
Federal Steel Co.	52	29	75 —Apr. 3	46⅜—Feb. 8	61	57	59⅝
" preferred	85¼	69¾	93½ - Apr. 3	72½—May 13	82½	79¾	81¾
General Electric Co.	97	78	125 —July 26	95⅛—Jan. 3	125	117	124
International Paper Co.	67	48	68½—Jan. 28	35 —May 18	44½	40½	42⅝
" preferred	95	85	95 —Jan. 5	73½—July 27	79¾	75½	79¼
National Lead Co.	39⅝	26¼	40½—Jan. 20	28 —May 31	31¼	29¼	31
" preferred	114½	99	115 —Jan. 21	109¾—June 1	113½	111¾	113½
Standard Rope & Twine Co.	10⅛	3¼	12 —Jan. 10	7 —June 1	8	7	7½
U. S. Leather Co.	8⅞	5¼	8 —Jan. 23	5⅝—June 21	7	5¾	6¾
" preferred	75½	58¾	78 —Apr. 4	68 —June 1	73⅝	70	73⅝
U. S. Rubber Co.	48½	14¼	57 —Apr. 5	42⅝—Jan. 5	54¾	48¾	50⅝
" preferred	113¼	60	121 —July 8	111 —Jan. 3	121	115¼	116¼

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	July Sales. High.	July Sales. Low.	July Sales. Total.
Ala. Midland 1st gold 6s	1928	2,800,000	M & N	101	June 19,'99	....	....	....
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's	1995	7,000,000	Q J	96	July 27,'99	96¾	95½	70,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's	1995	126,835,500	A & O	101¾	July 31,'99	103	101⅛	1,776,500
" registered		....	A & O	101	Mar. 29,'99	....	....	....
" adjustment, g. 4's	1995	51,728,000	NOV	85⅝	July 31,'99	85½	84½	1,840,500
" registered		....	NOV	83	Feb. 20,'99	....	....	....
" Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's	1902	750,000	J & J			....	....	....
" Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's	1915	1,500,000	M & S			....	....	....
Atlan. av. of Brook'n imp. g. 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99	....	....	....
Atlanta & Danville 1st g. 5's	1950	1,238,000	J & J	102	June 5,'99	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s	1925	69,798,000	J & J	96	July 31,'99	98⅜	96	1,270,000
" registered			J & J			....	....	....
" g. 4s	1948	51,475,000	A & O	101¼	July 31,'99	101⅞	100¼	1,473,000
" g. 4s. registered			A & O			....	....	....
Balti. Belt, 1st g. 5's int. gtd	1990	6,000,000	M & N	106½	Mar. 8,'99	....	....	....
W. Virginia & Pitts. 1st g. 5's	1990	4,000,000	A & O	111	Dec. 12,'95	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's	1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s	1930	2,500,000	M & S	111	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
Pittsb. & Connellsville 1st g. 4's	1946	2,536,000	J & J	111	June 5,'99	....	....	....
B & O. Southwest'n 1st g. 4½'s	1990	10,667,000	J & J	108	Mar. 13,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs						....	....	....
" coupons off						....	....	....
" S'w'n Ry 1st con g 4½s	1993	10,511,000	J & J	94	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs						....	....	....
" coupons off						....	....	....
" 1st inc. g. 5's, series A	2043	8,651,000	NOV	32½	Jan. 11,'99	....	....	....
" " Trust Co. cfs		....	......			....	....	....
" 1st inc. g. 5's, series B	2043	9,655,000	DEC	12	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......	11½	Feb. 10,'99	....	....	....
B. & O. S'w'n Term Co. gtd g 5s	1942	1,200,000	M & N	105	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......			....	....	....
Ohio & Miss. 1st con. 4's	1947	2,615,000	J & J	112	Jan. 30,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......			....	....	....
" coupons off		....	......			....	....	....
" 2d con. 7's	1911	2,952,000	A & O	128½	May 22,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......	128	June 3,'99	....	....	....
" 1st Spr'gfield div. 7's	1905	1,984,000	M & N	104½	May 19,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......	105	June 5,'99	....	....	....
" 1st gen. 5s	1932	405,000	J & D	89	Feb. 4,'99	....	....	....
" " Trust Co. cfs		....	......			....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's	1945	6,625,000	A & O	113⅞	July 27,'99	115½	113	62,000
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916	1941	4,373,000	J & J	116½	June 7,'99	....	....	....
" Qu. Co. & Sur. 1st con. gtd. g. 5's	1941	2,255,000	M & N	107¼	July 21,'99	107¼	107	72,000
" Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s	1950	12,890,000	F & A	103½	July 31,'99	104½	103	257,000
Brunswick & Western 1s g. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & J	74	Sept. 1,'96	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's	1937	4,407,000	M & S	109⅞	July 27,'99	111	109⅞	19,000
" deb. 6's	1947	1,000,000	J & J			....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's	1921	1,300,000	F & A	129	June 28,'99	....	....	....
" cons. 1st 6's	1922	3,920,000	J & D	130½	July 31,'99	130½	130½	2,000
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's	1943	650,000	J & J	134¼	June 16,'99	....	....	....
Buff. & St. Mary's S'w'n 1st g. 5s	1927	1,000,000	F & A	105	May 12,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's	1913	1,211,500	A & O	100	Feb. 27,'96	....	....	....
" registered			A & O			....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's	1906	6,500,000	J & D	108	July 12,'99	108	108	5,500
" con. 1st & col. tst 5's	1934	7,250,000	A & O	116½	July 20,'99	116½	116	25,000
" registered			A & O	110½	Feb. 4,'99	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's. g	1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug. 24,'95	....	....	....
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's	1921	1,905,000	A & O	105	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest price and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	LAST SALE. Date.	JULY SALES. High.	JULY SALES. Low.	JULY SALES. Total.
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's,	1908	13,920,000	J & J	108⅛	July 27,'99	108¼	108	67,000
" 2d mortg. 5's,	1913	5,100,000	M & S	111⅝	July 28,'99	111⅝	111	17,000
" registered			M & S	106½	May 28,'09	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's.	1948	2,500,000	J & D	89	July 25,'99	89	89	2,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's,	1987	4,880,000	M & N	96	Apr. 26,'99	....	....	....
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's.	1945	7,000,000	F & A	120	June29,'99	....	....	....
" registered $1,000 & $5,000			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" con. g. 5's	1945	16,500,000	M & N	96¾	July 31,'99	97½	96	1,005,000
" con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's,	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	42½	July 31,'99	42½	40	90,000
" 2d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	13	July 14,'99	13	12	16,000
" 3d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	6⅛	July 28,'99	6⅛	6¼	13,000
" Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's	1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 23,'98	....	....	....
" Mobile div. 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & J	99	July 6,'98	....	....	....
" Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s.	1947	413,000	J & J	102	June29,'99	....	....	....
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's	1902	1,167,000	M & N	110	June 6,'99	....	....	....
" con. deb. 6's	1908	432,800	M & N	112½	Mar. 20,'99	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1987	43,924,000	J & J	121¼	July 27,'99	121¼	119⅝	295,000
" registered			Q J	121	July 31,'99	121½	118	33,000
Lehigh & W.-B. con. assd. 7's	1900	5,384,000	Q M	100¼	July 25,'99	100⅛	100¼	6,000
" mortgage 5's	1912	2,691,000	M & N	100	May 6,'99	....	....	....
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's,	1921	4,987,000	J & J	116	July 25,'99	116¼	116	6,000
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's	1920	1,062,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Cen. P. ex. g. 5's Speyer & Co. cfs. A.	1898	2,995,000	......	107⅛	July 20,'99	107⅛	107⅛	4,000
" B C D	1899	3,383,000	......	108½	June29,'99	....	....	....
" E	1898	3,997,000	J & J	106½	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
" F G H I	1901	15,508,000	......	103½	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
" San Joaquin br. g 6's	1900	924,000	A & O	108½	Mar. 29,'99	....	....	....
" Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs.		5,156,000	......	112⅝	June19,'99	....	....	....
" gtd. g 5's	1939	4,279,000	A & O	84½	Sept. 16,'96	....	....	....
" Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs.		8,004,000	......	123⅛	July 20,'99	123⅛	123⅛	5,000
" land grant g 5's	1900	591,000	A & O	107	Apr. 10,'99	....	....	....
" Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs.		1,703,000	......	112	Apr. 19,'99	....	....	....
" Cal. & O. div. ex. g. 5's,	1918	1,188,000	J & J	101½	Dec. 6,'97	....	....	....
" Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs.		9,152,000	......	121⅝	June28,'99	....	....	....
Western Pacific g. 6's. Speyer & Co. ctfs.	1899	2,735,000	......	106⅞	July 7,'99	106⅞	106⅞	2,000
North. Ry. (Cal.) 1st g. 6's, gtd.	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97	....	....	....
" gtd. g. 5's	1938	4,800,000	A & O	105½	Dec. 19,'98	....	....	....
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's	1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'96	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A	1908	2,000,000	A & O	119½	June14,'99	....	....	....
" Mortgage gold 6's	1911	2,000,000	A & O	120½	June28,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1939	25,858,000	M & N	119	July 18,'99	119¾	118¼	59,000
" registered			M & N	117	June 2,'99	....	....	....
" Gen. m. g. 4½'s	1992	24,055,000	M & S	97¼	July 31,'99	97¾	94⅞	560,000
" registered			M & S	92⅞	Jan. 18,'99	....	....	....
" (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's,	1989	6,000,000	J & J	104⅛	July 26,'99	105⅝	104	65,000
" 2d con. g. 4's	1989	1,000,000	J & J	100	June19,'99	....	....	....
" Craig Val. 1st g. 5's	1940	650,000	J & J	95½	May 27,'98	....	....	....
" Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's,	1941	400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
" Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's,	1902	3,007,000	M & S	102½	July 31,'99	103	102½	11,000
Chicago & Alton s'king fund 6's.	1903	1,722,000	J & J	109	June12,'99	....	....	....
Louisiana & Mo. Riv. 1st 7's	1900	1,785,000	F & A	104	Feb. 1,'99	....	....	....
" 2d 7's	1900	300,000	M & N	106⅞	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's	1912	501,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's.	1903	28,924,000	J & J	113¾	July 31,'99	114¼	113¾	42,000
" 5's, sinking fund	1901	2,315,000	A & O	105	Mar. 16,'99	....	....	....
" 5's, debentures	1913	9,000,000	M & N	112½	July 15,'99	113	112½	7,000
" convertible 5's	1903	3,511,900	M & S	138	July 25,'99	138	137¾	3,000
" (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's,	1919	2,765,000	A & O	116⅝	June12,'99	....	....	....
" 4's	1919	8,874,000	A & O	107	July 26,'99	107	107	14,000
" Denver div. 4's	1922	5,856,000	F & A	105	July 20,'99	105	105	3,000
" 4's	1921	3,150,000	M & S	100	Apr. 11,'99	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	JULY SALES. *High.*	JULY SALES. *Low.*	JULY SALES. *Total.*
• Chic. & Iowa div. 5's....1905	2,820,000	F & A	107½	Jan. 18,'99	....	....	....
• Nebraska extensi'n 4's, 1927	26,077,000	M & N	113¾	July 31,'99	113¾	112¾	134,000
• registered....................		M & N	111⅛	June 2,'99	....	....	....
• Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's, 1911	8,000,000	M & S	124	July 6,'99	124	124	3,000
Chic. Burl. & Northern, 1st 5's.1926	8,241,000	A & O	106⅝	July 21,'99	106⅝	106¼	22,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's.1907	2,989,000	J & D	114	July 5,'99	114	114	1,000
• small bonds..............		J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
• 1st con. 6's, gold......1934	2,653,000	A & O	137¼	July 31,'99	137¼	137	14,000
• gen. con. 1st 5's.......1937	9,767,000	M & N	115	July 31,'99	115½	114	29,000
• registered..................		M & N	103½	Nov.18,'98	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's 1936	4,626,000	J & J	107	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.							
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's..1910	3,000,000	J & J	118½	June 9,'99	....	....	....
Chic. Ind. & Louisv. ref. g. 5's..1947	3,242,000	J & J	107½	June19,'99	....	....	....
• refunding g. 6's...........1947	4,700,000	J & J	113	July 7,'99	113	113	7,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.							
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's $ g, R.d..1902	1,981,000	J&J	170½	July 25,'99	170½	170	9,000
• 1st 7's £...................1902		J&J	120	Feb. 8,'94	....	....	....
• 1st m. C. & M. 7's......1903	1,714,000	J & J	168½	May 20,'99	....	....	....
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's, 1905	8,702,000	J & J	171	June 9,'99	....	....	....
• 1st 7's, Iowa & D, ex, 1908	2,970,000	J & J	170	July 6,'99	170	170	3,000
• 1st 6's, Southw'n div., 1909	4,000,000	J & J	121⅝	July 2,'99	121⅝	121⅝	2,000
• 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav...1919	2,500,000	J & J	115½	Nov.30,'98	....	....	....
• 1st So. Min. div. 6's....1910	7,432,000	J & J	121¼	July 29,'99	121¼	121	7,000
• 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's, 1910	5,677,000	J & J	132½	May 25,'99	....	....	....
• 5's.......................1910	990,000	J & J	109	Mar. 13,'99	....	....	....
• Chic. & Pac. div. 6's, 1910	3,000,000	J & J	123	May 2,'99	....	....	....
• 1st Chic. & P. W. 5's, 1921	25,340,000	J & J	121⅞	July 31,'99	122½	121½	39,000
• Chic. & M. R. div. 5's, 1926	3,083,000	J & J	123	July 29,'99	123	121	14,000
• Mineral Point div. 5's, 1910	2,840,000	J & J	112½	Apr. 24,'99	....	....	....
• Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's, 1921	1,360,000	J & J	122½	June 1,'99	....	....	....
• Wis. & Min. div. 5's...1921	4,755,000	J & J	120¾	July 17,'99	120¾	120¾	3,000
• terminal 5's...........1914	4,748,000	J & J	118¼	May 18,'99	....	....	....
• Far. & So. 6's assu.....1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	137½	137½	5,000
• cont. si'k. f'd 5's......1916	394,000	J & J	106½	July 9,'97	....	....	....
• Dakota & Gt. S. 5's...1916	2,856,000	J & J	115½	July 17,'99	115½	115½	3,000
• g. m. g. 4's, series A...1989	23,676,000	J & J	112¼	July 29,'99	112¼	111¾	11,000
• registered.................	....	Q J	105½	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
• gen. g. 3½'s, series B.1989	2,500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
• • registered..		J & J	....		....	....	....
• Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's, 1910	2,155,000	J & D	121	July 25,'99	121	121	3,000
• 1st convt. 6's..........1913	5,092,000	J & D	125	July 10,'99	125	125	3,000
Chic. & Northwestern cons. 7's..1915	10,308,000	Q F	145⅝	July 11,'99	145⅝	145⅝	16,000
• coupon gold 7's........1902	9,277,000	J & D	112⅝	July 8,'99	113¼	112¾	6,000
• registered d. gold 7's .1902		J & D	114	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
• sinking fund 6's..1879-1929	6,069,000	A & O	118	July 17,'99	118	118	15,000
• registered.................		A & O	116	June14,'99	....	....	....
• 5's.................1879-1929	7,197,000	A & O	109	July 21,'99	109	109	5,000
• registered.................		A & O	105¾	Mar. 28,'99	....	....	....
• debenture 5's..........1933	9,800,000	M & N	122½	July 17,'99	122½	122½	3,000
• registered.................		M & N	119¼	Dec. 27,'98	....	....	....
• 25 year deben. 5's.....1909	5,900,000	M & N	110	July 10,'99	110	110	9,000
• registered.................		M & N	109½	Mar. 19,'97	....	....	....
• 30 year deben. 5's.....1921	10,000,000	A & O	118	July 18,'99	118	118	2,000
• registered.................		A & O	107	Nov. 20,'95	....	....	....
• extension 4's.....1886-1926	18,632,000	F A 15	109	July 31,'99	109	109	3,000
• registered.................		F A 15	106⅞	Feb. 20,'96	....	....	....
• gen. g. 3½'s...........1987	8,720,000	M & N	110	July 20,'99	110½	108½	15,000
• • registered		Q F	103	Nov.19,'98	....	....	....
Escanaba & L. Superior 1st 6's..1901	395,000	J & J	107¾	May 26,'98	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's.....1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Iowa Midland 1st mortg. 8's....1900	982,000	A & O	108	Oct. 21,'98	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's.....1907	1,592,000	M & N	124	June19,'99	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's...1905	1,600,000	M & S	117½	Feb. 6,'90	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. 1st 5's.....1909	1,600,000	M & S	111	Jan. 5,'99	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's........1910	1,500,000	M & S	113	Apr. 24,'99	....	....	....
Mil., Lake Shore & We'n 1st 6's.1921	5,000,000	M & N	140½	July 20,'99	143	140½	6,000
• con. deb. 5's..........1907	436,000	F & A	103½	Feb. 24,'97	....	....	....
• ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's1929	4,148,000	F & A	124	July 24,'99	124	124	1,000
• Michigan div. 1st 6's..1924	1,281,000	J & J	138	Dec. 13,'98	....	....	....

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	July Sales. High.	July Sales. Low.	July Sales. Total.
" Ashland div. 1st 6's	1925	1,000,000	M & S	146	July 6,'99	146	146	1,000
" income		500,000	M & N	114⅛	June17,'99	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup.	1917	12,100,000	J & J	134	July 7,'99	134	134	5,000
" registered	1917		J & J	133½	June13,'99	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's	1988	47,971,000	J & J	107⅝	July 31,'99	108½	107⅝	587,000
" registered			J & J	107½	Apr. 6,'99	....	....	....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's	1905	1,200,000	J & J	98½	May 1,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 2½'s	1905	1,200,000	J & J	86	July 20,'99	86	86	6,000
" extension 4 s		672,000	J & J	98½	May 18,'99	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's	1923	2,750,000	A & O	114	June27,'99	....	....	....
" small bond	1923	....	A & O	100	Apr. 15,'97	....	....	....
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's	1930	13,852,000	J & D	137½	July 12,'99	137½	137½	11,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's	1918	2,561,000	M & N	134½	June21,'99	....	....	....
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's	1930	800,000	J & J	140	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's	1919	6,070,000	A & O	132¾	July 7,'99	132¾	132¾	6,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's	1947	13,000,000	J & J	99¾	July 28,'99	100⅝	99¼	139,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1919	783,000	M & N	106	June22,'98	....	....	....
" gen'l mortg. g. 6's	1932	9,868,000	Q M	122	July 25,'99	122	120½	23,000
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's	1921	5,753,000	J & D	98½	Mar. 13,'93	....	....	....
" coupons off		....		99½	June28,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's	1905	996,000	A & O	119	Oct. 26,'96	....	....	....
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	2,000,000	J & J	108½	Mar. 13,'97	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's	1941	3,500,000	M & N	113	May 5,'99	....	....	....
City Sub. R'y, Balto. 1st g. 5's	1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅝	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	....
Clev., Ak'n & Col. eq. and 2d g. 6's	1930	730,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st 5's for.	1917	1,907,000	......	91	July 31,'99	91	90	19,000
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. m. 4's	1993	7,574,000	J & D	95½	July 31,'99	95½	94¼	215,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	97	June20,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	102	July 31,'99	102½	102	14,000
" registered				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,035,000	M & S	87	Oct. 22,'95	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	87	Aug. 31,'98	....	....	....
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	96½	Apr. 24,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's	1936	7,685,000	Q F	103½	Mar. 30,'99	....	....	....
" registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
" con. 6's	1920	731,000	M & N	107½	June30,'93	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	118½	June14,'99	....	....	....
Ind. Bloom. & W., 1st pfd. 7's	1900	1,000,000	J & J	103½	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	84½	July 26,'99	86	84½	142,000
" income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	29	July 31,'99	29	29	5,000
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's	1914	3,991,000	J & D	138½	July 6,'99	138½	138	3,000
" sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
" gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	134½	July 18,'99	134½	134½	10,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Cin., Sp. 1st m. C., C., C. & Ind. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108½	Feb. 10,'99	....	....	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	4,300,000	A & O	108½	July 31,'99	108½	108	12,000
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	130	Feb. 16,'99	....	....	....
" registered			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	7,481,000	J & J	63	July 28,'99	64	62	146,000
" 1st g. 4's	1947	1,011,000	J & J	72	July 28,'99	73	71	26,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	17,500,000	F & A	88¾	July 31,'99	90	88½	922,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	126½	June15,'99	....	....	....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	124⅛	June 7,'99	....	....	....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	140	July 19,'99	140	140	500
" bonds, 7's	1900	281,000	J & J	109	Nov. 23,'97	....	....	....
" 7's	1871-1901	4,991,000	A & O	108½	June28,'99	....	....	....
" 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	143¼	July 18,'99	143¼	143¼	14,000
" registered			J & D	140	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	138	July 17,'99	138	138	1,000
" const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	118½	Apr. 5,'99	....	....	....
" terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	108½	June20,'99	....	....	....
Warren 2d 7's	1903	750,000	A & O	108	Aug. 1,'95	....	....	....

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Delaware & Hudson Canal.							
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's...1917	5,000,000	M & S	146	Sept.13,'98	....	....	....
" reg....................1917		M & S	143	May 4,'96	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's.....1906	3,000,000	A & O	120½	Apr.21,'99	....	....	....
" registered..................		A & O	122	June 6,'99	....	....	....
" 6's......................1906	7,000,000	A & O	116	June 9,'99	....	....	....
" registered..................		A & O	116½	June16,'99	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's......1921	2,000,000	M & N	150½	May 31,'99	....	....	....
" 1st r 7's..................1921		M & N	141	May 6,'98	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's.1933	730,000	A & O	92	Jan. 24,'99	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's....1910	1,219,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's.1911	913,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Denver & Rio Grande 1st g. 7's..1900	1,669,500	M & N	105⅛	May 5,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's............1936	28,650,000	J & J	99¾	July 31,'99	101⅜	99¾	108,000
" con. g. 4½'s...............1936	4,713,000	J & J	109½	July 31,'99	109¾	109	68,000
" impt. m. g. 5's............1928	8,103,500	J & D	106	July 27,'99	106⅛	105½	29,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's..1917	628,000	M & N	108	Apr.27,'99	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s......1995	900,000	J & D	67	Mar. 24,'95	....	....	....
" g. 4s......................1995	1,250,000	J & D	70	July 20,'99	70	68	14,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's......1937	6,734,000	A & O	110	July 12,'99	110	110	11,000
" registered..................		A & O	101½	July 23,'89	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s..................1916	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's.1928	500,000	J & J	92¼	Feb. 11,'98	....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's..1937	4,000,000	J & J	114½	July 15,'99	114½	113	55,000
Elgin Joilet & Eastern 1st g 5's..1941	7,417,000	M & N	110⅝	July 31,'99	110⅝	109	34,000
Erie, 1st mortgage ex. 7's........1897	2,482,000	M & S	121	July 27,'99	121	121	20,000
" 2d extended 5's........1919	2,149,000	M & N	121	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" 3d extended 4½'s......1923	4,618,000	M & S	116¾	July 27,'99	116¾	116½	3,000
" 4th extended 5's.......1920	2,926,000	A & O	121	July 21,'99	....	....	....
" 5th extended 4's.......1928	709,500	J & D	106⅛	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's.......1920	16,890,000	M & S	144¼	July 31,'99	145	144¼	31,000
" 1st cons. fund c. 7's.....1920	3,699,500	M & S	143	Dec. 30,'98	....	....	....
Long Dock consol. 6's..........1953	7,500,000	A & O	139⅛	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's.....1916	2,380,000	J & D	140	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern m 6's..1908	1,500,000	J&J	....	....	....	....	....
" small........................		J&J	....	....	....	....	....
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g 5's....1909	2,800,000	A & O	106	Feb. 8,'99	....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's.....1982	12,000,000	M & N	116	July 24,'99	116¼	116	18,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st g currency 6's.............1922	1,100,000	M&N	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's...........1913	3,396,000	J&J	102	Aug. 31,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's..1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
" small........................							
Erie R.R. 1st con. g-4s prior bds..1996	31,452,000	J&J	91¾	July 31,'99	93½	91¾	525,000
" registered..................		J&J	93¼	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" gen. lien 3-4s 1996	31,954,000	J&J	72⅜	July 29,'99	74¼	72¼	889,000
" registered..................		J&J	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y., Sus.&W. 1st refdg. g. 5's..1937	3,750,000	J & J	110	July 10,'99	110	110	11,000
" 2d g. 4½'s..............1937	453,000	F & A	92½	Aug.25,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's..............1940	2,546,000	F & A	100	July 31,'99	102	99¾	95,000
" term. 1st g. 5's.........1943	2,000,000	M & N	111½	July 6,'99	111½	111½	1,000
" registered......$5,000 each		M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's..1942	3,000,000	J & D	106	July 24,'99	106⅞	106	37,000
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's...1910	3,500,000	A & O	122	July 6,'99	122	122	10,000
Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g.....1933	500,000	F & A	65	Nov.10,'97	....	....	....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's.1921	3,000,000	J & J	125¾	June23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st General g 5's.........1942	2,223,000	A & O	103	July 25,'99	103¼	103	54,000
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's...1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'93	....	....	....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's...1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept.15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's....1926	1,591,000	J & J	100	July 18,'99	100	100	5,000
Flint & Pere Marquette m 6's....1920	3,999,000	A & O	122	July 10,'99	122	122	5,000
" 1st con. gold 5's..........1939	2,600,000	M & N	105¾	July 28,'99	106	105¾	11,000
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's..1939	3,083,000	A & O	107½	July 18,'99	107½	107½	5,000
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's...1918	3,000,000	J & J	101	Mar. 20,'99	....	....	....
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's..1930	423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5's............1943	4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14,'96	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s.1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's..1921	8,176,000	......	77	July 29,'99	81½	77	124,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's.1928	2,863,000	J & J	64	July 18,'99	65½	64	10,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s..1913	2,000,000	A & O	105	July 14,'99	105½	105	20,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	July Sales. High.	July Sales. Low.	July Sales. Tot'l.
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g. 5's	1945	2,230,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12,'88	....	....	....
• 1st con. g 5s	1945	2,922,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1927	5,360,000	J & J	101	May 12,'99	....	....	....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s	1999	7,200,000	J & J	101⅞	July 31,'99	102⅝	101	136,000
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's	1848	1,401,000	A & O	107¼	July 26,'99	107¼	107¼	1,000
Houston E. & W. Tex. 1st g 5's	1933	2,700,000	M & N	104½	July 22,'99	104½	103	36,000
Illinois Central, total outstanding......$13,950,000								
• 1st g. 4's	1894-1951	1,500,000	J&J	113⅝	July 6,'99	113⅝	113⅝	1,000
• registered			J&J	112¼	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
• 1st gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	103	June 5,'99	....	....	....
• registered			J&J	102½	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
• 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 36,'99	....	....	....
• registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• collat. trust gold 4's	1952	15,000,000	M & N	106¼	June 23,'99	....	....	....
• regist'd			M & N	104¾	Jan. 30,'99	....	....	....
• col.t.g.4sL.N.O.&Tex.	1953	24,679,000	J & J	105¼	July 7,'99	105¼	105¼	6,000
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• col. trust 2-10 g. 4's	1904	4,806,000	J & J	100¼	Sept. 28,'98	....	....	....
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• West'n Line 1st g. 4's	1951	5,425,000	F & A	114¼	June 23,'99	....	....	....
• registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
• Louisville div. g. 3½'s	1953	14,320,000	J & J	102¾	July 31,'99	103⅜	102¾	158,000
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• St. Louis div. g. 3's	1951	4,939,000	J & J	91½	July 21,'99	91½	91¼	31,000
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• g. 3½'s	1951	6,821,000	J & J	103¼	July 29,'99	103¼	103¼	15,000
• registered			J & J	103½	Apr. 28,'99	....	....	....
• Cairo Bridge 4's g	1950	3,000,000	J & D	101½	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
• registered			......	....	....	....	....	....
Middle div. registered 5's	1921	600,000	F & A	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
• Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s	1951	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	127¾	July 31,'99	127¾	127¾	2,000
• gold 5's, registered			J D 15	123	Sept. 12,'97	....	....	....
• g. 3½'s	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	100	Apr. 15,'99	....	....	....
• registered			J D 15	....	....	....	....	....
• Memph. div. 1st g. 4's	1951	3,500,000	J & D	104½	Feb. 17,'98	....	....	....
• registered			J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's	1923	470,000	J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1231	538,000	M & S	93	Dec. 2,'97	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's	1932	241,000	M & S	90	Nov. 22,'98	....	....	....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's	1935	1,824,000	J & J	104	July 18,'99	104	104	9,000
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 1st refdg. 5's	1948	2,500,000	A & O	106	Apr. 21,'99	....	....	....
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold	1919	7,954,000	M & N	124½	July 21,'99	125	124	16,000
• 2d g. 5's	1909	6,593,000	M & S	93¼	July 31,'99	93¼	92½	75,000
• 3d g. 4's	1921	2,723,500	M & S	66	July 25,'99	66	63	98,500
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's	1938	6,572,000	J & D	114	July 28,'99	114¼	113	60,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1929	3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kan.C.Pitt.&Gulf 1st & col. g. 5's	1923	22,578,000	A & O	61⅝	July 31,'99	61¾	60	273,000
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's	1937	7,250,000	J & J	120	July 29,'99	120½	119½	35,000
• 2d mtge. g. 5's	1941	3,625,000	J & J	111	July 31,'99	111	111	4,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's	1945	2,500,000	A & O	103¼	July 5,'99	103¼	103¼	10,000
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's	1997	5,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 8,'98	....	....	....
• registered			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s	1940	15,000,000	J&J	109¾	July 18,'99	109¾	109½	88,000
• registered		....	J&J	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1941	10,000,000	A & O	113	July 29,'99	114	113	2,000
• registered			A & O	109½	July 1,'97	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1933	10,280,000	J & J	96	June 1,'99	....	....	....
• registered	1933		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's	1945	2,000,000	M&S	93	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
• registered			M&S	....	....	....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	101¼	July 26,'99	101⅜	100¾	59,000
Lit. Rock & M., tr. co. ctfs. for 1st g. 5's	1937	3,145,000	Q J	35¾	May 31,'99	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	124½	July 11,'99	124½	124½	5,000
• 1st con. g. 4's	1931	1,121,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	100	July 19,'99	100	100	15,000
• Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	101	July 10,'99	101	101	5,000
• g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	91	Sept. 27,'97	....	....	....
• deb. g. 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & D	100	May 25,'97	....	....	....

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	JULY SALES. *High.*	JULY SALES. *Low.*	JULY SALES. *Total.*
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's	1927	984,000	M & S	100	June 3,'99	....	....	....
" 2d m. inc.	1927	1,000,000	S	106⅛	July 9,'97	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's	1935	1,726,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's	1911	250,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st 5's	1911	750,000	M & S	107⅛	July 16,'96	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's	1932	1,425,000	Q JAN	100⅛	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. B. Ex. R. 1st g. g'd 5's	1943	200,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Montauk Extens. gtd. g. 5's	1945	300,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Louisv'e Ev. & St. Louis								
" 1st con. TrCo. ct. gold 5's	1939	3,627,000	J & J	56	July 19,'99	60	56	61,000
" Gen. mtg. g. 4's	1943	2,432,000	M & S	6	June 21,'99	....	....	....
Louis. & Nash. Cecilian brch. 7's	1907	435,000	M & S	106	Nov. 11,'97	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st 6's	1930	5,000,000	J & J	131¾	July 10,'99	131¾	131	5,000
" 2d 6's	1930	1,000,000	J & J	121⅛	July 10,'99	121⅛	121⅛	1,000
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's	1919	1,990,000	J & D	113	July 12,'99	113	113	1,000
" general mort. 6's	1930	9,794,000	J & D	118	July 27,'99	118¼	117⅛	6,000
" Pensacola div. 6's	1920	580,000	M & S	109	July 6,'99	109	109	5,000
" St. Louis div. 1st 6's	1921	3,500,000	M & S	125	Dec. 7,'97	....	....	....
" 2d 3's	1980	3,000,000	M & S	67¾	July 11,'99	67¾	67¾	6,000
" Nash. & Dec. 1st 7's	1900	1,900,000	J & J	105⅛	May 22,'99	....	....	....
" So. & N. Ala. si'g fd. 6s	1910	1,942,000	A & O	92⅛	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
" con. gtd. g. 5's	1936	3,673,000	F & A	109	June 28,'99	....	....	....
" gold 5's	1937	1,764,000	M & N	109	July 10,'99	109	109	10,000
" Unified gold 4's	1940	14,994,000	J & J	100⅛	July 28,'99	100⅛	98⅝	237,000
" registered	1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'93	....	....	....
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's	1903-1918	2,500,000	A & O	100	July 29,'99	100⅛	99⅝	172,000
" Pen. & At. 1st 6's, g. g.	1921	2,758,000	F & A	112¾	June 21,'99	....	....	....
" collateral trust g. 5's	1931	5,129,000	M & N	108⅛	July 26,'99	108⅛	108⅛	14,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s	1945	4,000,000	M & S	109⅛	July 18,'98	....	....	....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,096,000	F & A	110¼	July 28,'99	110⅛	110¼	15,000
Kentucky Cent. g. 4's	1987	6,742,000	J & J	97⅛	July 31,'99	97⅛	96	9,000
L. & N. Louv. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s	1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's	1945	3,000,000	M & S	97¾	July 28,'99	98½	97¾	38,000
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's	1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's	1990	24,665,000	A & O	110	July 29,'99	110	109	199,000
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's	1908	10,818,000	J & J	119	July 12,'99	119	118	61,000
" 2d 6's	1899	4,000,000	M & N	101⅞	July 21,'99	101⅞	101¾	5,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's	1934	2,544,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's	1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5's	1997	12,500,000	F & A	124	July 31,'99	124	123⅛	128,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's	1997	7,650,000	J & D	123	June 20,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	112⅛	May 29,'98	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's	1993	3,000,000	M & S	126¼	July 20,'99	126¼	126	6,000
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav F'r 1st gtd g 5's	1993	5,000,000	M & S	127⅛	July 21,'99	127⅛	125⅛	53,000
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Central.								
" con. mtge. 4's	1911	59,511,000	J & J	77	June 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. inc. 3's	1939	17,072,000	JULY	20⅛	June 14,'96	....	....	....
" 2d 3's	1939	11,310,000	JULY	12⅝	July 31,'99	13¼	11⅞	844,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's	1917	950,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's	1942	4,635,000	M & S	87	July 31,'99	87¾	86⅛	269,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's	1927	11,075,000	J & D	90	Mar. 6,'95	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "A" 1917 coup. due March 1, 1889, stamped 1½% paid		12,265,000	M & S	15	Dec. 7,'98	....	....	....
				....	....	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "B"	1917	12,265,000	A	14	Apr. 5,'99	....	....	....
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6's	1910	1,313,000	J & D	97	Feb. 11,'97	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30 yr. g. 5's	1926	6,103,000	F & A	105⅛	Feb. 16,'99	....	....	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's	1927	950,000	J & D	150	Apr. 20,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1934	5,000,000	M & N	115⅛	July 17,'99	115⅛	115⅛	8,000
" Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's	1909	1,015,000	J & D	121	July 12,'99	121	121	1,000
" Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's	1910	636,000	J & D	127	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's	1921	1,382,000	J & A	128	Dec. 12,'98	....	....	....
" 1st & refunding g. 4's	1949	7,600,000	M & S	98¾	July 29,'99	99	98	81,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's	1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	....
" stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.				....	....	....	....	....

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NAME. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	LAST SALE. Date.	JULY SALES. High.	JULY SALES. Low.	JULY SALES. Total.
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's.1926	8,280,000	J & J	94	Apl. 2,'95	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.			89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's.1938	6,710,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.			....	....	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y 1st con. g. 5's......1919	4,050,000	J & J	97	Dec. 18,'95	....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's.1990	39,718,000	J & D	93⅛	July 31,'99	93⅞	92½	365,000
" 2d mtge. g. 4's.........1990	20,000,000	F & A	69⅝	July 31,'99	69¾	67	809,000
" 1st ext gold 5's.. 1944	998,000	M & N	88½	July 25,'99	89	88½	62,000
" of Texas 1st gtd g. 5's1942	2,685,000	M & S	90¼	July 31,'99	91	88	156,000
" Kan. C. & P. 1st g. 4's.1990	2,500,000	F & A	79	July 28,'99	79	77	7,000
" Dal. & Waco 1st g.g. 5's1940	1,340,000	M & N	95	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. 7's... 1906	558,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's...........1903	187,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mo Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's.1942	4,000,000	A & O	105½	June 30,'99	....	....	....
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's...1920	14,904,000	M & N	118¾	July 31,'99	119½	118	349,000
" 3d mortgage 7's.......1906	3,828,000	M & N	116	July 27,'99	116	115	24,000
" trusts gold 5's.........1917	14,376,000	M & S	100	July 31,'99	100⅛	97½	1,310,000
" registered................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st collateral gold 5's.1920	7,000,000	F & A	98½	July 31,'99	98½	94½	507,000
" registered................		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's.1938	7,000,000	M & S	109	July 13,'99	109	109	2,000
" 2d extended g. 5's.....1938	2,573,000	F & A	111⅛	July 10,'99	111⅛	111⅛	4,000
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's.1926	750,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's.1926	520,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. L. & I'rn. Mt. 1st ex. 4½'s...1897	4,000,000	F & A	106	July 24,'99	106	103	1,000
" 2d. ext. g. 5's..........1946	6,000,000	M & N	106⅛	July 19,'99	106⅛	105½	10,000
" g. con. R.R. & l. gr. 5's1931	24,269,000	A & O	114	July 31,'99	114⅝	111½	1,918,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's..1931	6,945,000	A & O	111⅛	July 5,'99	111⅛	111⅛	8,000
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's...1945	374,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" small........................	226,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" inc. g. 4's.................1945	700,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" small........................	500,000	......	....	....	....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's..1927	7,000,000	J & J	127½	July 31,'99	127½	127½	25,000
" 1st extension 6's......1927	974,000	J & D	121¼	June 30,'99	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's...............1938	9,547,000	Q J	86⅜	July 28,'99	87½	86	100,500
" Montg'rydiv.1st g.5's.1947	4,000,000	F & A	108¾	July 25,'99	109¼	108¾	10,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's.....1931	4,000,000	M & S	86	Dec. 17,'95	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's...1913	6,800,000	J & J	131¼	July 8,'99	131¼	131¾	3,000
" 2d 6's........................1901	1,000,000	J & J	105¾	Nov. 9,'97	....	....	....
" 1st cons. g. 5's...........1928	6,213,000	A & O	107½	July 31,'99	108	107½	22,000
" 1st 6's T. & Pb...........1917	300,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	....
" 1st g.6's Jasper Branch.1923	371,000	J & J	115	Mar. 22,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's..1915	1,320,000	A & O	108⅛	Aug. 13,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's..1903	19,341,000	J & J	113	July 17,'99	113	113	18,000
" 1st registered..........1903		J & J	112	June 27,'99	....	....	....
" debenture 5's..........1904	5,208,000	M & S	109	July 25,'99	109⅛	109	11,000
" debenture 5's reg..........		M & S	113¼	Jan. 26,'99	....	....	....
" reg. deben. 5's....1889-1904	682,000	M & S	108½	Feb. 21,'98	....	....	....
" debenture g. 4's..1890-1905	6,026,000	J & D	103½	June 26,'99	....	....	....
" registered..................		J & D	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
" deb. cert. ext. g. 4's...1905	4,151,000	M & N	103½	July 18,'99	103½	101	1,000
" registered..................		M & N	104⅝	June 30,'98	....	....	....
" g. mortgage 3½s......1997	84,229,000	J & J	110⅞	July 31,'99	111	110⅝	22,000
" " registered......		J & J	112½	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
Michigan Central col. g. 3½s..1998	18,511,000	F & A	101¾	July 27,'99	102¼	101⅝	42,000
" registered..................		F & A	100	May 25,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s..........1998	90,538,000	F & A	102	July 31,'99	102½	101¼	537,000
" registered..................		F & A	102½	July 7,'99	102½	101	20,000
Harlem 1st mortgage 7's c.....1900	12,000,000	M & N	104	July 11,'99	104	104	3,000
" 7's registered..........1900		M & N	104	June 27,'99	....	....	....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's.1986	1,650,000	F & A	103	May 7,'97	....	....	....
" reg. certificates...........		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's.....	50,000,000	J & J	114⅛	July 28,'99	115¼	114⅛	82,000
" registered..................		J & J	114	July 31,'99	114⅞	113¾	122,000

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	LAST SALE. Date.	JULY SALES. High.	JULY SALES. Low.	JULY SALES. Total.
Beech Creek 1st. g. gtd. 4's	1936	5,000,000	J & J	108	Nov. 5,'98	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. 5's	1936	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" registered		....	J & J	....		....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	95	July 28,'98	....	....	....
" small bonds series B		33,100	J & J	....		....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	300,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's	1922	9,081,000	A & O	129	July 10,'99	129	129	1,000
coup. g. bond currency			A & O	....		....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's	1916	130,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's	1918	375,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's	1915	400,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13,'94	....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's	1922	1,800,000	J & J	107	Aug. 13,'98	....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's	1991	2,500,000	M & S	100	Mar. 14,'94	....	....	....
Carthage & Adiron 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
N. Y. & Putnam 1st gtd g. 4's	1993	4,000,000	A & O	103	May 22,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's	1927	1,200,000	A & O	123	July 14,'99	123	123	3,000
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.								
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's	1906	924,000	F & A	123	June 13,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore con. 1st 7's	1900	8,173,000	J&J	103¾	July 31,'99	103¾	103¾	6,000
" con. 1st registered	1900		Q J	103¾	July 20,'99	103¾	103¾	16,000
" con. co. 2d 7's	1903	8,428,000	J&D	115	July 18,'99	115	115	4,000
" con. 2d registered	1903		J&D	114¼	June 15,'99	....	....	....
" g 3½s	1997	30,542,000	J & D	110½	July 28,'99	110½	110	16,000
" " registered			J & D	111	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
Cin. Sp. 1st gtd L. S. & M. S. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108¼	Dec. 1,'97	....	....	....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1938	840,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	121	Oct. 24,'98	....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's	1902	8,000,000	M & N	110⅛	July 19,'99	110⅛	110⅛	1,000
" 1st con. 5's	1902	2,000,000	M & N	103	May 9,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1909	1,500,000	M & S	122	Feb. 25,'98	....	....	....
" coup. 5's	1931	3,576,000	M & S	121¼	June 21,'98	....	....	....
" reg. 5's	1931		Q M	121	Dec. 6,'97	....	....	....
" mort. 4's	1940	2,600,000	J & J	106	Feb. 25,'98	....	....	....
" mtge. 4's reg			J & J	108	Jan. 7,'98	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 6's	1989	476,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's	1937	19,425,000	A & O	107¾	July 31,'99	107¾	107¼	95,000
" registered			A & O	106½	July 19,'99	106½	106½	1,000
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's	1903	2,000,000	J & D	104½	Oct. 7,'97	....	....	....
" con. deb. receipts	$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	187½	July 13,'99	187½	187½	2,000
" small certifs	$100	1,430,000	......	184	Apr. 20,'99	....	....	....
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's	1937	2,838,000	M & N	126⅛	Aug. 26,'97	....	....	....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's	1918	575 000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's	1905	6,000,000	J & J	117¾	July 6,'99	117¾	117¾	1,000
" 1st 6's	1905	4,000,000	J & J	113	July 29,'99	113¼	113	3,000
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's	1992	14,597,000	M & S	105½	July 29,'99	106½	105½	57,000
" registered	$5,000 only.	....	M & S	101½	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
N.P. 1st m. R.R. & L.G.S.F. g. c. 6's	1921	5,375,000	J & J	119½	Apr. 12,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	112	July 20,'98	112	112	5,000
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen 6's	1923	7,985,000	F & A	131¼	May 15,'99	....	....	....
" registered certificates			Q F	132	July 28,'98	132	132	3,000
N.P. Ry prior ln ry. & ld. gt. g. 4's	1997	88,921,000	Q J	103¼	July 31,'99	104⅞	102⅞	713,500
" registered			Q J	103	July 22,'99	103	102	13,000
" gen. lien g. 3's	2047	56,000,000	Q F	68	July 31,'99	68⅛	67¼	447,500
" registered			Q F	66½	June 17,'99	....	....	....
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's	1948	1,538,000	QMCH	90	June 2,'99	....	....	....
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's	1933	3,851,000	J & J	115½	July 27,'99	115½	115	36,000
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's	1941	830,000	M & N	108½	July 18,'99	108½	108½	1,000
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's	1931	7,283,000	M & N	135	June 19,'99	....	....	....
" New River 1st 6's	1932	2,000,000	A & O	128	Nov. 25,'98	....	....	....
" imp'ment and ext. 6's	1934	5,000,000	F & A	119	Mar. 15,'99	....	....	....
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's	1989	5,000,000	J & N	100¼	July 31,'99	101	99¾	26,000
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	101	Feb. 23,'97	....	....	....

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Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s.1996	24,828,600	A & O	94¼	July 31,'99	95¾	94¼	671,500
" registered........		A & O	95½	June12,'99	....	....	....
" small bonds.................		A & O	....		....	....	....
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's........1936	2,000,000	J & D	102¼	Jan. 26,'98	....	....	....
" gen. mortg. g 6's........1937	2,428,000	A & O	85	Dec. 16,'96	....	....	....
Omaha & St. Lo. 1st g 4's..........1901	2,376,000	J & J	75	May 25,'99	....	....	....
Oregon Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's..1909	691,000	J & J	112½	July 19,'99	112½	111	27,000
Oregon R. R. & Nav.Co.con. g 4's.1946	19,481,000	J & D	101⅝	July 31,'99	103	101½	385,000
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6's......1922	13,651,000	F & A	132¼	July 24,'99	133¼	132¼	10,000
{ Utah & Northern 1st 7's........1908	4,993,000	J & J	121	June 18,'98	....	....	....
" g. 5's..................1926	1,877,000	J & J	102	May 24,'94	....	....	....
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's.1946	10,337,000	J & J	112¾	July 31,'99	113⅝	112¾	41,500
" non-cum. inc. A 5's.....1946	7,185,000	SEPT.	95	July 27,'99	96	94¾	31,000
" non-cum. inc. B.&col. trust	14,841,000	OCT.	74	July 31,'99	74	73	335,500
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's........1946	4,446,600	J & D	103	July 29,'99	104½	103	26,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s....1917	1,859,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" s. f. subsidy g 6's........1910	1,611,000	M & N	101½	Dec. 21,'91	....	....	....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.							
{ Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st.......1921	19,467,000	J & J	115¾	July 27,'99	116¼	115¾	16,000
" reg..................1921		J & J	113¾	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
" gtd.3½ col.tr.reg. cts..1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis con. g 4½'s							
" Series A 1940	10,000,000	A & O	118	Apr. 14,'99	118	118	2,000
" Series B 1942	10,000,000	A & O	118½	June30,'99	....	....	....
" Series C 1942	2,000,000	M & N	113	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
" Series D gtd. 4's......1945	4,863,000	M & N	107	Dec. 30,'98	....	....	....
Pitts., C. & St. Louis 1st c. 7's..1900	6,863,000	F & A	105⅝	Apr. 13,'99	....	....	....
" 1st reg. 7's............1900		F & A	109¼	Apr. 23,'97	....	....	....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's..1912	2,917,000	J & J	141	Mar. 29,'99	....	....	....
" 2d 7's..................1912	2,546,000	J & J	140½	May 1,'99	....	....	....
" 3d 7's..................1912	2,000,000	A & O	135	June 7,'99	....	....	....
Chic., St. Louis, & P. 1st c. 5's..1932	1,506,000	A & O	113	May 14,'96	....	....	....
" registered................	....	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts. con. s. fund 7's..1900	1,310,000	M & N	108	Apr. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen.gtd.g.4½'s Ser. A.1942	3,000,000	J & J	121	July 5,'99	121	121	1,000
" Series B...............1942	2,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
E.&Pitts. gen.gtd.g.3½s Ser.B..1940	2,250,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" " " C..1940	1,118,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½ g 1941	4,455,000	J & J	113¼	June 2,'99	....	....	....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's...1942	5,389,000	M & S	102	Nov. 10,'97	....	....	....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's..1945	1,400,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's...1923	1,675,000	......	108	May 12,'97	....	....	....
{ con. sterling gold 6 per cent...1905	22,762,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
con. currency, 6's registered...1905	4,718,000	Q M 15	....		....	....	....
con. gold 5 per cent............1919	4,998,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" registered................		Q Mch	....		....	....	....
con. gold 4 per cent............1943	3,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s......1935	1,250,000	M & N	111	July 8,'97	....	....	....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's...1944	5,646,000	M & S	115½	Feb. 14,'98	....	....	....
Del.R. RR.& BgeCo 1stgtdg.4's,1936	1,300,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
Sunbury & Lewiston 1st g. 4's..1936	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Peo., Dec.&Ev.Tr.Co.ctf.1stg.6's.1920	1,140,000	J & J	99¾	June29,'99	....	....	....
" Ev.div.Tr.Co.cf1stg.6's.1920	1,433,000	M & S	94½	July 29,'99	94½	94½	5,000
" Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d mort 5's.1926	1,851,000	M & N	20	Dec. 20,'98	....	....	....
" " 1st instal. paid.....	....	......	....		....	....	....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's....1921	1,495,000	Q F	126	Apr. 28,'99	....	....	....
" 2d m 4½'s................1921	1,499,000	M & N	100½	July 18,'99	100½	100½	5,000
Pine Creek Railway 6's..........1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93	....	....	....

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Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's. 1922	2,400,000	A & O	107⅛	Oct. 26,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's....... 1922	1,440,000	J & J	121	Nov. 23,'96	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A. 1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, McK'port & Y. 1st 6's, 1932	2,250,000	J & J	117	May 31,'89	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's.............. 1934	900,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's..... 1918	600,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's, 1916	1,000,000	J & J	90	June 24,'99	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's, 1940	3,000,000	A & O	116	July 29,'99	116	116	13,000
" 1st cons. 5's............ 1943	408,000	J & J	98	July 14,'97	....	....	....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's, 1917	1,953,000	J & J	100	June 8,'99	....	....	....
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs., ...	7,747,000	......	99¾	July 29,'99	99¾	98½	69,000
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's, 1927	1,562,000	M & N	....	....	...	....	....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's........... 1997	62,560,000	J & J	88⅛	July 31,'99	90	87⅛	1,282,500
" registered..............		J & J	88½	July 11,'99	88⅛	87½	14,000
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's..... 1939	15,200,000	J & J	98½	July 29,'99	100¼	98	153,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's. 1917	550,000	A & O	88	June 27,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's, 1939	1,850,000	J & D	104	May 2,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 3-4, 1940	4,510,000	J & J	74¼	June 20,'99	....	....	....
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's, 1913	297,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2.3.4-2....... 1947	3,500,000	J & J	83	July 28,'99	83	79¼	4,000
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class A, 1906	500,000	M & N	114	July 17,'99	114	114	5,000
" 2d g. 6's, Class B...... 1906	2,709,500	M & N	114	July 26,'99	114	114	5,000
" 2d g. 6's, Class C...... 1906	2,400,000	M & N	114	July 14,'99	114	114	10,000
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O..... 1919	1,025,000	F & A	118	May 23,'92	....	....	....
" gen. g. 6's.............. 1931	7,807,000	J & J	124¼	July 25,'99	124½	123½	73,000
" gen. g. 5's............. 1931	12,292,000	J & J	109	July 31,'99	109⅞	108½	113,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's........ 1987	1,099,000	A & O	101	June 23,'99	....	....	....
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6's, 1910	304,000	A & O	105	Oct. 4,'96	....	....	....
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's...... 1937	1,608,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's.. 1996	6,388,000	J & D	86	July 31,'99	87	85½	62,000
" South'n div. 1st g. 5's. 1947	1,500,000	A & O	100	July 8,'99	100	100	10,000
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs., 1989	20,000,000	M & N	96	July 31,'99	96½	95	1,923,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs.... 1989	9,000,000	J & J	66	July 31,'99	66¼	57	5,016,000
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's. 1937	2,480,000	J&J15	108⅛	Mar. 9,'99	....	....	....
" gtd. gold 5's............ 1937	1,138,000	J & J	90	Mar. 20,'96	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's......... 1913	1,000,000	F & A	120	Feb. 8,'99	....	....	....
" 2d 5's.................... 1917	2,000,000	A & O	113½	July 7,'99	113½	113½	10,000
" 1st con. g. 4's........... 1968	1,000,000	J & D	99½	July 25,'99	101½	99½	29,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's.. 1909	8,000,000	A & O	122	June 7,'99	....	....	....
" Dakota ext'n 6's...... 1910	5,676,000	M & N	122	July 21,'99	122	122	10,000
" 1st con. 6's............ 1933	13,344,000	J & J	143	July 13,'99	143	143	12,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered....		J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to 4½'s....	21,725,000	J & J	117	July 24,'99	117⅜	116⅞	96,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd....		J & J	105	Nov. 4,'95	....	....	....
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's.. 1937	7,805,000	J & D	106	July 31,'99	106	105⅞	17,000
" registered................		J & D	104	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minneapolis Union 1st 6's...... 1922	2,150,000	J & J	127¼	Feb. 8,'98	....	....	....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd.. 1937	6,000,000	J & J	137½	June 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 6's, registered.........		J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97	....	....	....
" 1st g. g. 5's........... 1937	2,700,000	J & J	117½	June 28,'99	....	....	....
" registered................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Eastern Minn. 1st d. 1st g. 5's.. 1908	4,700,000	A & O	111½	July 10,'99	111½	111½	1,000
" registered................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Eastn. R'y Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's. 1940	5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" registered................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's, 1938	3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11,'99	....	....	....
" registered................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's, 1947	4,940,000	M & S	107⅝	July 31,'99	107¾	106	174,000
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's, 1919	3,872,000	J & J	100⅛	Oct. 20,'97	....	....	....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's... 1934	4,056,000	A & O	125⅛	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
" 1st g. 5's................ 1934	1,780,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99	....	....	....
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's...... 1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's. 1949	2,847,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold, 1924	500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4,'86	....	...	....

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Southern Pacific Co.								
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S.A. 1st g 6's	1910	4,756,000	F & A	118¼	June 6,'99			
″ 2d g 7's	1905	1,000,000	J & D	110	Feb. 27,'99			
″ Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's	1931	13,418,000	M & N	103⅝	July 31,'99	104⅛	103⅝	190,000
Houst. & T C 1st Waco & N 7's	1903	1,140,000	J & J	125	June 29,'92			
″ 1st g 5's int. gtd	1937	6,877,000	J & J	110⅞	July 20,'99	110⅝	110½	7,000
″ con. g 6 s int. gtd	1912	3,455,000	A & O	111	May 31,'99			
″ gen. g 4's int. gtd	1921	4,297,000	A & O	88½	July 31,'99	89⅝	88¼	156,000
Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	120½	Feb. 17,'98			
″ 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	138	July 13,'99	138	138	2,000
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,442,500	A & O					
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	18,842,000	J & J	105	Mar. 23,'98			
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,892,000	J & J	80½	July 31,'99	80¾	79¾	119,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	1,620,000	F & A	116	Dec. 14,'98			
″ Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	106½	Nov. 17,'97			
″ con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	103⅞	July 28,'99	106	103½	142,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909–1910	10,000,000	J & J	112	July 31,'99	113¼	112	163,000
″ of Cal. 1st g 6's	1905	30,577,500	APR.					
″ ″ ″	1905		OCT.					
″ ″ ″	1906		A & O					
″ ″ ″	1912		A & O					
″ 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	6,802,000	M & N	108	July 14,'99	108	108	10,000
″ stamped	1905–1937	15,552,000		108¾	July 29,'99	109	107½	349,000
Austin & Northw'n 1st g 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	97¾	July 26,'99	97¾	97½	81,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J					
″ of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	118⅞	Nov. 23,'98			
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd g 5's	1924	1,470,000	M & N	104½	July 31,'99	105¼	104½	66,000
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	28,859,000	J & J	109½	July 31,'99	110⅛	108⅝	342,000
″ registered			J & J	106¼	Mar. 21,'99			
″ Memph. div. 1st g. 4-4½-5's	1996	5,083,000	J & J	110½	June 13,'99			
″ registered			J & J					
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	112¼	Aug. 17,'97			
Atl. & Char. Air Line, income	1900	750,000	A & O	104	May 24,'95			
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	118¾	June 8,'99			
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7's	1900	3,123,000	J & J	105⅞	June 12,'99			
″ divisional g 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	116⅛	July 19,'99	116⅛	116	17,000
″ con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	119½	July 29,'99	120	118	63,000
″ reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	110	July 29,'99	110	110	11,000
″ registered			M & S					
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	119¼	July 31,'99	119¾	119¼	7,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	124½	May 19,'99			
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	126⅜	June 24,'99			
″ equip. sink. f'd g 5's,	1909	818,000	M & S	100	Mar. 17,'99			
″ deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	109	June 26,'99			
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & N	108⅝	July 31,'99	109	108⅝	49,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S					
″ small			M & S					
″ ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S					
″ small			M & S					
″ ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S					
″ small			M & S					
″ ser. D 4-5's	1921	950,000	M & S					
″ small			M & S					
″ ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12,'99			
″ small			M & S					
″ ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S					
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	115⅛	July 10,'99	115⅛	115⅛	6,000
″ gen. 5's. gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	113½	May 13,'99			
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	90	Feb. 23,'99			
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	118	July 21,'99	118	117¼	14,000
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J					
Staten Island Ry 1st gtd. g 4½s	1943	500,000	J & D					
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1 g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	112¾	June 15,'99			
″ 1st con. g. 5's	1894–1944	4,500,000	F & A	114½	May 8,'99			
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	103	Oct. 27,'98			
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,346,000	M & S	104½	June 27,'99			
″ 1st gold 5's	2000	21,566,000	J & D	115	July 31,'99	116⅞	114	165,000
″ 2d gold income, 5's	2000	1,669,000	MAR.	54¾	May 12,'99			
″ eng. Trust Co. ctfs		23,331,000		56	July 20,'99	56⅛	55⅛	291,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE.		JULY SALES.		
			Price.	*Date.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Third Avenue 1st g 5's...........1937	5,000,000	J & J	127	July 24,'99	127	127	11,000
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's....1935	3,000,000	J & J	105⅛	July 12,'99	105⅛	104⅛	7,000
" 1st M. g 5's West. div...1935	2,500,000	A & O	102	Dec. 28,'98	....	...	....
" gen. g. 5's.... 1935	1,500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's.1990	2,340,000	A & O	86	July 22,'99	86	86	1,000
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....1917	4,900,000	J & D	81	July 31,'99	82	80	8,000
Tol., St.L.&K.C. Tr. Rec. 1st g 6's.1916	8,234,000	M & N	115⅛	July 28,'99	119	115⅛	158,000
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s.1946	3,280,000	J & D	99	July 26,'99	99	99	22,000
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's....1928	1,852,000	J & D	104	July 28,'99	104	103	16,000
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g.5's.1945	4,387,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s.1947	90,000,000	J & J	105⅛	July 31,'99	106⅛	104¾	887,000
" registered................		J & J	106	July 10,'99	106	106	3,000
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's....1939	31,664,000	M & N	117	July 31,'99	117	116¼	42,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's..1939	14,000,000	F & A	102⅛	July 31,'99	103	101½	231,000
" deben. mtg series A..1939	3,500,000	J & J	75	July 27,'99	75	75	10,000
" series B...............1939	25,740,000	J & J	38	July 31,'99	38	34	2,401,000
" 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex.1940	3,439,000	J & J	109	July 11,'99	109	108⅛	16,000
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B.							
" 1st 6's.................1908	1,000,000	A & O	110	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's..1937	10,000,000	J & J	114⅛	July 13,'99	115	114⅛	5,000
" gen g. 3-4's..............1943	9,789,000	A & O	70¼	July 24,'99	71	70	35,000
" inc. 5's...................1943	10,000,000	Nov.	22⅛	July 17,'99	22⅛	22⅛	5,000
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 40 years con. g. 5's......1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97	....	....	....
West Va. Cent'l & Pac. 1st g. 6's.1911	3,250,000	J & J	113	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.1926	3,000,000	A & O	110	July 27,'99	110	108	24,000
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.1928	1,500,000	J & J	96	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
" exten. and imp. g. 5's...1930	1,624,000	F & A	92⅛	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Wisconsin Cent.Co. 1st trust g.5's1937	1,967,000	J & J	34	Nov. 16,'97	....	....	....
" eng. Trust Co. certificates.	10,013,000	......	76⅛	July 31,'99	77	75½	428,000
" income mortgage 5's...1937	7,775,000	A & O	6¼	June 12,'99	....	....	....

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	YEAR 1899.		JULY SALES.		
			High.	*Low.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
United States 2's registered........Opt'l	25,364,500	Q M	101⅛	99	101⅛	101⅛	13,000
" 3's registered...........1908-18	198,678,720	Q F	109¾	106⅛	108⅛	108¼	25,000
" 3's coupon..............1908-18		Q F	109⅛	106¾	109⅝	108¾	232,500
" 3's small bonds reg.....1908-18		Q F	107⅛	107⅛	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon.1908-18		Q F	109⅛	106⅛	109⅛	108⅛	6,300
" 4's registered..............1907	559,652,050	J A J&O	114	111	112⅝	112¼	90,000
" 4's coupon.................1907		J A J&O	114⅛	112⅝	113⅛	112⅝	25,000
" 4's registered..............1925	162,315,400	Q F	130¼	128	130¼	130¼	20,000
" 4's coupon..................1925		Q F	131	128	130⅛	129⅛	42,000
" 5's registered..............1904	100,000,000	Q F	113⅛	111¾	....	....	......
" 5's coupon..................1904		Q F	113½	111	112⅝	112⅝	25,000
District of Columbia 3-65's...........1924	14,033,600	F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" small bonds......................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered........................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	*Date.*	JULY SALES. *High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's.1948	12,000,000	M & S	108¾	July 28,'99	107	106½	36,000
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8's..1900	3,068,000	Q F	106¼	July 27,'99	106¼	106	25,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's....1915	1,899,000	M & S	92½	July 6,'99	92½	92	27,000
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's.1942	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
B'klyn Wharf & Wh. Co. 1st g. 5's.1945	17,500,000	F & A	89¼	July 26,'99	90	89¼	23,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's.1915	10,000,000	J & J	109½	Feb. 9,'97	....	....	....
" non-cum. inc. 5's.........1907	2,539,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's..1900	2,954,000	F & A	100	June 22,'99	....	....	....
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's.1909	700,000	J & J	81	Feb. 11,'97	....	....	....
" Coupon off..................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's..........1919	1,043,000	M & N	105	July 1,'99	105	105	2,000
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's..1943	2,303,000	F & A	90¾	July 24,'99	91	89½	66,000
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.2397.	10,302,200	Q & J	103¾	Nov. 10,'98	....	....	....
" registered.....................		Q & J	104	Feb. 16,'98	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $13,000,000.							
Det. Mack.&Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S A..1911	3,021,000	A & O	19⅞	July 31,'99	19⅞	18	185,000
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.1926	3,905,000	J & J	110	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's.1919	780,000	A & O	90	Nov. 26,'95	....	....	....
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's.1926	1,090,000	J & J	107½	June 3,'92	....	....	....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's.1931	1,705,000	M & S	111	Aug. 23, 97	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's.....1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's...1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's.......1910	7,000,000	A & O	70	Apl. 23,'97	....	....	....
Iron Steamboat Co. 6's...........1901	500,000	J & J	75½	Dec. 4,'95	....	....	....
Internat'l PaperCo. 1st con. g 6's.1918	8,947,000	F & A	112	June 22,'99	....	....	....
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.							
" 1st g. 5's..................1926	1,975,000	J & D	105½	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's....................1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Knick'r'ker IceCo.(Chic) 1st g 5's.1926	2,000,000	A & O	98	July 18,'99	98	98	6,000
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's....1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's.1940	1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug. 27,'95	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.1918	2,000,000	M & N	103	Feb. 17,'99	....	....	....
" registered..............		M & N					
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's...1920	3,089,000	J & J	101½	July 19,'99	101½	101	11,000
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's.............1890-1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's cnv..1920	1,261,000	M & N	100	June 4,'95	....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's...1910	443,000	F & A	92¼	May 5,'96	....	....	....
Peoria Water Co. g 6's......1889-1919	1,254,000	M & N	100	June 23,'92	....	....	....
Procter & Gamble, 1st g 6's......1940	2,000,000	J & J	113½	July 24,'99	113½	113½	1,000
Roch &Pitts.Cl&Ir.Co.pur my5's.1946	1,100,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Station Cupples. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20..1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's..1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's....1906	4,975,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's.1946	2,912,000	F & A	86	July 28,'99	86	85	21,000
" " inc. g. 5's.1946	7,500,000	......	22½	July 31,'99	25½	22¼	150,000
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's..1912	379,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's...1917	1,244,000	A & O	105½	July 5,'99	105½	105½	4,000
" Bir. div. 1st con. 6's...1917	3,731,000	J & J	109½	July 29,'99	109½	106	35,000
Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's..1922	1,000,000	J & J	103	July 13,'99	103	103	11,000
De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's...1910	2,771,000	F & A	109½	July 31,'99	109½	108½	164,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's...1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb..1915	6,000,000	M & N	117	June 15,'99	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.							
Series C 5's.................1900-1915	1,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" D 4½'s..............1901-1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's................1907-1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's................1908-1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's................1903-1918	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" H 4's................1903-1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's................1904-1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's................1904-1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds..........................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	JULY SALES. *High.*	JULY SALES. *Low.*	JULY SALES. *Total.*
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's	1910	400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union deb. 7's	1875-1900	3,640,000	M & N	103¼	June 12,'99	....	....	....
" 7's, registered	1900		M & N	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
" debenture, 7's	1884-1900	1,000,000	M & N	102½	May 22,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	104½	Nov. 12,'97	....	....	....
" col. trust cur. 5's	1938	8,502,000	J & J	115⅛	July 31,'99	115⅛	114	14,000
Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's	1911	1,957,000	J & J	110	June 5,'99	....	....	....
Northwestern Telegraph 7's	1904	1,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's	1919	846,000	J & J	68	Dec. 23,'96	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's	1947	1,150,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Bost. Un. Gas 1st ctfs s'k f'd g. 5's	1939	7,000,000	J & J	91⅝	Oct. 12,'98	....	....	....
B'klyn Union GasCo. 1st con. g. 5's	1945	13,239,000	M & N	118	July 19,'99	118	117¼	8,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's	1932	1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's	1923	4,313,000	J & J	98½	July 26,'99	99	97¾	154,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's	1918	1,049,000	F & A	101	Apr. 25,'99	....	....	....
Edison Elec. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's	1910	4,312,000	M & S	111¼	July 17,'99	111⅛	111¼	5,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1995	2,156,000	J & J	124	June 15,'99	....	....	....
" Brooklyn 1st g. 5's	1940	1,500,000	A & O	111	May 16,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L. & Power g. 5's	1937	2,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" purchase money 6's	1997	5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Edison Elec. Ill. Bkln 1st con. g. 4's	1939	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5's	1932	2,500,000	M & S	102	Feb. 14,'98	....	....	....
General Electric Co. deb. g. 5's	1922	5,700,000	J & D	119	July 31,'99	119	118	48,000
Grand Rapids Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's	1915	1,225,000	F & A	92½	Mar. 11,'95	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's	1922	3,750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's	1919	10,000,000	Q F	109⅝	July 24,'99	109⅝	109½	6,000
" small bonds				97½	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's	1904	2,100,000	M & N	125	Feb. 25,'99	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 6's	1904	2,500,000	J & D	109¼	Apr. 24,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 6's	1943	4,900,000	A & O	131	July 31,'99	131	129	46,000
" refunding g. 5's	1947	2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
" refuding registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Chic. Gas Lt & Coke 1st gtd g. 5's	1937	10,000,000	J & J	111	July 31,'99	111	111	5,000
Con. Gas Co. Chic. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1936	4,346,000	J & D	111½	Apr. 20,'99	....	....	....
Eq. Gas & Fuel, Chic. 1st gtd. g. 6's	1905	2,000,000	J & J	105½	May 17,'99	....	....	....
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1947	5,000,000	M & N	107½	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's	1949	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr. g. 5's	1933	3,805,500	M & N	101	Mar. 16,'98	....	....	....

Check Stamp Ruling.—Commissioner Wilson, of the Internal Revenue Department, has issued a circular absolutely prohibiting banks from affixing stamps to checks unstamped when presented, and requiring them to return the same to the drawers. In his circular to collectors the Commissioner says:

"You are directed to notify the banks that are guilty of stamping unstamped checks that if the practice is not immediately discontinued they will be reported to the United States District Attorney for prosecution. The instruction contained in Treasury decision No. 19,606, under date of June 29, 1898, to the effect that there was no objection to the affixing by the bank of the requisite stamps to an unstamped check presented for payment, is hereby revoked. This instruction was given to meet an emergency immediately preceding the taking effect of the Stamp Act on July 1, 1898, in order to obviate the necessity of returning by the banks thousands of unstamped checks issued by drawers in ignorance of the law. The law being now generally understood there is no further need of such permission."

This action was taken upon information that certain banks had adopted the practice of not requiring stamps, as an advertisement to secure patronage against rival banks.

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Arnold.—Ansel Arnold, formerly President of the First National Bank, Willimantic, Conn., Vice-President of the Dime Savings Bank, and a director in the Rockville (Conn.) National Bank for more than forty years, died August 5, aged eighty-six years.

Britton.—Col. A. T. Britton, Vice-President of the American Security and Trust Co., Washington, D. C., and well known as a lawyer and financier, died July 7. In 1877 he was appointed a commissioner to codify the public land laws.

Day.—Thos. P. Day, Cashier of the People's National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa., met with a fatal accident recently while driving over a railroad crossing. He was a popular and capable banker, and was widely known.

A portrait of Mr. Day, and a more appropriate sketch of his life, will appear in the September MAGAZINE.

Depuy.—Peter Depuy, founder and owner of Peter Depuy's Banking House, Nunda, N. Y., died August 4.

Gallagher.—Patrick Gallagher, President of the First National Bank, Corunna, Mich., died July 19, aged eighty-two years.

Havens.—Howard Havens, formerly managing partner and President of the Donohoe-Kelly Banking Co., San Francisco, died July 16. He was born in New York in 1830, and was one of those who went to California in the gold-fever days of 1849. Mr. Havens became prominent in railway and other business enterprises, and later engaged in banking, retiring from business about three years ago.

Huntington.—Hon. Newton S. Huntington, founder and President of the Dartmouth National Bank, and the Dartmouth Savings Banks, Hanover, N. H., died August 3, aged seventy-seven years. He was a member of the Legislature continuously from 1858, and was chairman of the banking committee of the House for several terms. In 1893 he was elected to the State Senate.

Ozmun.—A. M. Ozmun, President of the Columbia Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Cal., died June 25. He was born at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1839, and in 1856 went to Minnesota, where he accumulated considerable property in the hardware business. About eight years ago he removed to Los Angeles.

Robinson.—Judge David G. Robinson, President of the Hastings City Bank, Hastings City, Mich., died July 19, aged eighty-nine years.

Sudduth.—Titus Sudduth, President of the Farmers' National Bank, Springfield, Ill., died July 16. He was born in Kentucky in 1829, removing with his parents to Illinois at the age of five years. Beginning work as a farm laborer at $9 per month he gradually rose to a position of large wealth, owning at the time of his death about 15,000 acres of highly improved farming land. He was also extensively interested in stock raising. His election as President of the First National Bank took place in January last, he having been a director for many years.

Tubbs.—Dr. Henry Tubbs, a former member of the State Senate of Illinois, and President of the First National Bank of Kirkwood, the First National Bank of Alexis, and the National Bank of Monmouth, in that State, died July 16.

Van Reipen.—Garret D. Van Reipen, President of the Hudson City Savings Bank, and a director of the Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City, N. J., died August 1. He was born January 26, 1826. He was mayor of Hudson City for several terms prior to its consolidation with Jersey City, and had been a member of the State Legislature.

Weber.—Kossuth W. Weber, President of the Bank of Farmington, Mo., died July 22.

Wetmore.—James K. Wetmore, President of the First National Bank, Bainbridge, N. Y., died August 2, in his eightieth year.

Williams.—Robert S. Williams, President of the Oneida National Bank, Utica, N. Y., died August 6. He was born at Utica in 1828. In addition to his banking interests Mr. Williams was connected with a number of other successful business enterprises.

THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

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THE conventions of the American Bankers' Association have been noted from the organization of the body for the weight and solidity of the papers and addresses that have been presented. Bankers are men engaged in a serious business, in which if successful they are bound to become experts. When they undertake to express their views publicly upon banking topics, they are apt to be too profound to secure the attention of audiences which are more inclined to be amused than to be instructed. Therefore while many papers of the greatest value are read with attention when they appear in the published proceedings, they are in their delivery before the convention often pronounced dry and prolix. Before the greater audience who read the published proceedings, these are, however, the papers and addresses which excite the most interest, and are read with the most attention.

The audience in the convention itself seldom numbers over a few hundred, and these are apt to have their minds distracted by other than the literary features of the meeting. The reading audience which materializes later numbers more thousands than the convention audience numbers hundreds, and this greater audience is apt to sift out all the embroidery and seasoning which speakers resort to to please the convention, and measure the value of the work of the association by the solid information given.

For years there has been complaint made at the conventions of the dryness of the addresses presented, and there has been a call for the discussion of live questions. Now, it is rather hard to arrive at any exact definition of what is meant by a live question.

As nearly, however, as can be discovered by a patient investigation of this subject, and much meditation thereon, the demand seems rather to refer to the manner than the matter of the paper or address. It will be noticed, first, that any of the proceedings relative to the nomination or election of officers excites the lively attention of

the convention; also any discussion of questions upon which there is much difference of opinion. The subject of the collection of out-of-town checks has always elicited great interest in the convention. Addresses where the speaker understands the art of presenting his subject in a lively and amusing manner, whether that subject may be of importance or not, are sure to cement the goodfellowship of the delegates. Bankers of distinction, because of their connection with the strong banks at the financial centers, generally command attention. Men who represent sections of the country and speak for those sections are commonly received with much respect. Scientific men and political economists are usually received politely, although if their addresses are long there are apt to be occasional expressions of impatience, although not more than crop out when addresses of equal length are made by bankers.

The delegates from the banks of the country are like most American audiences, quick to distinguish between what is sound and valuable and pretentious imitation. The tendency of late years has been to avoid academic discussions, and confine the papers presented to the convention to practical banking questions.

It is a waste of valuable time to permit the reading of long and tedious papers before the convention when every substantial purpose would be fulfilled by presenting them in the published proceedings. As these papers are intended to appeal to the judgment and not to the emotions, they lose nothing by being printed instead of being delivered orally.

In justice to the delegates, and with a view to keeping up the interest in the conventions, the council should exercise the greatest care in eliminating from the programme whatever is calculated to make the proceedings wearisome. People can be bored at home without undergoing the expense and discomfort of long journeys.

INVESTMENT IN BANK AND TRUST COMPANY SHARES by the large insurance corporations has recently attracted attention in New York city, the total shares so held, it is said, amounting to nearly nine millions of dollars. The insurance companies of course desire to invest their resources in the best possible securities, and there is none that is better than shares in the financial institutions of New York city.

There is in this period of greatly increased wealth strong competition for the best securities, and institutions of enormous resources, like the insurance companies, with a continually increasing income, can naturally have the best the market supplies.

These holdings do not, perhaps, represent all the interests the insurance companies have in the banks, but they indicate how all the

wealth of these great institutions, insurance companies, trust companies and banks, is all united, or would be united, in any emergency. The banks in times of panic have not only their own strength but the further strength of these great institutions which rely upon them and keep their money on deposit with them. The solidarity of modern finance is thus shown. Probably the same condition of things, a state of mutual interdependence, exists in all the great cities of the country among the monetary institutions.

It is satisfactory to know that this connection and condition of mutual support in which these great organizations stand to each other will probably be strengthened as time goes on, and that though financial crises may occur in the future as in the past, they will spend their force with little effect on the main walls of the financial structure.

THE AMOUNT OF GOLD IN THE COUNTRY, with reference to its sufficiency as a basis of reserve for a credit bank currency, is discussed in the August "Forum" by Prof. FALKNER, of the University of Pennsylvania.

When the amount of gold supposed to be in the United States is cited, it is based on the estimate of the Director of the Mint, which includes the gold in the Treasury, and in the banks, and also that in the possession of the people outside of the banks. As to the gold in the Treasury and the banks there is small chance of error. The uncertainty of the accuracy of the estimate of the Director of the Mint is in regard to the gold in circulation among the people or held and hoarded by them. This uncertainty arises from the fact that it is impossible accurately to determine the amount of gold in the country at the time, soon after the close of the Civil War, when Dr. LINDERMAN, then Director of the Mint, laid the foundation for the estimates of gold in the country now published from time to time by the Mint Bureau.

It was originally estimated that in 1872, $128,389,834 in specie was held by National and other banks; to this amount were added the products of the mines for succeeding years and the excess of importation over exports. There was deducted the amount estimated to have been used in the arts.

If all the data were accurately known, the results could not very well be questioned. Starting with the amount in the country, at a certain date, and noting all that subsequently comes in or goes out, or which is consumed, the result must show what remains. But although some of these items are free from any suspicion as to their correctness, many of them are mere guesses. If the general result of the method of the Director of the Mint in computing the amount of gold in the country had agreed pretty well with existing condi-

tions or had not seemed in one important particular to be at variance with such conditions, the method would not have been open to criticism. But the last estimate made by the Director of the Mint, arrived at by the general method indicated, shows that if it be correct there must be $215,000,000 of gold in general circulation, outside of the Treasury and the banks and other known places of deposit. Of course there is no way of absolutely proving that this amount of gold is not circulated by the people, or hoarded by them. But if any such sum were in actual circulation, it is fair to assume that more of it would be seen. In other words, that in the ordinary cash transactions of daily trade, a larger proportion of gold coin would be paid and received.

The gold coin said to be in circulation among the people outside of the banks and the Treasury is greater in amount than the National bank notes in similar circulation, and probably greater than the legal-tender notes. In fact, of all the forms of paper currency, in circulation outside the banks and Treasury, the probability is that silver certificates only exceed the amount of $215,000,000 estimated by the Director of the Mint to be gold coin in the country, in the hands of the people outside of the Treasury and the banks.

If this estimate were accurate gold would appear in cash transactions and in deposits made in banks as often as legal-tender and National bank notes, and nearly as often as silver certificates. But it does not, except on the Pacific Coast. In California, where a large percentage of gold is known to be in the hands of the people, it does appear in ordinary transactions and in the cash presented by bank depositors. This is proof that the reason gold does not similarly show itself in other parts of the United States is because there is really not any, or at least no such amount in the people's hands as shown by the estimate of the Mint Bureau. If it were it would be used. It cannot be hoarded, because times of stringency would bring some of it to the surface.

The probability is that there are larger exportations of gold than ever appear on the books of the custom-house, and that the consumption of the metal in the arts is greater than has been supposed. At least there is good reason to believe with Professor FALKNER that a very large proportion of the $215,000,000 in gold which by the estimate of the Mint Bureau is in the United States outside of the Treasury and financial depositories, is as much "phantom gold" as that to which Jim Fiske applied this celebrated term on Black Friday.

By the Treasury statement the gold coin said to be in the United States on August 1 was $700,256,384. If the whole $215,000,000 be deducted from this sum it will leave $485,000,000, which can be reliably stated to be within our borders, exclusive of gold held

by the Treasury to meet outstanding gold certificates. The total gold in the country, including that held against gold certificates, is about $520,000,000. The paper currency of the country on August 1, was, including gold and silver certificates, Treasury and legal-tender notes, and National bank notes, $1,097,174,674.

The gold coin in the country, even after deducting the whole $215,-000,000 supposed to be erroneously included in the Director of the Mint's estimate, is nearly fifty per cent. of the total paper currency outstanding. Supposing that the banks instead of the Government issued the paper currency, there would be ample gold to secure their notes. To muddle the question it may be claimed that although there might be gold enough to secure the assumed bank circulation, the deposits of the banks would have to be protected by a gold reserve. The bank notes themselves secured by gold would afford the best possible reserve for deposits. But it must be remembered that of the one billion paper currency now outstanding over $400,000,000 are silver certificates, which in addition to the gold reserve have a reserve of silver dollars also. It seems evident that under a more scientific method of issuing paper money the gold in the country is more than ample for reserve purposes.

THE BANK FLURRY IN MONTREAL in July has again attracted attention to the Canadian banking system, and the usual comments as to the uncertainty of banks in general have been elicited. It must be admitted that no system of banking or no protective laws can absolutely assure the public under all circumstances against dangers of suspension and failure. The Canadian system, with its branch feature, has been advocated by some writers as a substitute for our own; but these events in Montreal, which are not without precedent in the history of Canadian banking, show that crises will arise which roughly use banking institutions there, as similar crises in this country do the banks here.

The Canadian banks are not subject to Government inspection as are the National banks in the United States, and since the financial flurry in Montreal there has been some demand that a feature requiring Government examinations should be introduced in the banking law at the next meeting of Parliament. To have this done would no doubt be distasteful to most of the old chartered institutions throughout the Dominion. They claim that on account of their numerous branches and the large business carried on between the branches and the parent bank, that it would be impossible for a Government inspector to make an effective examination, and, therefore, that the examination and management of the affairs of these

institutions should be left entirely to their own officers and directors. This is no doubt true to a certain extent, but at the same time is a ather discouraging fact for those who wish to introduce branch banking in the United States.

Where branch banking is a feature, as it is in the Dominion, the fewer and stronger the banks are the greater the safety with which business can be carried on. The main cause of the recent bank troubles in Montreal appears to have been that some of the weaker banks in the system found the competition too severe for them. If the circle of main banks could be narrowed to those institutions having over a million capital, there would be less danger of a repetition of the bank troubles. Whether Parliament will compel all banks to have at least this capital or not, remains to be seen. The principle of branch banking, however, involves a competition in which sooner or later all the weaker institutions are compelled to succumb, and there will remain only such a number of strong banks as with their branches can find a reasonable profit within the field to be occupied.

The practice of the Canadian banks in investing a large part of their funds in the United States, for which they are unable to find profitable use at all times in their own territory, indicates that the Dominion is in some degree over-banked. The temptation to use their own notes at home and send their capital abroad is very strong, and when sudden stringency arises is apt to prove fatal to weak banks. The very situation of the Dominion seems to tempt the use of such surplus capital in the money centers of the United States. This temptation will not diminish as time goes on, and the banks that carry on this business need to be very strong in resources and the capabilities of their managers.

A strong chartered bank with branches is therefore the institution best fitted to advance the interests of the people of the Dominion.

Canadian financial writers are congratulating themselves on the fact that the stronger banks were able to allay the panic by calling in over $1,000,000 in gold loaned in New York city. They do not dwell on the fact that this habit of sending their gold to New York and relying on their notes to meet their engagements, was probably the cause of the suspension that took place. When a bank is weak it is generally betrayed first from some point within. The managers or clerks grow suspicious or apprehensive, and give mysterious hints and warnings to friends on the outside, and soon the news spreads in the most unaccountable manner.

The weak bank, with the temptation to loan in the great money center of the continent, is more anxious for great profit than the strong bank, and is apt to take greater risks. With greater risk there is not the same security for loss, and the crisis arrives. Per-

haps, too, the interests of customers at home are neglected for the supposed advantage of the foreign loan, and sometimes the withdrawal of accounts for the sake of better accommodations is the first movement that results in a disastrous run.

The more the subject is considered the more evident it becomes that while it would not do to establish a branch system of banking in the United States, it is altogether the best system for the Dominion. The only fault with it there is that there are too many banks lacking the strength required by such a system. If instead of some thirty odd banks there were only twenty, or perhaps fifteen, the system would soon secure a strength sufficient to weather any of the financial vicissitudes likely to grow out of the business of the Dominion.

The unrestricted issue of notes, which is merely the privilege of using the banks' credit, is a privilege which should be confined to the strongest banking institutions. When granted to a bank which has not the proper degree of strength, it is most liable to abuse.

It is to be hoped that Parliament will recognize when it meets the real causes of this late financial crisis in Montreal and will apply the proper remedy, which is to keep up the limit of the paid-in capital of a bank having branches to the amount possessed by the stronger institutions. No scheme of Government inspection can give the protection of strong capital and exclusive privilege.

The defects in the Canadian banking system are so few and its excellences so great that it will be comparatively easy for Parliament to bring it as near perfection, by some slight amendments, as any human institution can be made.

THE ISSUE OF GOLD CERTIFICATES in exchange for gold coin deposited was resumed by Secretary GAGE on August 5. The legal question of the right to resume the issue, which has for some time been under discussion, was settled to the satisfaction of the Secretary by an opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

As long as the present currency laws remain in force, there will be a constant protest in monetary circles against the lack of elasticity in the circulating medium. Theoretically, as so large a proportion of the total circulating medium consisting of gold, held in the Treasury and the banks, whenever paper money becomes scarce, gold ought to go out to supply the demand for cash. The movements of currency from one part of the country to another are under the direction of the banks, and the competition in the banking business is so great that the expense of moving money over the great distances of our territory is something to be very closely watched. Under the present uniform currency, there is no difference in the value of the paper currency. It is at par wherever it happens to be. Under the

old State bank systems, notes issued in one section were at a discount or a premium in another, and this discount or premium afforded a profit to those who transported currency from one section to another, out of which the transportation charges could be paid.

The banks to-day complain of the expenses of sending paper currency from one part of the country to another, but the charges on such currency are light compared with those on gold. When paper currency is in demand, the banks in the financial centres will send that out as long as there is a supply, because it is cheaper to send both to themselves and their correspondents. When the supply of paper money is exhausted and the demand still continues, the bank at the centre has gold only to meet it. Neither the bank sending or receiving the gold wishes to pay the expenses of its transportation.

In this expense of transportation is the real reason why gold coin does not as a general thing circulate in this country. The people themselves would probably use coin as well as bills if it were as convenient for the banks to deal in it. When their supply of paper currency runs low, if for instance the New York city banks had the privilege of issuing notes against gold in the same manner as the Bank of England and the Scotch banks are permitted to do, holding a dollar in gold for every dollar in paper issued, these notes would satisfy the want which causes the demand for gold certificates much more fitly and perfectly than the gold certificates do. The latter enable the banks to use their gold inexpensively, but they do not in the convenience of method of issue or of denominations equal the convenience of notes issued against gold by the banks themselves.

It is the fashion of some since Secretary GAGE has yielded to the demand for gold certificates to decry the inconsistency of the banks, in constantly criticizing the present system of currency, and at the same time demanding its extension in the form of gold certificates. Banks are, however, necessarily opportunists and are obliged to avail themselves of the nearest means at hand to meet the wants of the public they serve. If they were not bound down by the rigid chains of law they could carry out their own convictions more consistently. But so long as the inelasticity of the present currency prevents it ebb and flow in strict accord with the wants of business, and as long as the banks are forbidden to use the most convenient method of handling their gold, they have to do the next best thing and appeal to the Government to help them, even if their action appears inconsistent.

The MAGAZINE has always held that there was a legal question as to the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to resume the issue of gold certificates after they had once been suspended under the Act of July 12, 1882. The Secretary was perfectly right in exercising his discretion as to the reissue, and in obtaining a legal opinion before

consenting to such reissue. He is quoted as saying that there was no actual demand for gold certificates until recently. As long as the supply of other paper currency, legal-tender notes, Treasury notes, silver certificates and National bank notes, was adequate, there would of course be no demand for the gold certificates. It was only when the banks at the money centres found their supply of paper cash so denuded that they had to pay demands in gold, that they were confronted with the heavy expense of moving the latter, and cast about for some method of saving this expense both to themselves and customers. As has been said, if they could have issued their own notes against the gold, the difficulty would have been quickly overcome; but they had to take the only course open and beg the Government to extend its paper issues by taking the gold of the banks and giving new Government notes in exchange.

The issue of gold certificates by the Government does not weaken its gold reserve, but strengthens it. But when these gold certificates are presented for redemption, they on the other hand reduce the percentage of reserve held by the Treasury so rapidly that such reduction is apt to attract public attention, and this becomes a menace to the Treasury in times of financial crisis, as was the case in 1893.

It is evident that the Treasury officials have recognized the necessity of the issue of gold certificates very reluctantly. But that it was a necessity under the existing imperfect currency system cannot be doubted. Moreover in the great relief which the issue will occasion will be found a popular and plausible reason for continuing the issues.

The objection to the gold certificate on the score of elasticity is the same as to legal-tender notes. Starting with the present season, the stringency of paper notes is relieved by the use of gold certificates. By the next season the situation will be the same, the issues of this year will have been absorbed into the general stock, and in the meantime the flow of currency to the money centres will have encouraged all sorts of speculation which will leave the banks again bare of currency, when the demand from the interior has to be met. Then there will be a renewed demand for further gold certificates if the banks still have gold to exchange for them. If not then the stringency will become worse and worse, until other forms of relief must be applied or crisis arrives. There is no ebb to the outflow of Government paper. The issue of gold certificates should not be accepted as anything more than a temporary relief. Because it has in this instance effected a relief should not be permitted to blind the eyes of the public, professional or unprofessional, to the necessity of affording some more convenient and better way of using the gold coin forming so large a part of our currency. The necessity which has this fall compelled the reissue of gold certificates is an argument for the extension

of the currency privilege of the National banks, and a consideration of the reasons of this issue points to a very ready solution of the bank currency question. Continue the present currency on bonds, but extend the percentage of circulation on bonds from ninety to 100 per cent. and reduce the tax on circulation, then in addition permit the issue of notes against gold coin, under severe penalties for over-issues.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BANKS AND THE GOVERNMENT are noted for the mutual forbearance displayed on either part when any emergency arises. All through the years following the panic of 1893, when the Treasury reserve was in continued danger of depletion, the banks did their utmost to furnish their customers with gold so that the hoard of the Treasury might be drawn upon as little as possible. As a matter of pure right the banks were entitled to protect their own reserves and let the Treasury take care of itself. Not only this, but when the Government was seeking to replenish its gold reserve by loans, the banks used all their influence to compel the bringing of gold from outside sources of supply and united in regarding with disapproval any attempts to buy bonds with gold withdrawn from the Treasury. Of course these efforts could not altogether stop the working of natural laws. Gold was withdrawn from the Treasury whenever that was the easier source of supply, but the efforts of the banks made it more difficult to do so during the most critical time until the Treasury became strong enough to be indifferent to any demands. Now this conduct of the banks has been reciprocated by the Government in the matter of the deposits of public funds with the latter. The Treasury has been careful not to embarrass the banks in withdrawing these funds. The Treasurer of the United States has been dwelling on the considerateness with which the banks have been treated. He says that only about three per cent. has been withdrawn each week, and that only from the banks having the largest deposits and best able to meet the demand. He said in an interview that the money belonged to the Government and that the banks were in the position of debtors dealing with a very considerate creditor. Now, if there had been any one entitled to speak for the banks in 1894, 1895, 1896, as Mr. ROBERTS is entitled to speak for the Treasury, this imaginary person might have said: "The banks hold the demand notes on the Treasury, which they are entitled to present and have paid in gold at any time; the Treasury is in the position of a debtor dealing with very considerate creditors. A debtor in private business with whom a creditor dealt as the banks dealt with the Government would feel that his lines had fallen in rather pleasant places." So the forbearance, if such it may be called, was mutual.

But after all it is not so different from relations between debtors and creditors in private business to whom there are mutual interests, and where the destruction of one means great if not irreparable damage to the other. The Treasury, under present monetary laws, carries on its operations in a manner which directly affects all the business interests of the country. If there were no banks, the direct influence of the Treasury operations would often be extremely disastrous to private interests. The banks act as a screen between the fatal effects of Treasury monetary operations and business interests, very much as the atmosphere protects the earth from the fatal heat of the sun. Under all the circumstances this mutual forbearance is an absolute necessity. Under more favorable laws it can be conceived that neither the Government nor the banks would risk mutual destruction by meeting demands without grace.

THE COUNTRY CHECK COLLECTION CONTROVERSY has recently assumed a new phase by the action of the New York Clearing-House. The drawers of checks on Massachusetts country banks stamp them as collectible through the Boston Clearing-House. Checks payable in Boston were not subjected to charge in New York, but it is held that the checks which are merely collectible there are not entitled to the same privilege. If the checks had been stamped payable at some Boston bank, it is to be presumed they would not be subjected to a collection charge.

It would undoubtedly be a great advance in the convenience of checks if checks drawn on any bank could be made available the same as cash at any point to which they may be remitted. Such checks would at once become the same as cash and be at the same time much safer to be sent through the mails. But it is a serious problem how to accomplish this result and place the cost of the service upon the right shoulders. The city banks at the various financial centres have for many years borne the chief burden of making these collections. On the other hand the country banks upon which these checks are drawn object to their customers being enabled to use their personal checks as internal exchange, because it prevents them from making a profit on selling exchange on the financial centres. The only motive for making collections free of charge has been the desire to attract a large line of deposits by giving this accommodation to customers. The banks of New York city have secured so large a business and are so well established that they do not much fear existing rivals or the organization of new ones, and they have taken advantage of their strength of association to boldly put a stop to the practice where it was manifestly unprofitable. Probably all cities where the banking conditions are similar will follow in the footsteps

of New York city. The country banks can still, where they desire to do so, accommodate their customers by providing in advance for the payment of checks drawn on them in the money centers. Some of them eager to attract custom may do this, and their immediate rivals may have to do the same. But the probability is that most of the country banks where there is competition will combine to refuse to establish check redemption agencies for the benefit of their customers. It has been announced that there would be discussion of this subject at the convention of the American Bankers' Association in Cleveland. Very likely there will be, as it is what is called a live question. The association is not, however, organized to settle questions of this kind. Its conventions afford an opportunity for the exchange of opinions and convictions, and those who attend as delegates can get in touch with bankers from all parts of the country. The work of the association on such a question as this can only be tentative. But the delegates are frequently able from the formal and informal discussions to form an idea of what plans will be likely to succeed throughout the banking community.

The power of New York city over the banking customs of the country will be tested by the action taken by her associated banks on this question of country checks. If successful in enforcing the charges now agreed upon, the effect on the whole will be to throw back the cost of the collection of the country check in most cases on the drawer. The recipient of such a check will simply receive it for cash at the discount upon it when received. This discount at any place will not be usually greater than the charge for collection made at the great monetary centre. The country bank is not, however, likely to receive much more for exchange sold than it does now unless it reduces its charges to less than the discount the drawer of a check would suffer if he remitted his own check.

THE PER CAPITA CIRCULATION of the country has been gradually increasing for a number of years, until for the past few months it has remained stationary at about twenty-five dollars per head. Already the demand for an increase of the circulating medium makes itself felt in at least two directions, at what may be termed opposite ends of the line. The banks of the money centers have been for a long time intimating that they must have something to enable them to handle their reserves of gold more conveniently, and their pressure on the Treasury has resulted in the reissue of gold certificates. From the opposite direction, from the end of the monetary chain as far as possible removed from the monetary centres, comes the complaint that the want of money has compelled the use of what are known as

metal checks issued by stores and firms in parts of the West as a means of payment to employees and for trade. It seems that the parties issuing these checks have been prosecuted in vain under the laws against counterfeiting and issuing imitations of United States coin. The checks do not have on them a stamp saying that they are good for a certain sum of money as such, but for a certain sum of money in trade. Whether it is desirable to suppress these issues or not in the absence of any practicable substitute, is a question. No doubt the poor people who are the victims of this form of currency have to pay pretty high for it, but could they not be worse off if it were abolished? The present laws for the local distribution of currency are very imperfect. The banks are unable to meet the demand, and the people involved are obliged to furnish something for themselves. There is no doubt that the practice of issuing trade checks could be stopped by a tax, even if the law now in force does not reach them. But this is something which will have to be done by Congress. The best remedy would be a law permitting the banks to supply the local need for currency.

THE PRICE OF COPPER has risen so high that, according to a recent report, a large number of foreign copper coins have been gathered up and sold for old copper. This would indicate that the bullion value of copper was again becoming as great or greater than its coinage value, and appears to be a most remarkable instance of the revival of a third precious metal. These coins stated to be collected and sold for scrap were from the East Indies where the fiction of maintaining intrinsic value in the copper coins has been longest maintained. The size of these coins equals or exceeds that of the old copper cent in vogue in the United States before 1856–57, and which is now supplanted by a token cent. The old copper cent, authorized by the Mint Act of 1792, contained eleven pennyweights of copper, or 264 grains—a little over half an ounce. This was supposed to be very near to the amount of copper which at that time was intrinsically worth the one-hundredth part of a dollar. But the price of copper was fluctuating, and on the whole up to 1809 the Mint had profited over $37,000 on the copper coinage. There were plenty of private persons who were willing to contract to coin copper into cents and half cents for the Government. An offer of this kind was made to JEFFERSON and also to GALLATIN by some party in Europe, the coining to be done there and the coins to be delivered here.

The present price of copper in the markets is about eighteen cents for a pound avoirdupois. At this price the 264 grains of copper in the old cent would be worth for scrap very nearly seven-tenths of a cent. It has, however, been denied that the East Indian coins sold for scrap were gathered in because their bullion value exceeded their

money value. The fact seems to be that some of the East Indian States have discontinued their copper coinage, and there was nothing to do with the old coins except to utilize them as old copper. It seems they weigh about thirty-four to the pound of copper. The old United States cent was somewhat larger, a pound avoirdupois of copper only making about twenty-six and a half cents.

NATIONAL GOLD BANKS are still permitted under the National Banking Law, although there are no such banks now doing business. There never was but one bank organized under this law outside of California—the Kidder National Gold Bank, of Boston. Circulation to the amount of $300,000 was prepared and sent to this institution, but was never signed by the bank officers, and soon the whole amount was returned to the Comptroller of the Currency in the original packages. After the resumption of specie payments the notes of all National banks became practically gold notes.

The gold banks were required to deposit United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, the interest on which was payable in gold. Neither in 1870, when the gold banks were authorized, nor since, have there been in existence any United States bonds the interest on which was payable by the terms of the law under which the bonds were issued, in gold. The interest on such bonds was payable in coin. There has been much dispute whether coin meant gold. When Congress enacted the law authorizing gold banks, it either stultified itself by requiring them to deposit a kind of bond not then extant, or it expressed its understanding that gold was meant whenever the law declared the interest on bonds payable in gold. At any rate there was never any dispute of this construction of the law when the gold banks as they organized presented bonds bearing interest payable in coin. These were accepted by the Treasurer of the United States and the Comptroller of the Currency, and gold notes were furnished to the banks for issue. Upon these bonds, which were of the same kind and market value as those usually deposited by the other National banks, the gold banks received circulating notes to the amount of eighty per cent. only of the face value of the bonds; the ordinary National bank received ninety per cent.

The gold banks have been referred to in order to point out that the law permitting their organization has never been repealed. Of course it would not be profitable for a bank to avail itself of this law as it stands, but if Congress would so modify the law as to require banks to deposit gold coin instead of bonds, and permit the issue of gold notes to the full amount of gold deposited, many banks would, no doubt, avail themselves of the privilege.

A CREDIT CLEARING-HOUSE.

The banks in many parts of the country through the efforts of the State bankers' associations have been using a uniform blank for procuring from borrowers statements of their financial condition. At the last convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, Mr. James G. Cannon, who for a number of years has been closely identified with the banks in this movement, and who also has kept up the agitation in the same direction among the credit men, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that the American Bankers' Association be requested to adopt uniform statements and recommend their use by its members.

If the use of a uniform statement form should become universal among the banks, and each one should require statements of their financial condition from their customers, the banks of the country would shortly be in possession of a mass of commercial information far surpassing in accuracy and reliability anything that has heretofore been accomplished by the commercial agencies.

This is an age in which competition in banking as well as in every other business is so great that every plan by which expenses can be retrenched, every new economy that may be practiced, ought to be welcome. If, therefore, it is possible through the American Bankers' Association to induce the larger part and finally the whole of the banks of the country to obtain statements from their customers of their financial condition on blanks uniform and clear, these statements might be collected at a common center, and compiled. Just as the American Bankers' Association now provides an efficient detective bureau for the benefit of all its members at a much less expense than the same work could be undertaken by separate banks, so the association apparently might, with much less money than is now contributed by the banks to sustain the commercial publications, publish credit ratings of all the business men of the country, and distribute them free to its members. This would seem to be the logical outcome of the statements which Mr. Cannon's resolution desires the American Bankers' Association to endorse.

It is certain that if the banks of the country could each be induced to perform the labor of obtaining these uniform statements from their customers, it would be very easy for the American Bankers' Association to secure men of experience to collate and arrange them for publication and distribution among its members. It would no doubt necessitate the enlargement of the business and responsibility of the association, but it would at the same time greatly increase its importance to the banks and enlarge its membership. This might be combined with a publication of statements of the condition of the banks themselves to be compiled from reports made to the association. There are complete reports of the National banks obtainable from the Comptroller of the Currency, but there are no reports received at uniform dates from the State and private banks.

It is doubtless impracticable to induce the several State legislatures to pass laws requiring a report on a uniform blank. The reports obtained now

by the Comptroller of the Currency from State and private banks are made simply by courtesy, and are far from perfect. But if the American Bankers' Association should undertake this work, it could by the strength of its bond of membership obtain information far more complete than that which is now furnished by the mere courtesy of the banks to the Comptroller of the Currency or to private commercial agencies.

Loaning money on commercial paper, under the complex conditions of modern business, is an operation fraught with great risk, which is increased by the difficulty of obtaining accurate information respecting the standing of those offering paper for discount. In the smaller towns and cities, where each bank can keep an eye on its dealers, this difficulty is not so great as it is in the larger centers. But it not infrequently happens that the country banks, having more funds than they can profitably place in the usual way, enter the markets as buyers of commercial paper, obtaining it from the brokers at the banking centers.

There are, perhaps, limitations upon the application of such an organization to practical banking affairs, but there is no doubt it could be made of great benefit. By the establishment of such a clearing-house it would be possible to keep an exact record of the extent to which commercial firms were liable to banks either as makers or indorsers, and this might be done without any meddling by one bank into the affairs of another. If a customer applies for a loan, the bank could find out from the clearing-house the extent of his liability to other banks as maker and indorser, and every substantial purpose of such investigation would be fulfilled without revealing the names of any of the other banks.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The city of Cleveland has made elaborate preparations to entertain the American Bankers' Association, and the well-known reputation of the city for the energetic prosecution of every enterprise it undertakes assures a most successful convention so far as the people of Cleveland can contribute to that result.

In addition to publishing the only full and accurate report of the convention, the BANKERS' MAGAZINE will present in the October number a concise but complete illustrated review of the business and manufacturing interests of the city of Cleveland, together with illustrations of its public buildings and handsome residences.

As Cleveland is one of the great interior cities of the country, and also generally considered to be one of the most beautiful, this presentation of its substantial progress and its attractions as a place for business and residence will prove of general interest, and will be especially appropriate in connection with the report of the proceedings of the convention.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE is the only financial publication in the country having the facilities necessary to make a proper showing of the attractions and resources of the convention cities, and having also the largest circulation and the highest standing among bankers and financiers, its reports are of the greatest value. It is expected that this year's convention will be one of unusual importance, and the BANKERS' MAGAZINE proposes to signalize the event by reporting it in a manner heretofore unapproached in the history of financial journalism in this country.

THE GOLD STANDARD IN INDIA.

In 1893, as a first step toward the establishment of a gold standard in India, the mints of that country were closed not only to the coinage of silver, but also to the coinage of gold. Of course, silver having been the sole standard of value, the important point in this closure of the mint was the cessation of the free coinage of silver. After an experience of nearly five years, this cessation of the coinage of silver had proved so advantageous to the country in strengthening the rate of exchange that in March, 1898, the Government of India decided not to revert to the silver standard. It was this action of the Indian Government that had great effect in causing the failure of the negotiations for an international agreement in favor of bimetallism.

India has always been pointed out by the sixteen-to-one silver advocate as a country whose inhabitants furnished an insatiable maw for the absorption of silver. If any became apprehensive that the supply of silver might become excessive, India was declared to be a veritable gulf into which could be eternally poured the excess, however great. The grave of silver was the term applied to this far-off country. It was supposed that every one of its three hundred and more millions of inhabitants was unhappy unless he buried a pound or two of silver annually. In March, 1898, however, the Indian Government reached the conclusion that the silver standard was as disadvantageous for India as it had proved for other nations. The experimental five years, during which the mints were closed, proved the advantage of adopting the gold standard.

When the Government of India first decided to close the mints as a first step towards the establishment of a gold standard, the Government of Great Britain, the home Government, referred the proposals of the Indian administration to a committee, which was to examine the whole question, the effect of the changes proposed on the internal and external trade of India, and to make suggestions. This committee reported in July. They recommended that not only did they approve the resolution of the Indian Government not to revert to the silver standard, but also that active steps should be taken to establish permanently the gold standard. Acting on this report, the Secretary of State for India, of the British Cabinet, has requested the Indian Government, as soon as convenient, to take steps to make the British sovereign a legal tender and a current coin, and make preparations for the coinage of gold. An exchange rate of sixteen pence to the rupee, or fifteen rupees to the sovereign, is suggested. No obligation to redeem rupees in gold is to be specifically undertaken by the Indian Government, but the parity at this rate is to be maintained by making gold freely available for foreign remittance if exchange falls below specie point, under such conditions as the circumstances of the time may render desirable. There are also recommendations as to banking reforms which will increase the facility of carrying out the proposed plan.

Something of a parallel may be drawn between the conditions existing when this reform is thus undertaken in India, and those now existing in the

United States. Both countries have been virtually on a gold standard, India for the last five years, the United States for a much longer period. The United States still hesitates to openly acknowledge an existing condition, while India perceives and is making haste to avail herself of the advantage of so doing. The mints of the United States have been open to the coinage of gold during this period, while those of India have been closed. The gold coined by the United States has been a full legal tender, while India has had no gold legal tender coin recognized by law. This difference is more apparent than real, inasmuch as India has, in reality, during this period, had the British sovereign which would seldom, if ever, be refused if tendered at current rates of exchange. This has been practicable, as for eighteen months the rate of exchange (with unimportant variations) has been maintained at sixteen pence, gold, to the rupee.

The action of the Governments, both in Great Britain and in India, indicates that both the internal and foreign trade of India have benefited by this steady rate of exchange.

It used to be the stock argument of the so-called bimetallist of the United States, that the East Indian farmer had a great advantage over the American, because he received a higher nominal price in depreciated silver than would have been the case under the gold standard. This may have appealed to some one at a distance, but it evidently did not to the East Indian agriculturist. The fallacy there is in imagining that by receiving two depreciated dollars instead of one of par value in gold, a person becomes doubly rich, is like that to which the stingy man's swine were liable, when furnished with magnifying glasses to make their corn look bigger.

The trouble with the silver standard in India was its uncertainty as compared with the gold standard of the countries with which its trade was carried on, which placed its merchants and dealers at a disadvantage. The Government was placed in the position of never knowing what its silver revenues would produce in gold, the medium in which the larger part of its expenses had to be paid. In any future discussion of the silver question, which it is hoped may be averted, there will be no danger of India being cited as an example of the blessings of the silver standard.

State Banking History.—The history of State banks constitutes one of the most instructive features of the financial annals of the United States. In nearly all the principal commercial States banks are now under public supervision and the future historian will have but little difficulty in tracing the record of their progress ; but in former years State control of banks was not so thorough as it is now, and the task of compiling a complete and accurate history of the several classes of banks operating outside of the National banking system has been found to involve much labor and expense. This has heretofore deterred any publisher from attempting to deal with this phase of American banking history. In the forthcoming History of Banking in the United States, by John Jay Knox, now in course of publication by Bradford Rhodes & Co., the full record of the growth and development of the various State banking systems will be presented for the first time.

A thorough survey of the whole field of American banking from the foundation of the Government up to the present ought to furnish a trustworthy chart by which to be guided in the future.

FOREIGN BANKING AND FINANCE.

The Indian Currency Report.

The report of the committee appointed by the British Government to investigate the requirements of the currency system of British India, which was referred to in the BANKERS' MAGAZINE for August, has since been discussed fully by the British magazines and periodicals. The London "Economist" of July 15, expresses gratification at the fact that the proposals of the Indian Government, involving the effort to force up the value of the rupee by a contraction of the volume of the currency, were summarily rejected. The committee themselves declare that "If the Government of India could have foreseen the course of events in the past year, it is possible that their recommendations might not have taken the precise form in which they were put forward, and we are informed that, even if their proposals had been sanctioned at once, they would not, under the conditions that have since prevailed, have given effect to that portion of their scheme which provided for the withdrawal of rupees from the Indian currency." The committee decided that leaving matters in *statu quo*, after the agitation of the subject, would cause doubts as to the ultimate purposes of the Government, and that "meantime the material interests of India would suffer from the withdrawal of confidence in her monetary future." They hesitated to provide for the exchangeability of gold and silver at the mints, but went so far as to make these recommendations:

"Although the Government of India should not, in our opinion, be bound by law to part with its gold in exchange for rupees, or for merely internal purposes, we regard it as the principal use of a gold reserve that it should be fully available for foreign remittances whenever the exchange falls below the specie point; and the Government of India should make its gold available for this purpose, when necessary, under such conditions as the circumstances of the time may render desirable. For example, the Government of India might, if the exchange showed a tendency to fall below specie point, remit to England a portion of the gold which it may hold—a corresponding reduction being made in the drawings of the Secretary of State; and when it has accumulated a sufficient gold reserve, and so long as gold is available in its Treasury, it might discharge its obligations in India in gold instead of in rupees. The exclusive right to coin fresh rupees must remain vested in the Government of India, and, though the existing stock of rupees may suffice for some time, regulations will ultimately be needed for providing such additions to the silver currency as may prove necessary."

The "Economist" suggests a doubt whether it would not have been better to have suggested some provision for the convertibility of the rupee. This journal does not regard the analogy of the silver currency of the United States and France, which is maintained at par without direct exchange, as an entirely safe guide. It is declared:

"The stock of gold in the Bank of France is, under certain restrictions, capable of being drawn upon, which the gold reserve of the Indian Government will not be; and in the United States the Treasury recognizes an obligation to pay in gold on demand its notes, which have been issued against and so represent silver. But in a matter of this kind it is well to err, if at all, on the side of caution, and, meanwhile, if gold can be introduced into

the Indian currency, it will constitute an elastic element, which can be reduced by exports during the slack season, and imported to meet the heavier demands of the busy season. And more than all, the distinct declaration by the Indian Government of its determination to maintain the gold standard should tend to remove that lack of confidence which has prevented the flow of foreign capital into India, and so proved a great hindrance to the development of the country."

The London "Statist," in discussing the subject in its issue of July 15, does not share the theory that the adoption of a fixed standard will necessarily attract British capital in large amounts into India. The "Statist" says:

"Mr. Ralli very neatly answered that point beforehand by reminding the commission that, although the exchange between England and Ireland is fixed, English capital therefore does not flow very liberally into Ireland. Investment is determined not by the kind of money used by a country, as has been proved over and over again. Our investments in the United States were as large, comparatively to the wealth of the two countries, when inconvertible paper was the money of the United States as they ever have been since. And, more recently, the mania for all kinds of ventures in Argentina ran its course while the Argentine paper money was constantly depreciating. Investment when properly conducted is determined, not by the exchange or the nature of the money in use, but by the reasonable anticipation or non-anticipation of profits."

It is the belief of the "Statist" that more consideration should be given to the recommendation of Mr. Hambro, one of the members of the commission, in favor of a bank independent of the Government. His views are thus summed up:

"His advice is to establish a strong bank for the purpose of giving effect to any regulation of the value of the rupee in the future, and he points out that in Europe it has been found wise to entrust the carrying out of currency laws to banks established or strengthened for that purpose. The Government will do well to take the advice to heart. Apart altogether from the currency problem, it is certain that the banking facilities of India are altogether insufficient, and that much of what has been attributed to the fall in the gold value of the rupee is really assignable to the want of proper banking in India."

The New German Bank Charter.

A careful review of the provisions of the new charter of the Imperial Bank of Germany, which was voted on April 29, and the discussion which took place, is made by M. Pierre des Essars, of the Bank of France, in "*l'Economiste Européen*" of July 14. The increase of the capital is first considered, and M. des Essars points out that if the need for an increase has been felt, it is because advances upon securities are not accepted as the guarantee of the circulation, because they lack a sufficiently liquid character. The Reichstag went further than the original Government bill, which proposed an increase of 30,000,000 marks in the capital, and made an actual increase from 120,000,000 to 180,000,000 marks ($43,000,000).

The question of the division of profits between the State and the Bank was discussed with ability and some bitterness. The shareholders will receive the first three and a half per cent. of profits and the excess above this amount will go to them in the proportion of only one-fourth, the other three-fourths going to the public Treasury. Several deputies proposed to fix the maximum of dividends to shareholders in any case at five per cent., in order to prevent unwarranted increases in the rate of discount, but it was pointed out to them that this would practically convert the Bank into a State institution, issuing bonds with a fixed revenue and change the legal and equitable position of the shareholders into that of bond holders. Attention was also

called to the fact that with the new charter limited to ten years, as the law provides, any premium on the shares would have to be charged off from year to year within the ten-year term.

The question was considerably discussed whether the Imperial Bank employed properly its power over the discount rate, and whether it would not be in a stronger position with a larger gold reserve and a defensive premium on gold, like the Bank of France. Protests were made against the policy of buying the paper of large houses at a discount below the official rate. The new law was finally framed to prohibit discounts below the official rate except when the rate was less than four per cent. The supporters of the Bank and the representatives of the Imperial Government demanded that the State banks of the various principalities be forbidden to discount at a less rate than the Imperial Bank. The law as passed forbids the local banks from discounting below the rate of the Imperial Bank when the latter is as high as four per cent.; that in no case shall they discount more than a quarter of one per cent. below the official rate, and that if the Bank practices a lower rate, they shall not go more than one-eighth below this private rate.

The discussion of the limit of uncovered circulation developed a few defenders of the restrictive system which has governed the Imperial Bank, but it was generally admitted that economic conditions in Germany required a wider limit than the old one, and the amount for all the banks was fixed at 541,600,000 marks, of which 450,000,000 marks will belong to the Imperial Bank, in lieu of 250,000,000 marks fixed in the original charter.

The Pressure for Money in Europe.

The present summer has witnessed a strong pressure for money in Europe, which has caused a general advance of discount rates. The New York market is now recognized much more distinctly than used to be the case, as a factor in international transactions, and the reduction of the surplus reserves of the New York banks in July and August had a marked influence upon European financial opinion. The Bank of England advanced its discount rate from three to three and a half per cent. on July 13—the first change since the reduction to three per cent. on February 2, 1899—and charged four and a half per cent. for short advances. The rate at the Imperial Bank of Germany had already been advanced at the close of June to four and a half per cent., and the rate at the National Bank of Roumania was advanced on July 8 from five to six per cent. The "*Moniteur des Intérets Matériels,*" of July 13, noted the fact that the tightening of money in New York was likely to produce serious results at the period when large amounts had to be shipped West to manage the crop movement. The Belgian journal adds :

"It would seem that the United States have not the same available resources which they had last year and which permitted them to accumulate such an extraordinary excess of exports. What have they done with this excess ? They have employed it, it is true, to a slight extent in the buying back of securities placed in Europe, and largely in the development of their industries, without counting what the Treasury has required to meet the expenses of the war and the acquisition of the Philippines. They have perhaps no less gold, but they do not have it at their free disposition. It is somewhat the same situation which is presented in Germany and England, and which goes to prove that the development in the production of gold has not settled the monetary problem."

One of the evidences of the pressure for money in England is the fall in the quotations of consols. The London "Statist" of July 15 declares that

an advance of the discount rate of the Bank of England to four per cent. was considered when the advance a few days earlier was made. The advance, it was stated, "was practically forced upon the Bank directors by the further very heavy reduction in the reserves of the New York banks, the excess reserve having in the course of a few weeks been reduced from nearly £9,000,000 to £1,000,000. This reduction not only made further gold shipment from the United States out of the question, but it has brought London face to face with the possibility of New York taking money from Europe as soon as wheat begins to move freely." The impaired condition of the banking reserve of the Bank of England and its reduced equipment of bullion continue to be subjects of serious discussion by the "Statist." The outlook for the autumn is thus reviewed :

"Last year at this time the Bank's reserve stood at over £25,000,000, but the heavy demands for the country and also for abroad brought a reduction by the beginning of October to £20,000,000. This occurred although we were calling in money from Germany, and America was taking payment for its wheat and cotton largely in securities. This year we have no balances in Germany upon which to call, and as the prices of American securities have risen to relatively high figures, and the amount of the securities remaining on this side has been greatly reduced, we may this year be unable to pay the United States for our wheat and cotton by selling stocks. The trade balance in favor of the United States in the present year will, of course, not be nearly so great as last year, when they were buying very little foreign merchandise and were exporting heavily. Still, there must be a very large balance in their favor during the next few months. With business in America much more active than last year, and still expanding, the American requirements for money may this year be very much greater than last. Hence we must be prepared either to offer a rate of discount sufficiently high to induce American banks to keep balances on this side, or we must be prepared to send gold in payment for produce. The demand for money in Germany this autumn is likely to be as great if not greater than last year, as trade there, as here, has during the last twelve months further greatly expanded. And with money wanted here there is the possibility of Japan requiring to take some portion, at least, of the proceeds of its recent loan of £9,000,000. Under these circumstances it will be evident that the Bank may be compelled to take further measures at an early date."

The Negotiable Wealth of Belgium. A careful computation of the negotiable wealth of Belgium as represented by stock exchange securities is presented in "*Le Moniteur des Intèrets Matèriels*" of July 9, by the accomplished editor, M. Georges de Laveleye. The restrictive laws imposed upon stock operations in France and Germany in recent years have driven much business to Belgium, and the number of securities quoted rose from 796 on July 1, 1898, to 854 on January 1, 1899, and 940 on July 1, 1899. Among the classes of securities showing the largest increase within a year are bonds and preferred stock, which increased from 225 to 245 ; banks, insurance companies and similar enterprises, from forty to forty-six ; electric railways, from seventy-three to ninety-seven; iron and steel enterprises, from seventy-two to ninety-eight; gas and electric lighting enterprises, from twenty-five to thirty-four; building societies, from fifteen to twenty-seven; and various other industries, from eighty-one to 113.

The total value of the securities issued by these corporations, including public securities quoted on the Brussels bourse, was 7,562,062,187 francs on July 1, 1898; 8,008,230,153 francs on January 1, 1899; and 8,419,929,546 francs ($1,625,000,000) on July 1, 1899. The increase due to the floating of new securities is really greater than the difference between values of the different

dates, for there has recently been some decline in quotations. The value in July of the securities quoted in January was 7,905,200,000 francs, while the same securities (with deductions for those withdrawn from the exchange list) were worth in January, 7,985,400,000 francs. The decline in the value of the old securities is partly a natural consequence of the creation of new ones, which has increased the field over which the available capital of the Brussel's bourse has to be spread. The securities first put upon the exchange list during the six months ending with December last, were seventy-three in number, with a value of 215,346,050 francs, while those during the six months ending with June were 100 in number, with a quoted value of 461,423,565 francs. The increases of capital by existing corporations were twenty-two in the half-year ending with January, with an increase of 72,471,850 francs, and were sixteen in the half-year ending with July, with a value of 53,325,000 francs.

The Belgian banks shared to a large extent in the prosperity of the stock exchange. Their complete reports, as presented in the "*Moniteur des Intérets Matériels*" of June 11, showed that the number of establishments made a net increase from fifty-five to fifty-six at the close of 1898, while their profits rose from 24,500,000 francs, or 11.43 per cent. of their paid-up capital, to 31,281,000 francs, or 12.80 per cent. of paid-up capital. The total assets in cash, commercial paper and credit accounts fell off somewhat from the close of 1897 to the close of 1898, but both dates participated in the recent stimulus given to Belgian finance and the changes were only incidental. The paid-up capital and reserves increased from 389,000,000 francs to 432,000,000 francs, while obligations to outside parties fell from 1,011,000,000 francs to 875,000,000 francs. The cash reserve of the fifty-six banks at the close of 1898 was 39,552,000 francs ($7,650,000); the commercial paper carried was 216,324,000 francs, and the securities 316,664,000 francs. The liabilities for fixed terms were 272,618,000 francs, and those payable on demand or without fixed date were 682,042,000.

The New Monetary Law of Russia.

The energetic measures which have marked the establishment of the gold standard by the Government of Russia during the last four years have been supplemented by the codification of the laws fixing the standard, the basis of circulation, and the mint charges, in a law approved by the Council of the Empire on June 12, and sanctioned by the Emperor on June 19 (Gregorian calendar). The new law declares at the outset that the right of coining money and putting it in circulation is a part of the sovereign right of the State. The definite affirmation of the gold standard is in these words :

> "The monetary system of Russia is based upon gold. The monetary unit of the Empire is the rouble, containing 17.424 doli of fine gold. The rouble is made up of 100 copecs."

The various coins and their fineness are fully set forth and strict limitations are imposed upon the quantity and legal-tender quality of the subsidiary silver. The total quantity of this money in circulation is limited to three roubles ($1.56) per head. The amount to which individuals are obliged to receive silver and copper is fixed at only twenty-five roubles for the pieces of twenty-five copecs (thirteen cents) and above, and only three roubles for the smaller pieces. Public offices, however, are required to accept this money without limit in all payments except for customs duties, where payment in gold is required.

The French National Savings Banks.

The verified reports of the French National Savings banks for 1897 show a steady growth in the net deposits, although the amount is still only about a quarter of the private Savings banks, which established such a creditable record over a long series of years. The total deposits in the National banks increased from 784,950,207 francs at the close of 1896 to 844,207,700 francs at the close of 1897, while the number of accounts increased from 2,682,908 to 2,892,476. The average amount to the credit of each account, which was 302.99 francs at the close of 1894, fell to 291.86 francs at the close of 1897. The deposits during 1897 were 2,944,685, and the amount was 366,699,152 francs. The withdrawals numbered 1,400,957, to the amount of 327,392,819 francs. This difference of 39,306,333 francs was increased to a net gain in favor of depositors of 59,257,492 francs as the result of the allotment of interest and other small items. The following table exhibits the rapid advance in the employment of the National Savings banks by the people since their foundation in 1882:

YEAR.	*Number of accounts.*	*Amount due December 31.*	*Average of each account.*
		Francs.	Francs.
1882	211,580	47,601,688	24.97
1885	692,582	154,155,572	222.59
1888	1,129,984	266,788,602	236.08
1890	1,504,688	413,439,048	274.76
1891	1,733,764	506,379,931	292.05
1892	1,973,693	616,368,426	312.28
1893	2,089,492	610,798,920	292.61
1894	2,280,061	690,844,460	302.99
1895	2,488,075	753,458,528	302.82
1896	2,682,908	784,950,207	292.57
1897	2,892,476	844,207,700	291.86

The number of postal offices where deposits are received was 6,024 in 1882, and increased to 6,620 at the close of 1885, 6,817 at the close of 1890, 7,391 at the close of 1895, and 7,416 at the close of 1897. The funds of the bank are almost wholly invested in national *rentes* and Treasury bonds. An income of 26,029,873 francs is derived from obligations representing a principal of 804,267,766 francs. The cost of administration of the National Savings bank has been pretty uniformly reduced since its organization, but showed an increase from 0.42 per cent. in 1896 to 0.44 per cent. in 1897 of the amount of the deposits. The accounts for 20 francs ($4) and under number 1,184,761, or 40.96 per cent. of the whole, but their amount is only 16,978,338 francs, or 2.02 per cent. of the whole. The accounts from twenty-one to 100 francs number 626,482, or 21.67 per cent., while their amount is 39,665,850 francs or 4.59 per cent. The books up to 1,000 francs ($195) number about 2,600,000 out of the total of 2,892,476, and the amount to their credit is about 400,000,000 francs out of the total of 844,207,699 francs.

The German Banks of Issue.

The full official reports of the transactions of the German banks of issue, presented in "*l'Economiste Européen*" of July 14, show the same pressure upon the State banks for discounts which has been felt by the Imperial Bank. The total volume of discounts at the State banks, which was 129,460,000 marks in June, 1898, rose in June, 1899, to 184,550,000 marks ($45,000,000). The

circulation of the State banks is strictly limited, and the pressing needs of the money market had to be met from the issues of the Imperial Bank under the five per cent. tax. The combined statement of the Imperial Bank and other banks of issue, showed an excess of circulation, subject to tax, of 125,000,000 marks in June, 1898, and 139,000,000 marks in June, 1899. The following table gives several of the leading items of the accounts of the banks of issue on recent dates. The capital of the banks has remained continuously at 219,000,000 marks and the reserves for more than a year at 47,000,000 marks. The figures of the more fluctuating items have been as follows:

END OF MONTH.	*Note circulation.**	*Demand deposits.**	*Metallic stock.**	*Bills discounted.**
November, 1897	1,284,000	509,000	951,000	873,000
December, 1897	1,518,000	463,000	909,000	986,000
March, 1898	1,483,000	503,000	962,000	1,009,000
June, 1898	1,458,000	526,000	888,000	1,044,000
September, 1898	1,536,000	479,000	816,000	1,148,000
December, 1898	1,551,000	475,000	883,000	1,079,000
March, 1899	1,457,000	552,000	912,000	1,101,000
June, 1899	1,495,000	619,000	919,000	1,180,000

* In thousands of marks.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NOTES.

—The considerable cost of a large gold currency from abrasion alone, independently of the interest on the capital invested, is indicated by the annual report of the British Deputy Master of the Mint for 1898. He declares that the deficiency on the coins surrendered by the Bank of England to the mint from March, 1893, to September 30, 1897, was 134,294.8 ounces, representing a mint value of £522,910. This is at the rate of nearly £100,000 ($485,000) per year. The British Government maintains a regular fund known as the Coinage Fund, under the coinage act of 1891, which is invested in consols, to cover the loss in the gold coinage.

—Signor Ettore Levi, who was appointed Deputy Director General of the Bank of Italy when the Tuscan banks were fused with the National Bank some years ago, has resigned. His resignation was brought about by the decision of the management of the Bank, after the death of the other Deputy Director General, to unify the management.

—Some disturbance is reported in the condition of the Postal Savings banks in Sweden, the withdrawals for June amounting to $545,000 against deposits of $350,000. For the half-year the withdrawals have been $3,000,000, or $1,000,000 in excess of the deposits for the same time. The total deposits amount to about $17,000,000.

—The statistics of the coinage of the new Austo-Hungarian gold, silver, and subsidiary coins under the law of August 2, 1892, shows a total coinage up to July 1, 1898, of 598,906,656 florins ($240,000,000), of which 395,749,115 florins was coined on account of Austria, and 203,157,541 florins on account of Hungary. The gold pieces of twenty crowns ($4) coined make up 458,179,110 florins, and gold pieces of ten crowns 22,973,035 florins. Silver pieces of one crown, the only denomination of silver coined, amounted to 81,678,750 florins.

C. A. C.

MAXIMS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

VIEWS OF THE FIRST SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON MONEY AND BANKING.

(Reprinted from "Money," for August, 1899.)

"The emitting of paper money by the authority of Government is wisely prohibited to the individual States by the national Constitution, and the spirit of that prohibition ought not to be disregarded by the Government of the United States.

Though paper emissions, under a general authority, might have some advantages not applicable, and be free from some disadvantages which are applicable to the like emissions by the States, separately, yet they are of a nature so liable to abuse—and, it may even be affirmed, so certain of being abused—that the wisdom of the Government will be shown in never trusting itself with the use of so seducing and dangerous an experiment. In times of tranquillity it might have no ill consequence; it might even, perhaps, be managed in a way to be productive of good; but in great and trying emergencies there is almost a moral certainty of its becoming mischievous.

The stamping of paper is an operation so much easier than the laying of taxes that a Government in the practice of paper emissions would rarely fail, in any such emergency, to indulge itself too far in the employment of that resource, to avoid as much as possible one less auspicious to present popularity. If it should not even be carried so far as to be rendered an absolute bubble, it would at least be likely to be extended to a degree which would occasion an inflated and artificial state of things, incompatible with the regular and prosperous course of the political economy.

Among other material differences between a paper currency, issued by the mere authority of Government, and one issued by a bank, payable in coin, is this: That, in the first case, there is no standard to which an appeal can be made, as to the quantity which will only satisfy, or which will surcharge the circulation; in the last, that standard results from the demand. If more should be issued than is necessary, it will return upon the bank. Its emissions, as elsewhere intimated, must always be in a compound ratio to the fund and the demand; whence it is evident that there is a limitation in the nature of the thing; while the discretion of the Government is the only measure of the extent of the emissions by its own authority. This consideration further illustrates the danger of emissions of that sort, and the preference which is due to bank paper.

Gold and silver, when they are employed merely as the instruments of exchange and alienation, have been, not improperly, denominated dead stock; but when deposited in banks, to become the basis of a paper circulation, which takes their character and place, as the signs or representatives of value, they then acquire life, or in other words, an active and productive quality.

It is evident that the money which a merchant keeps in his chest, waiting for a favorable opportunity to employ it, produces nothing till that opportunity arrives. But if, instead of locking it up in this manner, he either deposits it in a bank or invests it in the stock of a bank, it yields a profit during the interval, in which he partakes or not, according to the choice he may have made of being a depositor or a proprietor; and when any advantageous speculation offers, in order to be able to embrace it, he has only to withdraw his money, if a depositor, or, if a proprietor, to

obtain a loan from the bank, or to dispose of his stock—an alternative seldom or never attended with difficulty, when the affairs of the institution are in a prosperous train. His money, thus deposited or invested, is a fund upon which himself and others can borrow to a much larger amount. It is a well established fact that banks in good credit can circulate a far greater sum than the actual quantum of their capital in gold and silver.

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* * * Credit of every kind (as a species of which only can bank lending have the effect supposed) must be, in different degrees, chargeable with the same inconvenience. It is even applicable to gold and silver, when they abound in circulation. But would it be wise, on this account, to decry the precious metals, to root out credit, or to proscribe the means of that enterprise which is the mainspring of trade, and a principal source of national wealth, because it now and then runs into excesses, of which overtrading is one?

If the abuses of a beneficial thing are to determine its condemnation, there is scarcely a source of public prosperity which will not speedily be closed. In every case the evil is to be compared with the good; and in the present case, such a comparison will issue in this, that the new and increased energies derived from commercial enterprise, from the aid of banks, are a source of general profit and advantage, which greatly outweigh the partial ills, the overtrading of a few individuals at particular times, or of numbers in particular conjunctures.

The positive and permanent increase or decrease of the precious metals in a country can hardly ever be a matter of indifference. As the commodity taken in lieu of every other, it is a species of the most effective wealth; and as the money of the world, it is of great concern to the State that it possesses a sufficiency of it to face any demands which the protection of its external interests may create.

Well constituted banks favor the increase of the precious metals. * * * They augment in different ways the active capital of a country. This it is which generates employment; which animates and expands labor and industry. Every addition which is made to it, by contributing to put in motion a greater quantity of both, tends to create a greater quantity of the products of both; and, by furnishing more materials for exportation, conduces to a favorable balance of trade, and, consequently, to the introduction and increase of gold and silver.

As long as gold, either from its intrinsic superiority as a metal, from its greater rarity, or from the prejudices of mankind, retains so considerable a pre-eminence in value over silver, as it has hitherto had, a natural consequence of this seems to be that its condition will be more stationary. The revolutions, therefore, which may take place in the comparative value of gold and silver will be changes in the state of the latter rather than in that of the former.

It is sometimes observed that silver ought to be encouraged rather than gold, as being more conducive to the extension of bank circulation, from the greater difficulty and inconvenience which its greater bulk, compared with its value, occasions in the transportation of it. But bank circulation is desirable rather as an *auxiliary to*, than as a *substitute for*, that of the precious metals, and ought to be left to its natural course. Artificial expedients to extend it, by opposing obstacles to the other, are at least not recommended by any very obvious advantages. And, in general, it is the safest rule to regulate every particular institution or object, according to the principles which, in relation to itself, appear the most sound.

One consequence of overvaluing either metal, in respect to the other, is the banishment of that which is undervalued. * * * But it is to be suspected that there is another consequence, more serious than the one which has been mentioned. This is the diminution of the total quantity of specie which a country would naturally possess.

There can hardly be a better rule in any country for the legal than the market proportion, if this can be supposed to have been produced by the free and steady course of commercial principles. The presumption in such case is that each metal finds its true level, according to its intrinsic utility, in the general system of money operations.

If the United States were isolated and cut off from all intercourse with the rest of mankind, this reasoning would not be equally conclusive. But it appears decisive when considered with a view to the relations which commerce has created between us and other countries."

* MODERN BANKING METHODS.

A NEW SERIES ON PRACTICAL BANKING—HELPFUL HINTS DERIVED FROM EXPERIENCE.

Sections 5,214 and 5,215 of the United States Revised Statutes prescribe that each National bank shall make a report, or return, within ten days of the first of January and July of each year, to the Treasurer of the United States, of the average amount of its notes in circulation for the preceding six months, and upon the amount so reported the bank is to pay a tax of one-half of one per cent. semi-annually. The blank forms upon which this report is to be made are sent to the bank by the Treasurer of the United States. As the circulation account is kept upon the general ledger, it is usually the duty of the general ledger bookkeeper to arrive at the proper amount from this account, and to fill up the blank form.

In Form No. 1 will be found such a report properly filled out and sworn to.

On the inside of the blank will be found full and complete instructions regarding the making of this report and the methods to be employed in the paying of the tax, all of which it is well for the bank officers to read carefully.

In Form No. 2 the instructions are given as they appear on the inside of the report.

In large banks, and particularly those in the reserve cities, numerous accounts of other banks are kept. In fact considerable competition often exists in the efforts to secure these bank accounts, some banks even employing a man to travel and solicit them. This class of deposits is generally taken upon some agreement or understanding regarding several points, such as the payment of interest on the balance kept, and the charges for collection. These rates of exchange vary, naturally, according to existing conditions. To a bank having many accounts of other banks, and with various agreements, it becomes troublesome to keep track of the terms. If any question arises it is necessary to refer to the correspondence, and sometimes much time is lost in hunting for the record of special terms. This to a busy banker is very annoying. To obviate the difficulty, and to enable the officers to arrive at the information desired in a prompt manner, a large busy bank which has several hundred accounts of other banks has adopted the use of proposition cards. These cards are eight and one-half inches long by five and three-quarter inches wide. At the top is placed the name of the bank, and in a column down the center is put the date of the proposition or arrangement, as shown by the correspondence. In the left-hand space is put any general terms such as "free balance," "no charge," "charge," "no interest," "deduct," and these terms are stamped on with hand-stamps. In the right-hand space is detailed any specifications regarding the terms. Any changes in the terms are noted on the cards under the proper date, so that the card becomes a complete and ready reference at all times for these matters. These cards are filed away in drawers, and being arranged alphabetically can be quickly referred to at any time. Form 3 shows such a card.

To keep this record properly it is necessary for some one to examine the correspondence daily and note down in brief any proposition, which is afterwards copied upon the proper cards. This is usually done by the stenographer.

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* Continued from the August number, page 223. This series of articles commenced in the MAGAZINE for August, 1898, page 249.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—FORM 23.
National Banks.

SEMI-ANNUAL RETURN OF CIRCULATION SUBJECT TO DUTY.

***Return** of the average amount of Notes of the* Merchants *National Bank of* Centre City*, State of* Pennsylvania*, in circulation for the Six Months next preceding the first day of* July*, 1899, with the duty thereon, made pursuant to the provisions of Section 5215, Revised Statutes of the United States, in order to enable the Treasurer of the United States to assess the duty on circulation imposed by Section 5214 of said Statutes, as amended by Section 1 of "An act to reduce internal-revenue taxation, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883.*

Amount of Circulating Notes received from the Comptroller of the Currency - $45000.00

Average amount of Notes in Circulation - $31000.00

Duty on Average amount, at one-half of one per cent - $155.00

I, W. H. Brown Cashier *of the above-named National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above is a true statement of the Average amount of the Notes of said Bank in circulation for the time named.*

W H Brown

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Second *day of* July*, 1899*

J. P. Bicknell
Notary Public

2—1889

FORM 1.

☞ Send your semi-annual return, and make payment of duty, to the Treasurer of the United States.

☞ New Banks, and Banks having circulation outstanding for less than six months, will notice particularly paragraphs 10 and 12 of the instructions.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING RETURN AND PAYMENT OF SEMI-ANNUAL DUTY.

1. By Section 5215, Revised Statutes, it is made the duty of the Treasurer of the United States to prescribe the form for making return by each National bank of the average amount of its notes in circulation for each half-year.

2. This Return, with each blank filled with the proper amount as indicated, and subscribed and sworn to by the President or Cashier of the bank before an officer qualified to administer oaths, must be sent to the Treasurer of the United States within ten days from the first days of January and July, respectively, in each year, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, and payment must be made within the months of January and July.

3. Payment may be made by deposit of the amount of duty to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with him, or with any Assistant Treasurer or National Bank Depositary. Triplicate certificates should be issued therefor, the "original" of which must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, the "duplicate" to the Treasurer, and the "triplicate" held by the bank making the deposit as its voucher therefor. No other receipt will be issued. The certificate must state that the deposit is on account of semi-annual duty.

4. If there is no depositary convenient, payment may be made by draft on New York (collectible through the Clearing-House) to the order of the Treasurer, or by remittance to him in lawful money of the United States, or notes of National banks, for which the Treasurer will issue his certificate of deposit, and send the duplicate to the bank. Drafts on other cities than New York can not be received.

5. The duty on circulating notes is one-half of one per centum on the average amount outstanding for the six months.

6. Liability begins on the first days of January and July in each year, unless a bank had at that time no circulation outstanding, in which case it begins with the date of the first issue of notes, and terminates on the 30th day of June or the 31st day of December (as the case may be), date of commencement and termination both included.

7. Banks that have heretofore made returns will report for the full semi-annual term of 181, 182 or 184 days, as the case may be; and banks that have not heretofore made returns will report their circulating notes from and including the date of their first issue.

8. To ascertain the average amount, add together the daily balances of the notes in circulation from the proper date of the commencement of the liability to duty (including for each Sunday and holiday the balance of the preceding business day), to and including the 30th day of June, or the 31st day of December as the case may be. The aggregate of daily balances for the first six months of any year will be divided by 181—the number of days from January 1 to June 30, except in leap year, when the sum will be divided by 182. The aggregate of daily balances for the last six months of any year will be divided by 184—the number of days from July 1 to December 31.

9. Banks not making daily statements, and obtaining their averages from weekly statements, should add together the weekly balances, including for each day in any fractional part of a week one-seventh of the weekly balance next preceding such fractional part. The aggregate of balances for the first six months of any year will be divided by the number of weeks from January 1 to June 30 ($25\frac{6}{7}$ or 26 as the case may be). The aggregate of balances for the last six months will be divided by $26\frac{2}{7}$—the number of weeks from July 1 to December 31.

10. Banks having circulation subject to duty for a period less than a half-year, which make their estimates from daily balances, will divide the aggregate of the balances of the item for the time for which it is liable to duty by the number of days in the half-year; and banks which make their estimates from weekly balances, by the number of weeks and the fractions thereof in the half-year. The quotient thus found will be the average amount subject to duty for each six months, respectively, and should be entered in the Return, and duty computed thereon at the full semi-annual rate.

11. A bank retiring its circulation, or any portion of it, is relieved from duty on the amount retired from the time of making the deposit of lawful money to redeem the same.

12. A bank which has gone into liquidation, in making its final return, must estimate duty upon circulation to the time of making the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem the same. The item should be averaged for the full six months, according to the foregoing rule, and the duty calculated at the prescribed rate. The amount thus determined is the correct proportion for the time for which the item is liable

FORM 2.

SEMI-ANNUAL RETURN

OF

CIRCULATION SUBJECT TO DUTY.

MADE BY THE

.... *National*

.... *Bank*

of .... *in the*

State of ....

For the Six Months Preceding

...., *189*

2—1030

Questions often arise between banks as to certain terms for the handling of foreign items, which can be easily and satisfactorily settled if the actual correspondence is easy of access for reference, and there is no doubt but what the system mentioned simplifies the matter considerably.

The usual objection to the use of removable leaves does not apply in this case, for this class of records consists only of memoranda which could not affect the condition of the bank, and contains no records of the actual money transactions.

In fact, the cards in this case are preferable to an indexed book, because when

National Reserve Bank Baltimore Md.

OUR PROPOSITION.

Interest 2%. when balance is $5000 or over.	May 5/99	We agree to take all their items at par.
	July 10/99	Requested them not to send us items South of Washington D.C.

FORM 3.

a bank ceases to become a depositor its card can be removed to a drawer or box called the dead file, to be again replaced in the regular file if the bank resumes as a depositor.

DETERMINING THE VALUE OF AN ACCOUNT.

In these busy days when banking, as well as other business, is often done upon comparatively small margin, and when it is necessary to watch the corners closely, it often becomes a question if some bank accounts, and some individual accounts as well, are a loss or a gain to a bank. A bank is not a philanthropic institution, but is a business concern, and as such must make a sufficient sum legitimately to pay expenses and to pay to its stockho'ders a fair rate for the use of their money, otherwise a voluntary liquidation or failure will be the natural result.

Of course, much discretion must be exercised, as it sometimes happens that an account may, of itself, be of little or no profit to the bank, in fact, may be a loss, yet the party may influence other depositors whose accounts are profitable.

A bright Cashier may be able to keep a general run of the principal accounts, and so judge in a general way of their value to the bank. But such a generalizing method would be unsatisfactory to large manufacturing concerns, and particularly to banks, more especially to large banks.

One of the most progressive banks in our country with deposits away up in the many millions, realizing the unsatisfactory method, or want of method, in the old plan, has adopted a system of analyzing the foreign and individual accounts, and thereby learning with some degree of certainty their value to the bank.

Aside from the value of the account, this system is of inestimable value to the officers of the bank in aiding them to decide regarding demands for loans.

This department is called the analysis department, and is generally under the charge or supervision of the general bookkeeper. The accounts chiefly dealt with are the active ones, the inactive, or those leaving balances unchanged for long periods, hardly needing analyzing.

The information regarding the bank accounts is taken from the letters, from these banks containing foreign items, and from their accounts on the general ledger.

The mail containing the foreign items, after the distribution of the items and acknowledgment, is turned over to the clerks in the analysis department, who are supplied with sheets properly ruled and printed upon which to make the records.

These sheets are eleven and a half inches wide by eighteen inches long, printed and ruled on both sides, and are represented here by Form 4.

Each sheet is headed with the name of the correspondent and depositing bank.

First National Bank Centre City Pa.

Date 1899	Place Where Payable	Amount	Cost of Collections: Par	7 Days	4 Days	10 Days	15 Days	1/20	1/10	1/8	1/4	Special
Jany 1	Minersville Pa	1472		1472								
	Montrose	234			234							
	Mount Joy	106		106					106			
2	Pottsville	90				90				90		
	Pottstown	200			200				200			
	Lykens	74	74									
7	Lititz	1498			1498			1498				
	Mount Union	10490	10490									
	Prospect	211		211					211			
	Punxsutawney	300			300			300				
9	Bristol	40		40								
	Brookville	109	109									
	Brockwayville	7624				7624				7624		
	Brownsville	400			400						400	
14	Ashland	311									311	
	Ardmore	4216					4216					
	Braddock	27			27					27		
	Pittsburgh	306			306							
	Manayunk	41										41
26	Newtown	924				924				924		
	Gap	76	76									
	"	48	48									
	Girardville	90						90				
	Gettysburg	101		101								
29	Greensville	196			196							
	Grove City	2344				2344						
	Honesdale	97								97		
	Huntingdon	101							101			
30	Honeybrook	30						30				
	Indiana	7						7				
	Irwin	419		419								
	Jeanette	11			11							
	Johnsonburg	26								26		
	Totals, 33 Items,	32219	10797	2349	3172	10987	4216	1925	618	8788	711	41
								.96	.61	10.98	1.77	.15

Average Balance,	67000		
Less Aver. Amt. Outst'd'g,	6500		60500
Charge for Exchange,		2746	
Income, Loanable @ 4 %,		15628	18374
Cost of Cash Items,		1447	
Cost of Collections,		36	
Loss on Aver. Outst'd'g,			
Interest Allowed,		11386	12863
Gross Profit,			5511

FORM 4.

The first column on the left shows the dates upon which the items were received. The next column gives the names of the towns upon which the items are drawn. A third shows the amount of each item. If there should be more than one item for the same town on the same day, each should be entered separately. The balance of the columns show what it costs to collect the items, either in time or in exchange, indicating the time and rate, and to its respective column each item in the total column is extended. The clerks in this department are kept informed of any change

in terms for collection. At the end of the month each column is footed, and at the bottom of the page is a condensed statement which is filled out in the following manner:

First, the number of items as shown by the total amount column are counted. On the form given it shows thirty-three. From the account of the bank on the general ledger is obtained the average balance for the month, which is shown by the illustration to be $67,000. The average amount outstanding is then obtained by multiplying the total of each of the columns of days by its respective number of days, 4, 7, 10, or 15, and by adding these results together. In the example given it makes a total of $202,191. This sum is now divided by the number of days in the month (31), and the result in round figures will be found to be $6,500. This being deducted from the average balance, gives the average working balance $60,500. From this working balance is now deducted the amount that must be retained as reserve (in the bank represented in this case it is twenty-five per cent.), and this leaves a balance of $45,375, which is the sum that the banker knows he can loan out.

An examination of the account in the ledger shows charges to the First National Bank, of Centre City, Pa., during the month for exchange, of $27.46, as is shown in the recapitulation.

The banker calculates that he can safely count upon obtaining an average of four per cent. for his loans. This is figured upon the loanable amount given above ($45,375) for thirty-one days, and the amount is found to be $156.28. The two sums given, charge for exchange, $27.46, and income, $156.28, footed together give the receipts from the account, $183.74. From this is to be deducted the various costs to the bank. First of these is the cost of cash items, $14.47. This is found by figuring the exchange at the various rates given (1-20, 1-10, 1/8, 1/4 and special) upon the total amount in each respective column, and the sum of these amounts of exchange make the total of $14.47. Next is an item of expense which the bank has had to pay for the collection of some check, and which is properly chargeable to this bank. The next item is the amount of interest allowed upon the daily balances for which a statement is rendered every month. The total charges or outlay are shown to be $128.63, which, being deducted from the total income mentioned above, gives a profit of $55.11 upon this account for the month.

These large sheets, while accomplishing the purpose for which they were intended, would be a little unhandy for the busy bank officer. All he needs is a summary of results for ready reference.

Consequently, for his especial use a summary is made and entered upon a card, these cards being kept on file in alphabetical order in drawers made for the purpose. These cards are six inches wide by eight and a half inches long, made of good stiff card-board, and are ruled and printed on both sides, with a year for each side.

Form 5 shows such a card with the complete summary of the sheet as shown by Form 4, and is self-explanatory.

In the column average cash balance is seen small letters L. and D. opposite each month. These represent the words loans, discounts, and in case any loans or discounts have been made for the bank during the month the amount is noted in red or green ink opposite the proper letter, as a matter for reference for the bank officer.

The individual depositors' accounts, especially those who deposit many foreign items, are treated in a similar way. The deposit tickets being properly filled out with the names of the towns upon which the checks are drawn, are, after the completion of the day's work, taken to the analysis department, and each such depositor's name being given a sheet, such as shown by Form 4, the foreign items as shown by his deposit tickets are entered upon the sheet and extended into the proper columns, and a similar summary made at the close of the month.

This summary is entered upon a card ruled and printed the same as shown by Form

5, and these cards are kept filed in a different set of drawers from those representing the bank accounts.

With these ready references at his hand, the busy banker can tell in a moment what an account is worth to his bank, and about what line of discount he can afford to allow. Much of the success of banking depends upon the ability to grasp the situations promptly and successfully as they appear, and aids such as those mentioned are certainly of great value, enabling the bank officers to recognize certain situations more clearly.

First Natl: Bank Centre City Pa. ACCOUNT OPENED Apl. 5/98

1899	Number of items	Amount	Average Cash Balance	Interest allowed	Cost	Charge	Working balance	Profit
Jan	33	322 19	670 00	113 86	14 77	27 46	605 00	55 11
Feb.								
Mar.								
Apr.								
May								
June								
July								
Aug								
Sept.								
Oct.								
Nov.								
Dec.								
Totals								

FORM 5.

A. R. BARRETT.

(To be continued.)

INDEPENDENT BANK AUDITS.

Financial men are regarding with favor the system of having a bank examined by auditors chosen by the directors and independent of Government control. While the value of official examinations, whether made by State or Federal authority, is everywhere recognized, yet there is a wide field that officials do not and cannot cover. The examination of National banks, for example, is primarily directed to ascertain whether the requirements of the bank act are complied with. If the conditions of that act are fulfilled, the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency is at an end. A moment's reflection will show how impracticable it would be for the Comptroller to direct from Washington the operations of all the National banks, or even to prescribe a uniform system of keeping the accounts. The same remarks will apply to examinations made under the authority of State superintendents of banking. However valuable the work of such officials may be, they do not stand in the same relation to the institution as do auditors appointed by the board of directors, for the reason that they are responsible to an authority entirely outside of the bank.

In England, where independent audits are the rule and not the exception, the auditors are appointed by the shareholders at regular meetings. In this country an open meeting of the stockholders of a company is an almost unheard-of thing. At most the stockholders meet to hold the annual election of directors. That having been accomplished the stockholders do not further intervene in the management of

the corporation. Even at the annual meeting of the stockholders, there are not, as a rule, any other proceedings than those necessary for the election of directors.

Whatever advantages the English method of appointing auditors may have, it would be practically impossible to adopt it in this country. With us, the appointment would have to be made by the board of directors. The independence of an auditor appointed by the board would lie in the fact that he would not be responsible to any influence or authority outside of the bank itself. His report would be for the board alone, and it would not be subject to review by any outside parties. Much of the value of the auditor's work would be found in frequent informal conferences with members of the board.

The formal written report of the auditor serves only as a basis for more detailed, verbal statements. The report of the auditor, under this view of the case, being for the private use of the directors, and not for the general public, can be prepared with much more freedom.

The report should deal with the business from two points of view; first, the clerical correctness of the work, and second, a survey of the system of bookkeeping in vogue in the institution. If it is desired, remarks may be added on the general policy of the bank, though this is a matter that is usually regarded as being peculiarly within the province of the board. The value of an independent audit is greatly increased by giving the auditor authority to examine the bank from time to time as his judgment may suggest, and without previous notification of his intention. Such occasional examinations may be confined to a particular desk, or to some special department.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—The New York "Evening Post" has been recently discussing the law under which the notes of the Bank of England are issued, and under date of August 9 printed the following communication on the subject:

"*To the Editor of the Evening Post:*

SIR: Bank of England notes based on coin and bullion have no priority in redemption over notes based on Government and 'other securities;' holders of the latter class of notes have an equal right to demand and receive gold. Nor is the gold coin and bullion taken in exchange for notes kept on hand exclusively for the redemption of the notes so issued, but is paid out for any other notes that may be presented. Practically, of course, there is no distinction in the notes which the Bank issues.

On June 14 the notes issued amounted to £45,727,875, secured by Government debt £11,015,100, other securities £5,784,900, gold coin and bullion, £28,927,875. Should a crisis occur of such severity that consols were not salable (something by no means impossible), or that the other securities were not marketable, there would be £16,800,000 of notes dependent upon the solvency of the Bank absolutely. From 'Knox's History of Banking,' now in course of publication by Bradford Rhodes & Co., I quote:

'The Scotch and Irish banks, by the act of Parliament of 1845, were privileged, as were the English banks, to issue permanently the average amount of their circulation then outstanding. Unlike the English banks they received the privilege, similar to that of the Bank of England, to issue additional circulation upon the basis of gold coin and bullion of equal amount.'

In this connection the following is quoted from a recent book by J. B. Attfield on 'English and Foreign Banks:'

'Although Scotch and Irish banks must hold coin equal to the amount issued in excess of their authorized limit, the coin is in no sense hypothecated, and in the event of a failure no noteholder could claim a lien on the coin, which would doubtless be merged in the general assets of the bank.'

This would seem to be applicable to the Bank of England also. X."

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

USURY BY NATIONAL BANK—PENALTY.

Supreme Court of Minnesota, June 9, 1899.

WATT *vs.* FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LAKE BENTON, MINN.

Where a National bank has received a greater rate of interest than is allowed by law, the amount of recovery, under Rev. St. U. S. § 5198, by the party who has paid the same, is twice the amount of the interest paid, and not merely double the excess over the legal rate.

MITCHELL, *J.:* This action was brought under the National Banking Act (Rev. St. U. S. §§ 5197, 5198), which provides:

"Sec. 5197. Any association may take, receive, reserve and charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange or other evidences of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State, territory or district where the bank is located, and no more.

Sec. 5198. The taking, receiving, reserving or charging a rate of interest greater than is allowed by the preceding section, when knowingly done, shall be deemed a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill or other evidence of debt carries with it or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. In case the greater rate of interest has been paid, the person by whom it has been paid, or his legal representatives, may recover back, in an action in the nature of an action of debt, twice the amount of the interest thus paid from the association taking or receiving the same."

The principal question in the case is whether the amount which may be thus recovered back is twice the entire interest paid, or merely double the excess of the interest over the legal rate. We are not aware that this question has ever been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, but it has been almost uniformly held by the United States circuit courts and by the State courts that the amount of the recovery is twice the entire interest paid, and not merely double the excess paid over the legal interest. (16 Am. & Eng. Enc. Law, 176, and cases cited.)

This seems to us to be clearly the correct construction of the statute. It would be extraordinary if Congress intended to provide for a forfeiture of all interest when no usury had been paid, but only allow a recovery of double the excess over legal interest when the interest had been paid. The word "rate" is evidently used in the same sense in both clauses of Section 5198. "Greater rate," in the second clause, is the same as "a rate greater" in the first clause, and "the amount of interest thus paid" in the second is the same as "the entire interest" in the first. The entire interest forfeited is just the rate which was contracted for. Upon payment of "a greater rate" than is lawful, "twice the amount of the interest thus paid" is twice the entire interest. To say that only a part of the greater rate (that is, the excess

over the lawful rate) is the amount which can be recovered back, would be to do violence to the plain language of the statute. (*Hill* vs. *Bank*, 15 Fed. 482; *Bank* vs. *Karmany*, 98 Pa. St. 65; *Louisville Trust Co.* vs. *Kentucky Nat. Bank*, 87 Fed. 143.) The only authorities we have found to the contrary are *Hintermister* vs. *Bank* (64 N. Y. 212 [decided, "with hesitation," largely upon the supposed authority of *Brown* vs. *Bank*, 72 Pa. St. 209], and *Bobo* vs. *Bank*, 92 Tenn. 444, 21 S. W. 888, which follows the Hintermister case.) *Brown* vs. *Bank* (*supra*) is not in point, the syllabus being misleading. In view of the decision of the same court in *Bank* vs. *Karmany* (*supra*) without even mentioning the Brown case, it would seem that the court did not consider that the latter case decided what was assumed in the Hintermister case.

There was no reversible or prejudicial error in admitting in evidence the letter from the defendant's Cashier to the plaintiff. The only thing contained in it which had any bearing on the case, or could possibly have influenced the jury, was the Cashier's statement that the amount due on the note was $1,622. He had already testified to and admitted this on his cross-examination, to which there was no exception. Order affirmed.

Buck, J., absent, took no part.

FORWARDING MONEY BY MAIL—LIABILITY OF BANK FOR LOSS.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky, June 9, 1899.

CLAY CITY NATIONAL BANK *vs.* CONLEE.

The payee of a check transmitted the same to the drawee with a request that cash be sent therefor, and the bank forwarded the money by mail, but without registering the letter. The money was never received by the payee: *Held*, that the bank was liable for the amount.

PAYNTER, *J.*: Cole & Rigsby had money deposited to their credit in the appellant bank, and they drew a check on it for $100; and the appellee, Conlee, was the holder of it. The bank was located at Clay City, Powell county, Ky.; and the appellee seems to have lived at Swampton, Magoffin county, Ky. He wrote the appellant, and inclosed the check, with directions to send him cash for the same; and, having failed to receive it, he sued the bank, alleging that it was indebted to him on account of its failure to send him the money.

The bank filed an answer, in which it admitted that it had received the check, and averred that "it mailed to him, at Swampton, Ky., the amount of said check, in currency, by placing the same in an envelope addressed to John Conlee, Swampton, Magoffin county, Ky., and putting the necessary amount of stamps on same, and placing same in the mail box of the post office at Clay City, Ky."

It will be observed that it is not averred in the answer that the envelope containing the money was sent as a registered package. The plaintiff replied to the effect that, if the money was sent at all, it was not by registered package. Subsequently the plaintiff filed an amended reply, in which he stated the defendant either did not mail to him the money as averred in the answer, or, if it did do so in the manner claimed in the answer, it neglected to send the same by registered letter; that one of these statements was true, but he did not know which one. Under Section 113, Civ. Code Prac., it was proper to plead in the alternative, as was done in this case, provided the amended reply was not a departure from the original cause of action. A departure in a subsequent pleading is not permissible at common law; neither is it under our Code of Practice. The cause of action here was the alleged failure to pay the money on the check.

The plaintiff did not present the check for payment in person, but requested the money to be sent to him; and the defendant neglected to do so.

In order to constitute a payment to the plaintiff, it was necessary that the bank should have selected, in the absence of instructions, the usual agency for the transmission of money to the point where the plaintiff directed it to be sent. There is no question in this case but what the proper method was to send it by registered package. The bank does not claim that it handed the package to the post office official in Clay City, and requested him to register it, but claims in evidence that it was deposited in the post-office box, and that it notified the assistant postmistress that there was a package, in the bundle of letters which it deposited, to be registered. This is denied by the assistant postmistress. The testimony in the case shows that there was no record of the registration of the package.

We are of the opinion that it was the duty of the bank to have delivered the package to the post-office, and have taken a receipt for it. If a receipt had been taken, then there would have been no difficulty in showing that the package was actually deposited in the post office. The taking of a receipt for the package was as much its duty as to have deposited the money ; and its failure to do so appears to have been the proximate cause of the loss, if the money was deposited there as claimed by the bank.

If a receipt had been taken, then the postmaster would have been compelled to show that he delivered the money to the carrier, whose duty it was to take it to the next post office, where a record would have been made of it.

In the first place, we do not think the evidence of the defendant was sufficient to exonerate it from liability to the plaintiff for the amount of the check. Besides, the answer presented no defense. The bank did not pay the money by simply placing the money in an envelope, putting necessary stamps on it, addressing it to plaintiff, and depositing it in the post office. It is not even alleged in the answer that a stamp was put on it which entitled it to go as a registered package. The pleader might have considered ordinary postage stamps necessary stamps. Even if the amended reply could be adjudged to be a departure from the original cause of action, the bank was not prejudiced thereby.

If the bank had delivered the money to the postmaster or his assistant at Clay City, and taken a receipt therefor, it could not be held liable in case the money had failed to reach the plaintiff. The judgment is affirmed.

NATIONAL BANK STOCK—PURCHASE OF BY PLEDGEE—WHEN SUCH A PURCHASER NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, May 25, 1899.

ROBINSON *vs.* SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK.

Though the pledgee of National bank stock buys in the same at the sale thereof, and credits the amount of the purchase price on the indebtedness to which it is collateral, and retains the certificates, yet he will not be liable for an assessment upon the stock in case of the bank's insolvency, unless he has the stock transferred to himself upon the books of the bank.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Before Wallace and Shipman, Circuit Judges, and Thomas, District Judge.

WALLACE, *Circuit Judge:* This is a writ of error by the plaintiff in the court below to review a judgment for the defendant, entered upon a verdict by the direction of the court. The plaintiff was the Receiver of the State National Bank of Vernon, Texas, which became insolvent in August, 1894, and brought this action to recover an assessment upon the stockholders of the bank made by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The action was brought upon the theory that the defendant was a shareholder

and liable for the assessment, pursuant to the provisions of Section 5151 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

It appeared upon the trial that in January, 1893, one Curtis was the owner of 190 shares of the capital stock of the bank, which stood in his name on the books of the bank, and for which he held the usual certificates; that on that day he pledged the shares with the defendant as collateral security for the payment of certain liabilities, including a note for $15,000, payable four months after date; that, by the terms of the pledge, the defendant was authorized, upon non-payment of the note at maturity, to sell the shares at any time, without advertisement or notice to the pledgor, and to become the purchaser at the sale, discharged from any equity of redemption by the pledgor; that the note was not paid at maturity, and in August, 1893, the defendant advertised the stock to be sold at auction at the public exchange in New York city, and gave eight days' notice by telegraph to the pledgor; that at the time thus advertised the defendant bought the stock, paying for it $20 to the auctioneer, and thereupon credited the proceeds of the sale upon the note by an indorsement thereon; and that the certificates for the stock remained in the possession of the defendant from the time of purchase until after the making of the assessment by the Comptroller of the Currency, but the stock was never transferred to the defendant upon the books of the bank.

The facts certainly would have justified a finding by the jury that the relation of pledor and pledgee had been terminated by the defendant, and the defendant had become the purchaser of the stock with the intention of becoming the exclusive owner, and was in this sense its owner when the bank failed. The only ground upon which it could be ruled that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover was that, as the stock had never been transferred to the defendant upon the books of the bank, and remained in the name of the original owner, the defendant was not a shareholder, within the meaning of Section 5151.

By Section 5139 of the Revised Statutes, the capital stock of National banks is made "transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed by the by-laws or articles of association." The section then declares:

"Every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares."

It is the generally accepted doctrine of the courts that, notwithstanding a provision of this kind in the organic law of a corporation, the legal title to its shares of stock passes, as between vendor and vendee, upon a transfer of the certificates, accompanied by a power of attorney for their transfer upon the books, without an actual transfer upon the books. Until registration, however, the purchaser does not acquire the privileges of a stockholder of the corporation. He can compel the corporation to recognize him as a stockholder; but, until he has been registered as such, he has no right to vote, and dividends are payable to the stockholder of record. Is such a purchaser a shareholder, within the meaning of Section 5151 of the Revised Statutes, which declares that "shareholders of every National banking association" shall be individually responsible to the extent of the amount of their stock for the debts of their association? It is somewhat remarkable that, in all the litigations which have been presented to the supreme court involving the liability of shareholders of National banks upon assessments made by the Comptroller of the Currency, the question which is thus presented has never been distinctly decided.

In *Pauly* vs. *Trust Co.* (165 U. S. 619, 17 Sup. Ct. 470), the court had before it a case in which a pledgee who had received from his debtor a transfer of shares as collateral security for a debt surrendered the certificates to the bank, and took out new ones in which he was described as pledgee, but never was registered otherwise upon the books of the bank. In deciding as the court did, that the pledgee was not liable to an assessment as a stockholder, the cases previously adjudged by the court

were elaborately reviewed, and in the opinion several rules were stated as deducible therefrom, and among them was the following:

"That the real owner of the shares of the capital stock of a National banking association may, in every case, be treated as a shareholder, within the meaning of Section 5151."

On the other hand, in *Richmond* vs. *Irons* (121 U. S. 58, 7 Sup. Ct. 788), in considering the question of the liability of the stockholders to an assessment under the section, the Court used this language:

"By Section 5139 of the Revised Statutes, those persons only have the rights and liabilities of stockholders who appear to be such as are registered on the books of the association; the stock being transferable only in that way. No person becomes a shareholder, subject to such liabilities and succeeding to such rights, except by such transfer. Until such transfer, the prior holder is the stockholder for all the purposes of the law."

The proposition which has been quoted from the Pauly case was not necessary to the decision of the cause; nor was the proposition quoted from *Richmond* vs. *Irons* necessary to the decision of that cause. An examination of the cases cited by the supreme court fails to disclose one in which the owner of the shares has been held liable, under the section, who has never been the owner upon the books of the bank; and the cases in which the "real owner" has been held liable were those in which, being the registered owner, he had transferred his shares to another for the purpose of escaping the liability of a stockholder, or caused them to be registered in the name of an irresponsible transferee. Such was the case in *Bank* vs. *Case* (99 U. S. 628), where the registered owner caused the stock to be transferred to one of its clerks, who acquired no beneficial interest in it, and upon the understanding that he would transfer it at request.

In *Bowden* vs. *Johnson* (107 U. S. 251, 2 Sup. Ct. 246), the registered shareholder, in apprehension of the bank's failure, had transferred his stock to an irresponsible person. It is well settled that one to whom stock has been pledged as collateral security, and who has caused it to be registered upon the books of the bank in his name as owner, is liable as a stockholder for the benefit of creditors as though he were the real owner. The courts have placed his liability upon three grounds: That he is estopped from denying his liability, because he has voluntarily held himself out to the public as the owner of the stock; that, by taking the legal title, he has released the former owner from liability; and that, after having taken the apparent ownership, and become entitled to the privileges of a stockholder, it would be unreasonable to release him from the responsibilities of a stockholder.

None of these reasons apply in the case of one who, like the defendant, has never been a stockholder upon the books of the bank, has never held himself out as such a stockholder, has not defeated the liability as a stockholder of the pledgor, and has not enjoyed the privileges of a stockholder.

In *Bank* vs. *Harmon* (79 Fed. 891), the defendant became pledgee of forty shares of stock, of the par value of $100 each, in a National bank, as collateral security for a demand loan made in November, 1891. In July, 1892, the loan not having been paid, the pledgee procured a transfer of the shares on the books of the bank to one of its employees who was irresponsible and had no interest in the transaction, in order that the latter should remain the registered owner of the shares. The bank failed in April, 1894, the shares at the time standing in the name of the pledgee's employee.

This court held, upon the authority of the Pauly case, that the pledgee was not liable as a shareholder of the bank. Obviously he was the substantial owner of the shares, though technically the relation of pledgor and pledgee had not been terminated. The amount of the loan was nearly double the value of the shares, and the

time which had elapsed denoted that the pledgor would never seek to redeem. The pledgee, by causing the transfer to be made upon the books of the bank, had discharged the liability of the pledgor as a stockholder to the creditors of the bank. If there was no moral duty on the part of the pledgee in that case to subject himself to liability as a shareholder, there was not on the part of the defendant in the present case; and, if no legal liability was incurred by the pledgee in that case, there is no reason why any should attach to the defendant in this case, unless it is found in the letter of the statute. Our decision in that case was affirmed by the supreme court (172 U. S. 644).

The question presented is an interesting one, and we should certify it to the supreme court, if there were any necessity for adopting that course. But, as our decision is reviewable by that court, and will be reviewed, however we may dispose of the case, it seems proper to decide the cause according to our convictions, and without attempting an elaborate discussion of the question. Our conclusion is that the defendant, never having been a registered shareholder of the bank, is not liable to the assessment. The judgment is accordingly affirmed.

DEPOSIT OF MONEY OBTAINED BY FORGERY—RIGHT OF BANK TO RETAIN.

Court of Appeals of New York, June 6, 1899.

NASSAU BANK *vs.* NATIONAL BANK OF NEWBURGH, *et al.*

Where one who has drawn money from a bank upon forged checks replaces the same in the account upon which the forged checks were drawn, the bank is entitled to the benefit of the rule that when money has been received by a person in good faith, in the usual course of business, and for a valuable consideration, it cannot be pursued into his hands by one from whom it has been obtained through the fraud of a third person; and this is so though at the time of the deposit the bank was ignorant of the fraud which had been practiced upon it.

After a forged check for $2,400 was paid to the forger by the bank on which he drew it, he opened an account with another bank and deposited a forged draft for $6,000 with it, which was collected by it and credited to his account. It afterwards refunded the amount on discovery of the forgery. Before the discovery the forger disappeared, after checking out substantially all of his account, including a check for $2,400, which he deposited in the other bank to the credit of the one whose name he had forged for that amount, which was collected by that bank without knowledge of his forgeries. *Held*, that the bank which collected the check was not liable for the amount thereof to the bank by which it was paid.

On April 22, 1897, Grant B. Taylor opened an account with the plaintiff, the Nassau Bank; and among other deposits made by him that day and credited to his account, was one of a draft for $6,000 drawn by the Columbus Trust Company, of Newburgh, N. Y., upon the Chase National Bank, of the city of New York, in favor of Charles Currie. Taylor wrote Currie's name upon the back of the draft, and then his own, upon making the deposit. Upon presentment the drawee paid to the plaintiff the amount of the draft. Over a month later, upon being informed by the Chase Bank that Currie's indorsement was forged, and a demand being made for repayment, the plaintiff repaid to it the amount collected upon the draft.

It appears, and such is the finding of fact, that Currie had no interest in, nor connection with, the draft, and there is no explanation offered by the evidence of its origin or purpose. Taylor had drawn out substantially all of the amount to his credit with the plaintiff, and had disappeared. Thereupon the plaintiff, finding that the sum of $2,400 had been paid to the defendant, the Newburgh Bank, and was still on deposit there, commenced this action to recover the same, as part of the proceeds of the draft alleged to have been fraudulently used by Taylor.

Prior to opening the account with the Nassau Bank, Taylor had drawn out of the Newburgh Bank the sum of $2,400, by means of forged checks purporting to have been made by the executors of the estate of John L. Aderton, and to that extent had diminished the amount to the credit of the estate in the bank. On May 3 he deposited with the Newburgh Bank a check for $2,400, drawn by him upon the plaintiff to the order of the estate of John L. Aderton, and indorsed, also, by him, "For deposit est. John L. Aderton, by G. B. Taylor." The amount of the deposit was credited to that estate, and the check was collected from the plaintiff; the payment being charged by it to Taylor's account.

At the time when the deposit of $2,400 was made, neither the Newburgh Bank nor the executors of Aderton's estate were aware of Taylor's forgeries, and the consequent loss thereby of that amount of money; nor were the latter aware of the deposit, which made good the amount theretofore withdrawn from the estate account, until the commencement of this action, wherein they are made parties defendants. The Referee found against the plaintiff, and directed a judgment dismissing its complaint, which judgment was affirmed by the appellate division in the second department.

GRAY, *J.* (after stating the facts): I think that the case was correctly decided, and that little need be added to what has been already said. The circumstances were very peculiar with respect to the draft of $6,000 which Taylor caused to be collected and placed to his credit. The payee, Currie, had no knowledge of nor interest in it, as he testified, and it would appear that his name had been made use of in some way and for some purpose which are not explained. Whether, however, the draft was made payable to a fictitious payee, though an existent person, and hence, as one payable to bearer, was effective to pass title to its proceeds when collected by the plaintiff bank, is a question which might well admit of assertion and discussion upon the facts. (See *Coggill* vs. *Bank*, 1 N. Y. 113; *Phillips* vs. *Bank*, 140 N. Y. 556, 35 N. E. 982.) But it is unnecessary, when the decision of the case may rest upon plain and well-settled legal propositions.

The situation may be said to be, in certain aspects, new; but I see no good reason for denying to it the application of the rule that when money has been received by a person in good faith, in the usual course of business, and for a valuable consideration, it cannot be pursued into his hands by one from whom it has been obtained through the fraud of a third person. If it has been used, as it is claimed in the present case, to pay an indebtedness owing by the third person, with innocence in the recipient, there is a consideration for its payment by him, which, despite the fraud through which the money was obtained, and for reasons based upon policy and the need for such a security in ordinary commercial transactions, supports and protects its possession against the world.

The following cases establish and will illustrate the application of these principles: *Justh* vs. *Bank* (56 N. Y. 478); *Stephens* vs. *Board* (79 N. Y. 183); *Hatch* vs. *Bank* (147 N. Y. 184, 41 N. E. 403).

But it is the claim of the appellant that, conceding the doctrine of the cases, it is not available in the present case, for the reason that the money paid into the Newburgh Bank by Taylor was not received or accepted by it with knowledge of his forgeries. It is argued that the mere deposit by Taylor of the money without the knowledge of or the acceptance by his creditor, could not constitute payment, within the rule.

I am unable to recognize the force of the contention. Taylor was a debtor, by reason of his forgeries, as well to those who were injured in their property rights thereby, as to the law for his criminal act; and it is of no conceivable importance, in my opinion, that the existence of the fact of indebtedness should be unknown at the time when he sought to make reparation by repaying the moneys feloniously

taken. Having made the payment, he could not reclaim it, and no interest in the moneys remained in him. It satisfied the claim which the bank undoubtedly possessed against him, and discovery or knowledge of such a claim was not necessary to its existence. Nor is it of consequence as to how the payment operated in its mode. He conceived that he had despoiled the Aderton estate, and therefore made the payment in such form as to reimburse it; but the fact was that the bank's claim against him was satisfied, and that the credit of the amount to the estate upon the account in the bank's books satisfied the claim of Aderton's executors. The bank received the money lost through the forgeries, and it became the debtor of the executors for the money received. Taylor's plan, evidently, was to make restoration in such a form as that his forgeries would not be exposed.

I think Mr. Justice Cullen, who delivered the opinion at the appellate division, admirably expressed it when he said:

"Where one person defrauds another so skillfully that the party defrauded is ignorant of his loss, and restitution is made so adroitly that it does not disclose the original offense, does any different rule obtain from a case where one confesses his fault and openly makes restitution? We apprehend that there can be no distinction between the two cases, and that the very statement of the question precludes the possibility of but one answer."

I think that the judgment should be affirmed, with costs. All concur. Judgment affirmed.

LOAN FOR ACCOUNT OF DEPOSITOR—TITLE TO NOTE—AUTHORITY OF CASHIER—BANK BOOKS AS EVIDENCE.

Supreme Court of Utah, June 20, 1899.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEPHI VS. BROWN, *et al.*

Defendant had on deposit to his credit in plaintiff's bank $1,000, and at the request of the Cashier, and as an accommodation to the bank, consented that the same might be loaned through the bank to another of its customers, on the condition that the bank would guaranty the loan, collect the same for defendant; and, upon such consent being given, the defendant was debited, in his account with the bank, with said sum, and afterwards the Cashier made an arrangement with two other customers, by which, upon payment by them of a portion of a previous loan, a reloan, or a continuation of a loan of the unpaid portion of the previous loan, was granted by said Cashier, and a note for such balance, in the sum of $1,000, was given by said customers, payable to the bank. Upon the execution of said note, the Cashier represented to the defendant that he had made the loan consented to by the defendant, had taken said note for the same, and at the suggestion of the Cashier the same was left by the defendant, with other notes of his, in the bank for collection, and the Cashier gave the defendant a receipt for said note, in which it was recited that the same was held for collection and credit of defendant. Afterwards several installments of interest on said note were paid to the bank, and credited to defendant in his account with the bank. The bank afterwards collected the said note, and refused to credit the defendant with the amount collected. *Held*, that the defendant, under the circumstances of the case, was the real beneficiary of said note; that the receipt therefor was a delivery, and transfer by delivery, for a good and valid consideration, to the defendant, of said note, and passed to him the title to the same; and that the proceeds of the same, collected by the bank, constitute a valid counterclaim against the demand of the plaintiff.

As the $1,000 of the defendant's deposit, with which he was debited in the books of the bank, was never credited back to him, but was retained by the bank, and credit therefor to the defendant is still refused by the plaintiff, it is estopped from disputing the authority of its Cashier in the transaction.

The books of the bank, offered for the purpose of showing that, at the date of the loan, the bank parted with a larger note, for part cash and the new note for the balance, as a renewal of a portion of a previous loan, were properly excluded as immaterial.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

This was an action upon a promissory note executed and delivered to the plaintiff by the defendant. The facts and grounds of the decision are stated in the official syllabus given above.

RECEIVER OF NATIONAL BANK—KNOWLEDGE IMPUTED TO—AUTHORITY TO EXTEND TIME OF PAYMENT.

Supreme Court of North Dakota, May 1, 1899.

PEOPLE'S STATE BANK OF LAKOTA *vs.* FRANCIS, *et al.*

Where a Receiver is placed in charge of the assets of a National bank, he stands, as to such assets, in the place of the bank, and is chargeable with knowledge of all facts known to the bank affecting the character of such assets.

Such Receiver has authority, upon sufficient consideration, to extend the time of payment of a debt owing such bank, where by so doing he can, in his judgment, strengthen the security he holds for the payment of such debt.

This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover a personal judgment against Eliza A. Francis, based upon the covenants to pay contained in two certain real estate mortgages executed by her together with Orin W. Francis, her husband. Mrs. Francis defended upon the ground that she was a surety for her husband, who was the principal debtor, and that the creditor extended the time of payment to her principal without her knowledge or consent. The transactions were had with the First National Bank, of Lakota, and with the Receiver of that bank.

BARTHOLOMEW, *C. J.* (omitting part of the opinion): Appellant urges that the surety must affirmatively show knowledge of the suretyship on the part of the creditor who grants the extension in order to claim a release thereby. As a general proposition, that is doubtless correct, but it will be sufficient if the facts appear from which the law will presume such knowledge. Certainly, in this case, the Receiver had not acted on the faith of the apparent character of Mrs. Francis as a principal, within the meaning of our statute. That statute contemplates acting to his detriment, and operates by way of estoppel.

It is urged that the Receiver was not chargeable with a knowledge of the facts that were known to the bank. This is an unwarranted contention. It would, we think, be a surprising holding to declare that a Receiver of a bank could enforce all unmatured commercial paper that he found among the bank assets, irrespective of the equities existing against such paper. And yet that must logically follow, if the knowledge of the bank is not to be imputed to the Receiver.

The fact is the Receiver of a National bank is neither an indorsee nor an assignee for value. He is simply an agent and officer of the United States. (*Ex parte Chetwood*, 165 U. S. 456, and cases cited.) The Government places him in charge of one of its financial agencies for the purpose of closing it up and terminating such agency, and in so doing he simply acts in lieu of the officers of the bank. He replaces them, stands exactly in their shoes, so far as the assets are concerned, and their knowledge necessarily becomes his knowledge. It follows, therefore, that whatever the Receiver did, by way of extending time of payment, was done with full knowledge that Mrs. Francis was surety only.

* * * * * * * * * *

It is urged that a Receiver of a National bank has no authority to grant an extension of time. No case is cited where it has been so held. There are certain things a Receiver may not do. He has no power to compound or settle claims without authority from a competent court. Such is the statute. (Section 5234, Rev. St. U. S.) And in the case of *Case* vs. *Small* (10 Fed. 722), cited by appellant, nothing more is decided, and that is held only by an inference. *Beckham* vs. *Shackelford*, 8 Tex. Civ. App. 660, 29 S. W. 200, also cited by appellant, decides the same point, and also

that such Receiver cannot settle a claim against the bank in such a manner as to give effect to a preference made by the bank after it became insolvent. And *Ellis* vs. *Little*, 27 Kan. 707, is to the same effect. No other cases are cited upon this point.

The duties of the Receiver required him to convert the assets of the bank into cash as speedily as was consistent with realizing the largest amount therefrom, and deposit the money with the Comptroller of the Currency for distribution among the creditors of the bank. In this performance of this duty, necessarily he must exercise a large discretion. It is inconceivable that all the details of collection are to be submitted to the Comptroller, and his orders received thereon. Nothing of that kind was ever contemplated, and nothing of that kind is ever done in practice. We have no doubt that the Receiver had full power to grant an extension of time, as was done in this case, if thereby he could secure additional security, which in his judgment strengthened the claim. If the Receiver had authority to make such a contract for extension, he had full power to ratify such contract when made by his attorney.

CONTRACT OF CASHIER—WHEN BINDING UPON BANK.

Supreme Court of Louisiana, May 15, 1899.

VALDETERO *vs.* CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF JENNINGS, *et al.*

1. While the Cashier, it is true, does not represent his bank away from its domicile, by continuing the act undertaken while away after his return without objection on the part of the directors, if the latter sanction completing the act, it becomes the act of the bank.
2. A check issued by the bank should not be countermanded as to its payment without cause.
3. A loan promised by a Cashier, personally and as Cashier, to enable one to go in search of the bank's President, who is sick in body and mind, and has disappeared, has consideration enough to hold the bank for the promise of its Cashier, for which loan the latter issued a check, and, without cause shown, stopped payment without proof enough of any any cause for stopping it, after the one who went in search had left, and was performing his part of the agreement. (Syllabus by the Court.)

This was an action to recover damages for refusal to pay a check.

WATKINS, *J.:* Plaintiff prays for judgment against the Citizens' Bank of Jennings and John H. Hoffman *in solido* for the sum of $10,000. The case was tried by a jury, who rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and against the defendants, for $175. From this judgment, both defendants prosecute an appeal. In this court the appellee filed an answer, and prayed for an increase in the allowance to the sum of $2,000. An examination of the case led this court to believe that the verdict and judgment were right, and it accordingly affirmed the same. Defendants' application for rehearing consists in a type-written brief, in which counsel purport to review the evidence; and a careful examination of same discloses nothing new or additional to the argument originally made.

The application chiefly rests upon the two following questions: First. Can a person who is a Cashier of a bank transact business in his own name and for himself, without making the bank responsible? Second. Can he do this as an individual through himself as Cashier, or through the Assistant Cashier, without making the bank responsible for his personal acts?

These two questions may be answered in the negative, for the reasons assigned in the cases of *Richardson* vs. *Watson* (recently decided) 26 South. 422, and *Seixas* vs. *Bank*, 38 La. Ann. 424, which is therein referred to.

In our opinion, it would be a dangerous doctrine to announce that any transaction carried on by a Cashier necessarily resulted in making the bank responsible,

whether the officers and directors of the bank were aware of it or not; and it would be still more dangerous to extend the bank's responsibility to any act of an Assistant Cashier. Banks are established for public convenience, and in the interest of the business community, and do business in pursuance of well-known and well established rules; and no officer or employee of a bank has any right to deal with its funds, or negotiate transactions in their name, unless in pursuance of those rules, and with full knowledge of all other officers of the bank who are entitled to information.

The cause of action grows out of defendants' refusal to honor a check drawn by the plaintiff on the defendant bank; defendant Hoffman being the Cashier of the defendant bank.

It appears that one Dr. Burke was President of the bank, and had left home, and gone to Florida, on account of his being "a very sick man, both in body and mind." The plaintiff was his friend and a friend of his family, and had been in his employ for many years, and their business relations were intimate. He was very anxious as to the whereabouts and condition of Dr. Burke. This anxiety resulted in search being made for Dr. Burke. It appears from the evidence that Hoffman induced the plaintiff to go to Florida, and bring back Dr. Burke, and promised him, as an inducement, that he would honor the latter's check on the defendant bank for the sum of $300 in favor of L. N. Brunswig & Co. Thereupon plaintiff drew the check, and left for Florida; but during his absence, the check was dishonored, and the Cashier, Hoffman, failed to carry out his promise, and returned the check to Brunswig & Co., unpaid, directing them to draw a draft on plaintiff for $300, and forward it to him, and that he would remit the exchange. The draft was drawn, forwarded to the bank, and a check issued by the Cashier on the State National Bank of New Orleans, and same was mailed to Brunswig & Co. Immediately afterward same was countermanded, and payment stopped by Hoffman. The latter assigned to Brunswig & Co. his reason for so doing to be that plaintiff had made false representations to him, and had drawn on the defendant bank without authority; he having no funds at his credit. The defense of Hoffman is that, after consenting to give plaintiff a check to aid in bearing his expense to Florida, "he learned that two hundred dollars of the amount was to be used to pay an indebtedness of Dr. Burke to L. N. Brunswig & Co.;" Dr. Burke being alleged to have overdrawn his account with the bank to the extent of $1,500.

The determinative question in the case was whether "Hoffman promised, in the name of the bank, to pay the check, as alleged by plaintiff."

We are satisfied, from an examination of the record, as well as from the statement of the case, that both of the defendants had an interest in the return of Dr. Burke, the President of the bank. It seems that Dr. Burke fell sick in Florida, and died a few days afterward.

Our opinion holds, and our examination of the record confirms the statement, that "the agreement between plaintiff and this defendant was complete, and the former was on his way to Florida to perform his part of the agreement. It was certainly too late to recall the promise;" the plaintiff having complied fully with his obligation. Under these circumstances, we think both defendants are liable, and our opinion so holds. In issuing the check of the bank and countermanding the payment of same, Hoffman acted for the bank, and in the interest of the bank, as well as his own. This entire matter appertains to a transaction of the bank. The interest of the bank was to be subserved by the restitution of Dr. Burke, who had largely overdrawn his personal account therewith; and the Cashier was evidently seeking to further the interest of the bank by making the arrangement he proposed to the plaintiff, and by issuing the check in conformity therewith. On this state of facts, plaintiff acted in undertaking the search for their restitution of Dr. Burke.

and evidently at some expense; and this provision was evidently intended to place him in funds to discharge the same. Our opinion says: "The loan to plaintiff, or rather the promised loan by cashing his check as before stated, was not out of the usual course of business." It further says: "It was not extraordinary, under the circumstances, if, as we think, the bank gave its approval to the Cashier's act as alleged. No attempt, as we take it, was made to recall this approval."

We have examined the opinion and evidence, and find no reason to change our view. The case being one in damages, and tried by a jury of the vicinage, and an application for rehearing made and overruled, and said judgment having been affirmed by this court by the unanimous voice of its judges, it would require a much more extreme case than that which is stated on the application for rehearing to induce this court to render a different decree; the amount allowed being comparatively insignificant in comparison with the amount claimed and the prominence of the parties to this litigation. For this reason the rehearing is refused.

COLLECTIONS—RECEIVING CHECK IN PAYMENT—LIABILITY OF BANK WHERE CHECK DISHONORED.

Supreme Court of Missouri, Division No 2, June 15, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF KANSAS CITY *vs.* AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

Where a collecting bank receives a check upon another bank in payment of a draft, and surrenders the draft, it makes such check its own, and its liability to the owner of the draft for the amount thereof becomes fixed.

The transmitting bank or its principal cannot be affected by the mistake of the collecting bank as to the solvency of the drawee of the draft.

Where a bank which has received a worthless check in payment of a draft commences attachment proceedings against the drawer of such check, this is evidence of its intention to make such check its own.

The Hide and Leather National Bank, of New York, received from the New York agent of Frank E. Tyler (who was doing business under the firm name of Benj. McLean & Co.) a draft for $9,000 drawn by Benj. McLean & Co. upon themselves at Kansas City, Mo., and placed the same to the credit of the drawer. This draft was forwarded to the American Exchange Bank, of St. Louis, which in turn forwarded the same to to the National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City. The latter bank received the draft on April 19, 1893, and on the same day sent it by mail to the plaintiff for collection, by whom it was received at the opening of the bank for business on the following morning. Tyler's place of business was at Armourdale, Kan., some five or six miles from the National Bank of Commerce; and upon receipt of the draft the plaintiff bank informed him by telephone that it held it for collection, whereupon Tyler promised to send over and pay the same.

About 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day he sent his check on the Metropolitan National Bank to pay this draft with another also presented that day, and the National Bank of Commerce surrendered the draft, and remitted to the St. Louis bank the amount thereof. When the check was received by the Bank of Commerce it was after banking hours, but the next day it was sent through the clearing-house for collection.

The Metropolitan Bank refused payment of the check, of which the plaintiff was notified about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st, and that evening the Assistant Cashier of the Bank of Commerce notified the American Exchange Bank by wire of its non-payment, and requested it not to remit the amount to the Hide and Leather National Bank; but the telegram was not received by the latter bank until the morning of the 22d, when it wired the Hide and Leather National Bank that the Kansas City bank claimed to have remitted through mistake, and asked it to cancel the charge made against its account, which the New York bank refused to do.

Thereafter the National Bank of Commerce commenced attachment suits against Tyler to collect the amount of the check.

BURGESS, *J.:* In passing upon the action of the court in declaring the law to be that, under the pleadings and evidence, plaintiff was not entitled to recover, every reasonable intendment in favor of the plaintiff is to be drawn from the evidence adduced; and if, from all the facts disclosed, there was any substantial evidence tending to show that plaintiff was entitled to recover upon the whole case, it should have been submitted. But, upon the other hand, if either one of the defenses set up by defendant was a good defense to plaintiff's action, and was sustained by the evidence, which was all one way, and with respect to which there was no conflict, then the law was properly declared.

With these legal principles in view, was plaintiff guilty of negligence in its manner of handling the collection of the draft in question? Plaintiff contends that it was not, and that, in taking from Tyler his check on the Metropolitan Bank and in putting it in the clearing-house for collection, it did all that it was legally required to do; that being the usual and customary way of transacting such business.

In 1 Morse, Banks (3d Ed.) § 252, it is said: "If the bank takes the check of the party who is bound to pay the paper, and thereupon surrenders the paper to him, it assumes the responsibility for the check proving good. If it is not paid, the bank is still obliged to pay the amount to the person from whom it received the paper." (*Bank of Antigo* vs. *Union Trust Co.* 149 Ill. 343, 36 N. E. 1,029.)

The general rule is that an agent, being authorized to receive money only, has no implied power to receive a check or anything else except money in payment, and if he does so he assumes the risk of its payment, and becomes liable to his principal for the amount of the check, with interest from the date of its receipt by him. (*Essex Co. Nat. Bank* vs. *Bank of Montreal*, 7 Biss. 193; Fed. Cas. No. 4,532.)

In such circumstances the law will presume damages to be principal, and dispenses with proof thereof. (1 Daniel, Neg. Inst. [4th Ed.] § 335.)

Later on the same author says:

"In the United States it is quite certain that a banker or other agent holding a bill or note for collection would act at his peril in delivering it up on a receipt of a check for the amount, and that if the debtor did not pay the amount in money, and drawers or indorsers were not duly notified, they would be discharged, and the loss would fall upon the collecting agent. * * * This seems to be the correct doctrine, for the agent exceeds authority in taking the check, and therefore acts at his peril. And while it may be, and as a general rule undoubtedly is, the practice of creditors, in mercantile communities, to take checks in the collection of debts, and frequently to surrender other instruments on receiving them, such a practice on the part of the principal falls far short of a usage which would permit the agent to do likewise." (Id. 1,625.)

When plaintiff bank received Tyler's check on another bank in payment of the draft of the Hide and Leather Bank on him, and surrendered to him the draft, it made the check its own, and its liability to the Hide and Leather Bank became fixed—as much so as if had received the cash. (*Bank* vs. *Ashworth*, 123 Pa. St. 212, 16 Atl. 596; *Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania* vs. *Union Bank of New York*, 11 N. Y. 204.) It is true that it is said in Morse, Banks, *supra:* "But if the bank can show that it has conducted itself in the transaction in strict accordance with the customary and established mode of transacting such business, it seems that this might suffice to acquit it of all responsibility for any mishap; for it has been held in England that a banker who gave up bills, indorsed to him for collection, upon receiving the acceptor's check, which was subsequently dishonored, could not be charged with negligence, because the transaction was not an unusual one. It may be doubted whether it would free a banker from liability if he should simply show

a frequent habit of parting with paper upon receiving the check of the debtor, or whether he would not have to go further, and show positively that it was understood in all such transactions that the banker discharged his full duty to his customer by so doing. Otherwise, the usage might amount only to a usage of bankers to assume a liability to their customers in such cases."

But it must be apparent to any one reading the language quoted that the author was not entirely satisfied with the position therein assumed, as the only authority cited in support thereof is *Russell* vs. *Hankey* (6 Term R. 12), and besides it is not in harmony with what is previously said in the same section. That plaintiff at first regarded the check as its own, and so treated it, is evidenced by the several attachment suits instituted by it against Tyler on the check, and its communications with defendant, both verbal and written, with respect thereto. It is true that shortly after the institution of the attachment suits, but not until then, plaintiff wrote to defendant that it would look to it for said $9,000, but that it believed the money might be collected from Tyler by prosecution of these suits, and that, unless defendant informed it to the contrary, plaintiff would take it for granted that it was understood between it and defendant that it should treat the claim as its own, and make an effort to collect the money, and that by doing so it should not waive any of its rights as between it and defendant; but defendant replied that any suits that plaintiff might bring to get its money back would be at its own cost and risk, and denying all liability upon its part.

It does not look reasonable, nor are we disposed to believe, that plaintiff would have pursued this extraordinary remedy in order to collect a debt which it did not regard as its own, and that it would have continued its pursuit, especially after having been notified by defendant that if it did so it would be at its own cost and risk. Whatever the usage may be with respect to the surrender of an obligation for the payment of money to the obligor by the owner thereof upon the receipt of a check given for its payment, as between an agent of the principal and the principal's debtor, it has no application in this case (*Hall* vs. *Storrs*, 7 Wis. 253); for under such circumstances such a usage or custom would be unreasonable, and could not be invoked as a justification for such a course. (*Whitney* vs. *Esson*, 99 Mass. 308.)

But plaintiff contends that neither the defendant bank nor the Hide and Leather Bank sustained any damage whatever by reason of the course pursued by plaintiff, and therefore plaintiff is entitled to recover the money from defendant, regardless of the question as to whether it was negligent in handling the collection of the draft in question. We are, however, unable to agree to this contention. The draft was received by plaintiff after banking hours on the 20th, and, if demand for its payment in money had been made upon Tyler that evening and refused, and prompt notice of its non-payment given to the Hide and Leather Bank, it would have received the notice the same evening, or at any rate, by the next morning, when in fact it did not receive notice of the non-payment of the check until the 22d—a delay of from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. It is true that, upon receipt of the notice of the non payment of the check, the Hide and Leather Bank attached all it could find of Tyler's property in the State of New York, on another claim which it held against him; yet, if the draft had been presented and payment refused, and it had at once been notified on the evening of the 20th, it may be that it could have found other property of Tyler which it could have attached on this debt. But, in the view we take of the case, the measure of damages is of no importance, as in no event is plaintiff entitled to recover.

Another contention is that, although the money was paid by plaintiff to defendant as the agent of the Hide and Leather Bank, as defendant was notified, before transmitting it to its principal, that the money was paid through a mistake, it may be recovered back. It seems, both upon principle and authority, that where money

has been paid by one joint agent to another through mistake, and it has not been forwarded by the latter to the principal, or he has not done some act before notice of the mistake upon the assumption that the payment was good, by which he would suffer some damage if it should be held invalid, the agent so paying may recover back the money thus paid. (Mechem, Ag. §§ 560–562; *Herrick* vs. *Gallagher*, 60 Barb. 566; *Cox* vs. *Prentice*, 3 Maule & S. 348; *Buller* vs. *Harrison*, 1 Cowp. 568.)

That this is the general rule there can be no question, but does it apply to this case? The Hide and Leather Bank was a holder for value of the draft, and was legally entitled to its payment; and if, as we have said, plaintiff, in receiving Tyler's check for the draft, and in surrendering the draft to him, did so without authority, and thereby made the check its own, we are unable to see how defendant or its principal could in any way be affected by plaintiff's mistake as to Tyler's solvency and ability to pay the check. Moreover, the insolvency of Tyler was not such a mistake of fact as would entitle the plaintiff to recover the amount of the remittance to defendant in payment of the draft. (*Bank* vs. *Richardson*, 101 Mass. 287.)

Plaintiff took the check from Tyler on the faith of his solvency, and without being induced to do so by any fraud or mistake of fact, or without information or knowledge with respect thereto. It had no right "to act upon mere guesses and surmises" (*United States* vs. *Barlow*, 132 U. S. 271, 10 Sup. Ct. 77), and then claim that what it did was through a mistake of fact. (*Canterbury* vs. *Bank of Sparta*, 91 Wis. 53, 64 N. W. 311.)

It is insisted by defendant that plaintiff having elected to treat the check as its own, and brought several attachment suits thereon against Tyler, it cannot now pursue a different and inconsistent remedy, by prosecuting this suit against it; but as what we have already said necessarily results in an affirmance of the judgment, it is unnecessary to pass upon that question. For these considerations, we affirm the judgment.

Gantt, P. J. and Sherwood, J., concur.

NEGOTIABILITY OF BANK STOCK—LIENS ON.

Supreme Court of Georgia, July 28, 1898.

SOUTHERN BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY *vs.* FIDELITY BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.

1. Though the act of October 21, 1891, "to prescribe the method of granting charters to banking companies," etc., in the first section thereof, declares that "all banking companies hereafter chartered in this State shall have and exercise the powers * * * * hereinafter specified," the word "hereafter" should not be construed as having the effect of rendering the language inserted in the fourth section of the above act by the amendatory act of December 24, 1893, whereby liens are created in favor of banking companies for debts due to them by stockholders upon stock held by the latter, operative as to stock which had already been issued by a banking company, chartered under the provisions of the first act, prior to its amendment. Acts 1890–91 (Volume I) p. 172; Acts 1893, p. 78.
2. The amending act could, in no event, restrict the negotiability of any stock which was in existence when it was passed.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Action between the Fidelity Banking and Trust Company and Southern Banking and Trust Company. From the judgment the Southern Banking and Trust Company brought error. Reversed.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: BOSTON, Mass., August 24, 1899.

SIR: Can a bank be compelled to disclose to taxing officers the amounts standing to the credit of its depositors? Please advise me if the United States Supreme Court has ever decided this question. CASHIER.

Answer.—We find a decision by the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio, in which it was held that the officers of National banks cannot be compelled to present to the State officers their books showing the deposits of their customers. The title of the case is *First National Bank of Youngstown* vs. *Hughes*, and it is reported in Browne's National Bank Cases, p. 176. The report of the case is not very satisfactory; but the decision appears to have been put upon the ground that such inspection is forbidden by Section 5,241 Revised Statutes, U. S., which provides that "no association shall be subject to any visitorial powers other than such as are authorized by this title, or are vested in the courts of justice."

Editor Bankers' Magazine: ——, N .D., August 20, 1899.

SIR: An effort is being made to assess both our bank stock and our real estate, and as the latter is simply the investment of the bank stock, we feel that this is a double assessment. Please give us your opinion upon the point. ASSISTANT CASHIER.

Answer.—Whether both the stock and real estate may be taxed depends upon the mode in which the assessment is made. If the assessed value of the stock is arrived at by taking into account all the assets of the corporation, including the real estate, then a further tax upon the real estate itself would be clearly double taxation, and the courts will never construe a tax law so as to give it this effect, unless the plain language of the statute clearly requires it. The case of *Commissioners of Rice County* vs. *Citizens' Nat. Bk. of Faribault* (23 Minn. 280), is directly in point. In that case the Supreme Court of Minnesota held that under a statute requiring shares in National banks to be taxed at their actual value, without reductions for real estate, the banking house and lot were not liable to assessment and taxation as real estate. On the other hand, if the real estate is deducted before the assessment is made upon the shares, then there is no objection to the taxation of the real estate as such. That is the mode which prevails in this State, and generally throughout the country. To illustrate: Suppose the bank has a capital stock of $100,000, and a surplus of the same amount, and suppose $25,000 of this is invested in a banking house. Now, if the shares are assessed upon the assumption that the capital and surplus are $200,000, then clearly there should be no further tax on the banking house as realty; but if the $25,000 so invested should be deducted, and the shares assessed upon the basis of an aggregate capital and surplus of $175,000, then, unless the banking house was taxed as real estate, it would be in effect wholly exempt from taxation, and the Federal Statute expressly provides that it shall not be so exempt. (R. S. U. S., Section 5,219.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CROWLEY, La., August 18, 1899.

SIR: I would thank you to give me an answer on the following: Mr. A, our customer, sends his check on us for $500, and exchange to B in the city. He deposits it in his city bank, which sends it for collection to a neighboring bank in this town who presents it at our counter and demands $1.25 exchange. Question, must we pay this exchange, and if so who shall state the amount of exchange? W. E. ELLIS, *Cashier*.

Answer.—The bank should follow the directions of its customer, and should make payment as he directs, provided, of course, he has on deposit sufficient funds for that purpose. As he has instructed it to pay exchange, it has full authority to do so, and to charge the same to his account. If there is a current rate of exchange between the two places, then it should pay that rate; but if there is no such rate, then we think the drawee bank should pay such reasonable sum as the collecting bank demands.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

In connection with the National Export Exposition to be held at Philadelphia September 14 to November 30, an International Commercial Congress will be convened on October 10, composed of representatives of most of the leading foreign countries and delegates from American and foreign boards of trade and other commercial organizations. Besides the especially accredited delegates many thousands of foreign business houses have been invited to send representatives.

The exposition is designed especially as a means of exhibiting the products of the United States most suitable for export, and the auspices under which it is to be held, and the scope of its plans, assure success.

It will be the object of the Commercial Congress to discuss the best means for promoting international trade.

An interesting preliminary list of topics has been prepared, a full discussion of which by such a body of men can not fail to be of substantial advantage to American commercial interests. It will be seen that matters relating to international banking and currency are to be considered. Following is a preliminary list of the subjects to be presented for discussion:

Foreign Trade in General.

Advantages possessed by the United States indicating for the country a commanding position in foreign enterprise.

Foreign trade as a factor in the stability of national life.

Political influences of nations and its dependence on the development of foreign trade.

Necessity of a constant attention to foreign trade and of adapting methods and goods to the requirements of the markets.

Import duties and their effect on foreign trade.

Reciprocity in its relation to fostering export trade.

Export bounties and differential duties.

The revival of the American merchant marine.

Navigation laws and domestic shipping.

Steamship subsidies as a factor in the development of trade.

Sea power and its influence on foreign trade.

Higher commercial education and its relation to foreign trade.

Present state of commercial education in foreign countries.

Would the proposed new department of Commerce and Industry for the Government of the United States aid in increasing our foreign trade and strengthening foreign relations?

Advantages of a uniform classification of commercial statistics, the methods to be adopted through international conferences.

Desirability of uniformity of custom house entrances in all countries.

International arbitration from a commercial standpoint.

International boards of arbitration for the settlement of trade disputes.

Effect of a trained diplomatic service on foreign trade.

Need of a regular classified consular service.

Sample warehouses and their effect on trade.

Railroads and their influence in developing foreign trade.

Desirability of publication of all important government tenders in one medium and in sufficient time to admit of bidding from all nations.

Pro and con of the universal adoption of the metric system.

American cotton exports.

Parcels Post.

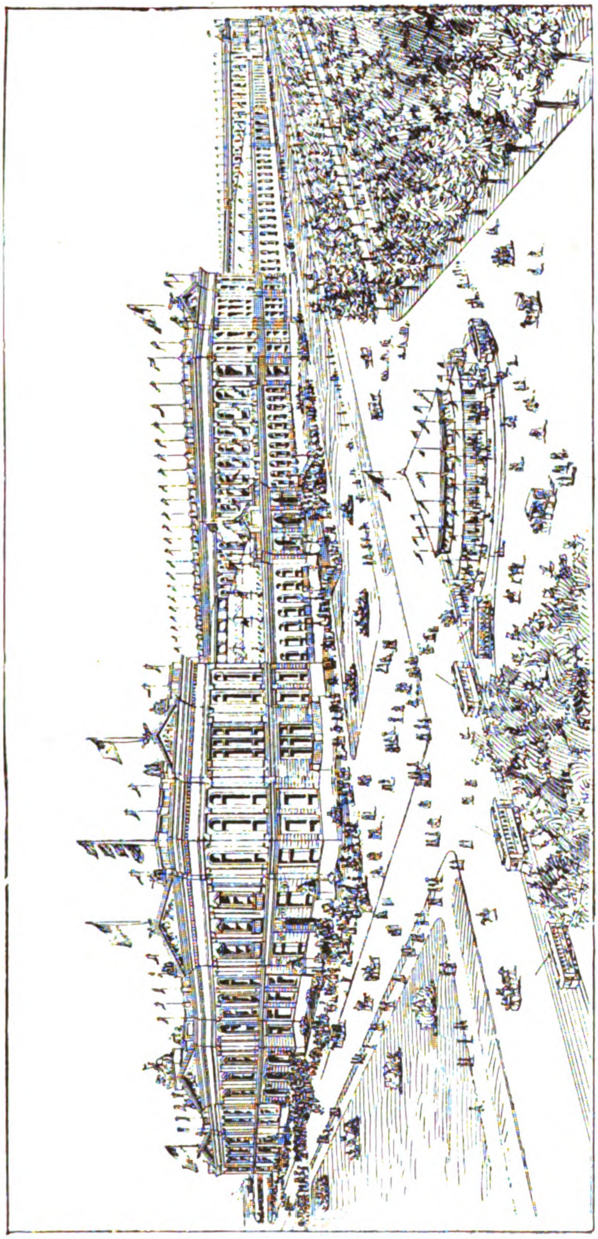
Advantages of an extension of international parcels-post facilities as a stimulus to American export trade.

Inter-oceanic Canal.

The advantages to all nations of an Isthmian canal.

Alterations in trade and trade routes that would follow the construction of the canal.

Increased American influence in Asia from the canal.



Main Building, National Export Exposition, Philadelphia, Sept. 14 to Nov. 30, 1899.

Increased American influence in Australia from the canal.
Increased American influence in South America from the canal.
Advantages of the Nicaragua route.
Advantages of the Panama route.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND CURRENCY.

International banking in its relation to trade.
Opportunities of an international American bank.
Export banks and their advantages in foreign trade.
International credit systems and their prospects.
Commercial advantages of an international currency.
Value of international companies for the insurance against loss of accounts in foreign countries.
Need of international laws concerning bankruptcies, patents and trade-marks.

OUR NEW SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

The future of Cuba.
Value of Porto Rico.
Dominant position of the United States in the West Indies.
The Hawaiian Islands as a field of production and as a commercial *entrepôt*.
The Philippine Islands and their commercial value to the United States.

WEST INDIAN SECTION.

Future of the British West Indies.
The West Indies in relation to the interoceanic canal.
The position and resources of Jamaica.
Commercial relations between the United States and Bermuda.

LATIN AMERICAN SECTION.

Application of the Monroe Doctrine to American republics.
Interest of England and the United States in preserving the autonomy of the American republics.
Industrial development in South America.
Cattle and grain production in the River Plate countries.
Opportunities for investment in the tropical sections, Amazon Valley and Ecuador.
Mineral wealth in the Andes districts.
Effects of fluctuating currencies on Latin American progress.
Need of a greater diversity of production and a more varied demand from the United States.
Railway development in South America.

ASIATIC SECTION.

An "open door" policy in China and the need of vigorous action by the United States.
The transition of China and its importance in the world's trade.
The new independence of Japan and its relation to the world's trade.
Trade interests in Korea.
Prospect of commercial development of Korea.

AUSTRALIAN SECTION.

Australian federation and its commercial outcome.
Commercial Australia.
Banking in Australia.
Opportunities for American manufacturers in Western Australia.
Best methods of introducing goods into Australia.
Transportation in Australia.
Commerce of New Zealand.
Mining developments in Queensland.
Coal mining in Australia.

SOUTH AFRICAN SECTION.

The South African situation and trade prospects.
Great Britain and the Transvaal.

EUROPEAN SECTION.

Commercial aspect of the European labor problem.
Importance of European markets.
Commercial value of forests.

CONCLUSION.

The growing commercial power of the United States.
The commercial outlook for the coming century.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, CLEVELAND, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 5, 6 AND 7.

With the experience of a quarter of a century it was to be expected that the work of the American Bankers' Association would begin to show some very practical results. That this expectation has been justified will be apparent to any one who carefully studied the programme of the twenty-fifth annual convention published in the August number of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE. It will be seen that a very large part

GEO. H. RUSSEL,
President.

of the programme is devoted to questions of immediate concern to every bank—the actual problems that relate to the workings of the business. In bodies composed of a large number of delegates or members, it is necessary that most of the real work be done by committees, the convention merely having time to pass upon the work thus performed. Measures of importance could not otherwise receive the deliberate consideration necessary to a just determination of their merits.

In the past those who have asked for practical results of the association's work have had to content themselves with the labors of the protective committee. But it is no reflection at all on the valuable services of this committee to say that the committee

WALKER HILL,
First Vice-President.

on uniform laws has succeeded in carrying out reforms that are also of great substantial benefit.

Good results ought to follow the recommendations contained in the reports of the several committees this year, particularly those on credits, fidelity insurance, and warehouse receipts and bills of lading. These being in addition to the committees already named. Important work, too, is entrusted to the bureau of education, though on a different line from that mapped out for the other committees.

In this year's programme much attention is devoted to the granting of credits, and the larger coöperation of banks in interchanging information on this subject. There is hardly anything more vital to the success of a bank than the granting of credits, and whatever enlarges the sources of knowledge in regard to the security offered, is of the greatest value.

As an incident of the meeting a convention of clearing-house officers has been

called to meet at Cleveland at the same time, to consider the question of check collections. Delegates have been appointed by the clearing-house associations of many of the prominent cities of the country, and an exchange of their views is expected to lead to beneficial results. It is said that the purpose of the conference is to provide for the adoption of a system of charges on collections similar to those now in force in New York.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE,
Chairman Executive Council.

The trust company section will meet as usual, and its deliberations will be worthy of careful study, especially in view of the wonderful growth of these institutions in the last few years.

COL. MYRON T. HERRICK,
Chairman Executive Committee, Cleveland.

An amendment to the constitution will be offered having in view a more popular method of selecting the officers than has hitherto prevailed.

Cleveland has made adequate preparations to entertain the convention; and with Col. Myron T. Herrick at the head of the executive committee there can be no doubt of the care and thoroughness with which all the details will be carried out.

Practical banking questions are to occupy a prominent place in the discussions, and as everybody will be given an opportunity of being heard, much valuable information on live subjects will certainly result.

SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

All of the papers and discussions, both of the banking and trust company sections, will be presented in full in the October number of the MAGAZINE.

Colonel James R. Branch, secretary of the association, comes of old Virginia stock, and traces his ancestry back to "kings and potentates innumerable." He was born at Richmond, Va., and in 1881 entered the Merchants' National Bank there. At the age of twenty-one he left the bank to engage in business for himself, but re-entered the institution and was rapidly promoted. In 1895 he was appointed National bank examiner for Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Eastern Tennessee.

He entered the Virginia National Guard in early life, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Virginia Cavalry. During the late trouble with Spain he was appointed Major of the Seventh Immune (colored) Regiment U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Though he did not see active service at the front, his patriotism was none the less manifest by the willingness shown to serve his country. He was stationed for a time at St. Louis, and went directly from there last year to the Denver convention of the association.

Since Col. Branch has been secretary the membership has increased from 1,500 to over 3,500, which has been attributed to his energetic labors.

Perhaps the protective work suggested by Mr. Douglas H. Thomas at Baltimore, and

Secretary.

carried out by President John J. P. Odell, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Trowbridge and others, may also have had some influence in adding to the membership.

During his service in camp at St. Louis last year he was granted a leave of absence by the executive council of the association, his work in connection with the Denver convention being performed by Mr. Fitzwilson, the efficient chief clerk in the association's office at New York. In recognition of his services the Colonel's salary was materially increased last year, and at the February meeting of the council this year his salary was further increased to $6,000. Technically, the secretary's position is not Secretary of the American Bankers' Association, but he is an employee of the council, as he is appointed yearly by the executive council, under Section 4 of Article III of the constitution, which reads—

"Sec. 4. The executive council shall meet immediately upon the adjournment of the annual convention of the association and, a quorum being present, elect one of their number chairman and appoint standing committees, a secretary and a treasurer, and such other employees of the association as may be deemed proper; and the council may, at their discretion, discharge the secretary, treasurer or other employees. The executive council shall have power to fill vacancies that may occur in any of the offices of the association and in the membership of the council."

The duties of the secretary are thus defined in Section 8 of Article III.

"Sec. 8. The secretary shall make and have charge of the records of the association, as well as those of the council, and of the correspondence of the executive council and standing protective committee, and shall promptly send to each member of the association a synopsis of reports received by him of attempted or accomplished crime against any member of the association. Such records shall be the property of this associa-

tion, and be held subject at all times to the order of the executive council."

Since the institution of the protective work the chairman of the protective committee, through his own special clerks, has had entire charge of the correspondence and other matters relating to this feature of the association.

Colonel Branch is indisputably a handsome man, either in uniform or in citizens' dress. Since about seventy-five per cent. of the members do not usually attend the convention, it is believed they will be pleased to have this opportunity of seeing the portrait of the secretary whose term of service has coincided with the most prosperous years of the association's history.

TRUST COMPANY SECTION.

When the regular official programme of the convention was printed in last month's MAGAZINE the programme of the Trust Company Section had not been received. It is given in full below:

PROGRAMME THIRD ANNUAL MEETING TRUST COMPANY SECTION, AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

TO BE HELD IN THE COUNCIL ROOM OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

Meeting will be called to order by the Chairman at 10 o'clock.

Roll call.

Address of welcome, by Mr. Harry A. Garfield, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Reply, Mr. Breckenridge Jones, of St. Louis, Chairman of the Section.

Report of Executive Committee, by the Chairman, Mr. Anton G. Hodenpyl, of Grand Rapids Mich.

Paper—Investment of Trust Funds, by Mr. John W. Barr, Jr., Vice-President Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company, Louisville, Ky.

Discussion — Each participant limited to five minutes.

Paper—Origin and growth of the Trust Company Moveme .t in New York, by Mr. Francis S. Bangs, of New York city.

Paper — The Origin and Growth of the Trust Company Movement in Pennsylvania, by Mr. Charles K. Zug, Trust Officer of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, of Philadelphia.

General Topics for Discussion—First: The Best Method for Promoting Trust Company Business. Other topics to be suggested by the members, each address limited to five minutes. Discussion.

Nomination and election of three members of the Executive Committee to serve for three years.

Suggestions of members as to work of the Section. General discussion.

Exhibits of the various books and blanks used by them will be presented for the consideration of the Section by the Continental Trust Co., of New York; the Union Trust Co., of Pittsburg; the Michigan Trust Co., of Grand Rapids, and the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago.

The attention of the members is particularly called to these papers, which will be on exhibition in the council room and the corridor adjoining the same, during the entire three days of the convention. There will be someone in attendance at all times to give the members any information they may desire concerning these forms.

OFFICERS TRUST COMPANY SECTION AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Executive Committee.

Term expiring 1899.

John H. Holliday, Union Trust Company, Indianapolis.

George H. Southard, Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn.

Anton G. Hodenpyl, the Michigan Trust Company, Grand Rapids.

Term expiring 1900.

Francis S. Bangs, State Trust Company, New York.

Henry M. Dechert, Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, Philadelphia.

Gordon Abbott, Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

Term expiring 1901.

Frank B. Gibson, International Trust Company, Denver.

Otto T. Bannard, Continental Trust Company, New York.

Arthur Heurtley, the Northern Trust Company, Chicago.

Chairman—Breckenridge Jones, Vice-President Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis.

Vice-Chairman — Otto T. Bannard, President Continental Trust Company, New York.

Chairman Executive Committee—Anton G. Hodenpyl, Vice-President the Michigan Trust Company, Grand Rapids.

Secretary—Arthur Heurtley, Secretary the Northern Trust Company, Chicago.

PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES OF AMERICAN BANKERS AND FINANCIERS.

THOMAS P. DAY,

Late Vice-President and Cashier People's National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.

The accident which caused the untimely death of Mr. Day took from the activities of life a man who stood very high in the banking circles of the city of Pittsburg and the State of Pennsylvania. Though still comparatively a young man at the time of his

death, he had had an extensive experience in the details of bank management, and was a master of the practical workings of the business.

Thomas P. Day was born in Allegheny, Pa., about forty-eight years ago, his father being a well-known civil engineer. He was educated in the Allegheny public schools, and was for some time associated with his father in engineering work. At the age of twenty-two he entered the Union National Bank, of Pittsburg, as teller. He made rapid progress, and in 1884 entered the People's National Bank, of which he became Cashier. His ability did much to place the bank in a foremost position among the banking institutions of Pittsburg. Some time prior to his death he was made Vice-President of the bank, retaining also his position as Cashier. He was a director of the bank, a trustee of the People's Savings Bank, and an active member of the Pittsburg Clearing-House Association.

Recognition of his financial ability was not lacking. Besides having the management of one of the leading banks of Pittsburg, he had been honored by election to the presidency of the Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association, and as vice-president and member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association.

Mr. Day was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a trustee of the Bankers and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association.

Mr. Day's death was the result of an accident. He was on his way to the country to join his family at their summer residence, and while crossing a railway track at Uniontown, on July 8, the carriage in which he was being conveyed from the station to the mountain resort was struck by a train and Mr. Day was thrown out, receiving injuries which resulted in his death on July 12.

He leaves a widow and two children—a daughter and a son.

THOMAS P. KANE,

Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

Herewith is presented a photograph of the new Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Thomas P. Kane, who was appointed to this responsible position June 26, 1899, by Sec-

retary Gage upon the recommendation of Comptroller Dawes.

The new Deputy Comptroller entered the Treasury Department in June, 1886, as private secretary to Hon. William L. Trenholm, then Comptroller of the Currency. He served in this capacity each successive Comptroller—Lacey, Hepburn, Eckels and Dawes—his duties not only being of a confidential nature but in a great measure executive.

Mr. Kane is a native of Wilmington, Delaware, removing to Washington, D. C., when a boy, in which place he has since resided.

He has had a wide and varied experience in governmental business, both in the legislative and executive branches. For several years he was connected with the Pension Bureau, later with the Post-office Department as Secretary to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and before entering the Treasury had been engaged as secretary to a number of prominent members of both houses of Congress.

In commenting upon Mr. Kane's appointment Secretary Gage said:

"It is a promotion not simply for merit, but for the peculiar quality of merit which we may call adaptation. Mr. Kane has not been content to sit at his desk and do what was assigned to him, but he has interested himself intelligently with the administrative features of the office. He has kept abreast of its business and in touch with the persons who had relations with the Comptroller, so that he will have very little of the routine part of his new duties to learn, as an outsider would if brought in. He has, moreover, made himself acquainted with the laws governing the Comptroller's functions. In brief, he has not done as so many persons might have done in his position, with well-defined clerical duties to perform, fallen into a rut. He has earned the reward of keeping wide-awake, while at the same time faithful to discipline. The appointment seems to be in the line of practical civil service reform."

WILLIAM F. KETTENBACH,

President Lewiston (Idaho) National Bank.

To be President of a National bank at the age of twenty-four is no ordinary distinction. It belongs to Mr. William F. Kettenbach, President of the Lewiston National Bank, Lewiston, Idaho. He is, perhaps, the youngest bank President in the United States. He was born at Indianapolis, Ind., November 1, 1874, and removed to Idaho with his father's family at the age of four years. At that time a war with the Nez Perce Indians was in progress, and on the trip from Portland, Ore., to Lewiston, the steamer on which the family traveled was fired on by the Indians. But Lewiston was reached in safety on December 1, 1878.

Mr. Kettenbach's father, W. F. Kettenbach, Sr., from the time he arrived in Idaho until his death on September 9, 1891, was one of the most successful men who ever located in the State. When he died Northern Idaho, and Lewiston, especially, lost its greatest benefactor and most public-spirited citizen.

After passing through the public and high schools of Lewiston, the subject of this sketch went to Butler University at Irvington, Ind., in the suburbs of Indianapolis, where he remained three years. At the age of eighteen he returned to Idaho and entered the Lewiston National Bank as remittance clerk. He was successively promoted to bookkeeper, head bookkeeper, paying and receiving teller and Assistant Cashier. In January, 1899, on the death of President D. M. White, he was elected as his successor. He

has been with the bank about six and one-half years, and is now twenty-four years old. Besides being President of the bank he holds other influential positions in other corporations in the city of Lewiston, also managing three large estates. He is following in the footsteps of his father, and has the respect and confidence of the people of the community in which he lives.

The bank is a strong institution, having $50,000 capital and the same amount of surplus.

FRANK L. POWELL,

President National Branch Bank, Madison, Ind.

The subject of this sketch was born at Madison, Ind., and after being educated at the Pennsylvania Military College, he entered the National Branch Bank, at Madison, Ind., and was elected President in 1887, his age at that time being only twenty-eight years.

This bank has had a long and honorable career. Its former President was J. F. D. Lanier, founder of the well-known New York banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co. Mr. Powell's grandfather was also President of the bank while it was operating under a State charter, and his father organized it as a

National bank in 1865, and was President until his death.

Mr. Powell is a capable and energetic banker, and quite able to sustain the reputation established by his predecessors in the office which he now holds.

JAMES P. TALIAFERRO,

Senator-Elect from Florida.

James Piper Taliaferro, the newly elected Senator from Florida, comes of a distinguished Virginia family, he being a kinsman of the Taliaferros, Pendletons and Taylors, all of whose names are associated with Virginia's history for a number of generations. His great-grandfather was Robert Taylor, who was a member of Congress for the session of 1825-27. His father was Edmund Pendleton Taliaferro.

Senator Taliaferro was born at the old homestead in Orange Court House, Va., September 30, 1847. He attended the home schools, subsequently going to the academy of William Dinwiddie, which he left in 1864 to volunteer his services to the Confederacy, in the army of which he served until the war ended. After the war he returned to his native town, where he attended school for over a year, removing afterwards to Jacksonville, Fla., where he engaged in the lumber business, and subsequently other commercial enterprises. In all of these he met with success.

Senator Taliaferro is now President of the First National Bank of Tampa, vice-president of the C. B. Rogers Co., of Jacksonville, and a director in several other companies. He is a member of the State Board of Health, and for ten years has been a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and for three years was its chairman. He had never been a candidate for office prior to the Senatorial contest of 1899, in which he was successful on the first joint ballot of the Legislature over his opponent, Samuel Pasco, who had held the office for twelve years.

The friends of Senator Taliaferro view his election as a triumph of progressive ideas, and the marking of a new era in Florida's political history. Knowing him to be a thorough business man, a splendid organizer, a forceful speaker and a tireless worker, they expect that the State will secure many mate-

rial benefits that have heretofore been denied her.

He is a typical gentleman of the New South, broad-minded and progressive, and of courteous manners. The people and press of his State are greatly pleased with his election, and even those who opposed him are generous in their prophecies that he will be a power in the business of the Senate and a factor of value in Florida's development.

Certification of Checks.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 31, 1899.

SIR: Referring to certification of checks, page 858 of your June number, you say "a safe plan is to number and date the certification." An additional surety, followed by some banks, is to name the amount of check, as "Good for $1,000 when properly endorsed." A. S. R.

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

REPORTS OF RECENT AND PROSPECTIVE MEETINGS.

GROUP VII—NEW YORK.

An interesting and largely-attended meeting of Group VII of the New York State Bankers' Association, embracing the banks of Long Island, was held at Long Beach, L. I., August 31. J. M. Brush, President of the Bank of Huntington, presided.

Among the questions discussed were the equalization of bank and trust company taxes, the collection of country checks, and the admission of trust companies to membership in the New York State Bankers' Association. The resolution on the latter subject was introduced by John G. Jenkins, President of the First National Bank, and the Williamsburgh Trust Co., Brooklyn, and was as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to take under consideration the admission of trust companies to membership in the New York State Bankers' Association, and if the committee find such action desirable they so report at the next regular meeting of this group with a proposed amendment to the constitution carrying the recommendation into effect.

This resolution was laid on the table for action at the next meeting, in order that the matter may be considered by a larger number of the Brooklyn bankers, only a few of whom were present at Long Beach.

An address on the "Trend of the Times in Banking" was delivered by Bradford Rhodes, Editor of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, and President of the Mamaroneck Bank. He spoke as follows:

TREND OF THE TIMES IN BANKING.—ADDRESS BY BRADFORD RHODES.

Political and business affairs in this country are undergoing changes so radical and so far-reaching in their scope as to be almost revolutionary in their nature. However fervidly men may declaim against expansion, the country will continue to expand, both commercially and territorially, and those who seek to resist this clearly-defined tendency of the times will labor ineffectually.

When the pioneers of our civilization drew up and signed the Mayflower compact, they prepared to plant in the soil of New England a seed of prolific fruitage. Narrow confines are not suited to the growth of liberty; and if our institutions are being carried beyond the limits some have prescribed for them, we may believe that this development is pursuant to a well-ordered law.

So in business; there will be expansion while the disposition of man continues to be energetic and hopeful. Banks can not control the volume of business, but they may assist in wisely directing its movement.

The proposal to divide the accumulations of the provident among the unthrifty by debasing the money of the country, seems to be less favorably received now than it was in 1896. Instead we are told that the prosperity of the people is menaced by the trusts. With regard to this comparatively new form of corporation it may be said that if they are honestly organized and managed, and if their creation has been due to economic necessity, they will be beneficial. They seem to be designed to

economize the use of capital and energy; but as to whether they are an improvement upon the system of unrestricted competition, time alone will show.

The country check is now receiving a large share of the attention of bankers' associations, and in this connection I desire to remind you of the fact that the country check is to-day the most efficient means of carrying on the internal commerce of the United States. A tax imposed for the specific purpose of curtailing the use of these instruments is an attempt to curtail the facilities of trade, and until we as bankers realize this fact we are losing sight of the most essential principle concerned in discussing these evidences of credit. A bank is performing one of its primary and most legitimate functions in promoting the mobility of capital with a minimum movement of money itself. In the absence of a credit bank note currency—which is wholly lacking in the United States—the largest possible use of bank checks should be encouraged. They are almost an ideal form of credit currency, sound, elastic, doing their work and being promptly retired after performing the service which called them into existence. If a plan is put into effect to make them pass at par all over the country, or at least at the respective money centers, they will possess the essential elements of a sound bank note.

In effecting this reform the country banks may temporarily lose some of their revenues from the sale of exchange, but in thus demonstrating their usefulness to commerce they will attract business and enhance their profits much beyond what they are now.

I do not make any criticism of New York and other cities for imposing a charge for collecting items, for they no doubt used the means considered best to correct an evil that has long been recognized; their action has aroused an agitation that will in time bring about the proper remedy.

When a check drawn on a bank anywhere in the United States is made payable to the order of the payee at par in New York, or the other centers, we will have an elastic currency without an act of Congress.

In our bankers' associations we should not forget the limitations fixed upon our activities by the nature of such organizations. The machinery is too cumbersome to ever supply the place of personal effort. A credit clearing house has been proposed, and while the suggestion is commendable, there is difficulty in its practical application. Theoretically, the requirement that all borrowers should make a signed statement of their condition is proper enough; but the bankers in some parts of the State, at least, have found the practical operation of the plan something quite different. The American Bankers' Association has been successful in catching and punishing bank swindlers, not because the bankers have turned thief catchers, but because they have employed trained detectives to do the work. Co-operation has reduced the expense of this service and made it more effective.

A credit clearing-house association for the collection and interchange of information will doubtless be a benefit to the banks, but it can be made of the highest service only by acting in harmony with the existing agencies for gathering and distributing such information. Neither of these aids can ever supplant diligent personal attention on the part of everyone concerned in loaning the money which stockholders and depositors have entrusted to our care. We rightly may avail ourselves of every possible source of information, but in the final test the responsibility will rest where it belongs—upon the executive officers of the banks.

The organization of trust companies has been so rapid in this State within the past few months as to excite attention. That these institutions are so numerous and their profits so substantial, will be conceded as an evidence of their utility. It is declared by many that they are given an undue advantage over banks in the matter of taxation, and our own State association has taken up this subject with an

intelligence and vigor that ought to insure a settlement of the controversy fair to both sides.

Concentration of banking capital is a tendency of the times, especially in New York city, where many of the smaller banks are being merged into those of larger capital. Under the conditions prevailing there, this may be beneficial, but the system of independent banks should not be abandoned. It harmonizes with our institutions and the ideas of the people. Strength and security may be had through co-operation without building up a banking monopoly.

American banking in the near future is to have wider opportunities than ever before, to be found in the prosperous condition of our business enterprises at home, and the growing demand for our products throughout the world. If no compromises are made with unsound money sentiment, and no concessions are given to expedients calculated to weaken our banking systems, we shall be able to meet these enlarged opportunities with credit and profit to ourselves and to the advantage of those with whom we deal.

The trend of the times in banking unmistakably points to the need of broad-minded men; unselfish men who can look beyond the results of the business treadmill they have worked these many years; men who are not puffed up with self-adulation, deified in their own estimation by temporary success, nor yet so old in ignorance that they will not learn. Men who have blazed the way through the forests of hard work and won success where the weaklings and faint-hearted failed; men who care nothing whether or not their ancestors came of a royal line, but are demonstrating day by day through honest effort and conscientious work their title to be ranked with God's nobility.

Let us strive to live up to the highest ideals of manhood and face our responsibilities as men.

> "He either fears his fate too much,
> Or his deserts are small,
> That dares not put it to the touch
> To gain or lose it all."

F. Harvey Field, counsel of the First National Bank, of Brooklyn, and a well-known corporation lawyer, spoke on "Sound Money," and incidentally referred to the necessity of upholding President McKinley in carrying out the policy outlined in his recent speech at Pittsburg.

He urged upon the business men of the country the importance of following the Indianapolis Monetary Convention and press for passage in Congress a sound money bill now being prepared by the Congressional committee. Mr. Field, who was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention, read the following extract from a private letter he had received from the president of the convention, H. H. Hanna:

"I consider the bill prepared by the caucus committee as a very wise measure, as one that will establish the gold standard in an unquestionable and courageous way, and one that will maintain the parity of all our forms of money. This bill is very broad in its scope, and, to my mind, a very gratifying recognition of the appeal of the business men of the country for wise and honest laws. I regret that I cannot give you the full particulars of the bill, as it was given me in confidence."

Addresses were also made by H. M. Randall, President of the Port Jefferson Bank, and by ex Congressman Belford. Mr. Belford declared that these were times in which one might well be proud of being an American citizen, and that the "policy of expansion" was but another term to define the irresistible onward march of modern civilization.

Among those present were ex-Assemblyman Carl S. Burr, Jr.; John G. Jenkins, President of the First National Bank and the Williamsburgh Trust Co., Brooklyn; Henry F. Sammis, Bank of Huntington; Walter E. Frew, Vice-President of the

Corn Exchange Bank, New York, and Manager of the Queens County Branch of that bank.

After the morning business session luncheon was served at the Long Beach Hotel.

TENNESSEE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual convention of the Tennessee Bankers' Association met at Lookout Inn, on Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, August 7 and 8.

After the speech of welcome had been made by Hon. W. L. Frierson, of Chattanooga, the president of the association, Frank O. Watts, Cashier of the First National Bank, Nashville, delivered the annual address. He cited the fact that the membership of the association embraced thirty-seven per cent. of the banks in the State and fifty per cent. of capital. The industries of the State were all reported to be in a condition of the greatest prosperity. With reference to currency reform President Watts said the need was for a system that would bring into operation the law of supply and demand, and leave to competition among banks that would be organized under a proper system the furnishing of an adequate currency with ample security for its redemption. He declared the free coinage of silver, which was again likely to be an issue in the next national campaign, would, if adopted, result in silver monometallism, and urged the bankers to oppose the heresy as they had done in the past. He referred in patriotic and eloquent language to recent national events, and closed with a strong tribute to the great service the bankers had rendered in checking the organization of fraudulently capitalized trusts.

A vigorous report was made by Secretary John W. Faxon, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank, Chattanooga.

At the second day's session there was an interesting discussion of a number of live topics, including loans on real estate, the war revenue tax, keeping trace of checks on which payment has been stopped, responsibility of banks on drafts with bills of la ling. Discussion of the latter subject was based chiefly upon recent court decisions in Texas and Alabama, which hold that the cashing or receiving for collection, with unrestricted endorsements, a draft with bill of lading attached, and collecting the same, is a virtual warranty of the goods. Upon this statement of the law, the association proposed the query whether drafts with bills of lading should be received for collection only.

Lexie S. Parks, President of the First National Bank, Union City, discussed the subject very fully. He said that this new principle of liability on the banks came as a surprise to the banking fraternity, and the bankers in those States affected by these decisions, as well as in other States, will find it hard to realize that in making advances to shippers they not only succeed to their rights to money and property represented by the draft and bill of lading, but also to his liabilities, becoming guarantor of his obligations under the contract of shipment. He declared, however, that with proper care the banks would, as a rule, find it safe to cash such drafts, and that there did not appear to be any disposition of the Tennessee courts to adopt the principle laid down in the Alabama and Texas decisions.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of providing for a trained consular service, for amending the Bankruptcy Law, and providing for the organization of a State Bank Section of the association.

Officers were elected as follows:

President—J. L. Hutton, Cashier Phoenix Bank, Columbia.

Vice-President—Q. Shumate, Cashier of Newbern Bank.

Second Vice-President—J. W. Godwin, Cashier Mossy Creek Bank.

Third Vice-President—A. M. Young, Cashier Bedford County Bank, Wartrace.

Treasurer—F. A. Pattie, Cashier Bank of Winchester.

Secretary—Jno. W. Faxon, Assistant Cashier First National Bank, Chattanooga.

Executive Council—Chairman, Jas. Nathan, Cashier Manhattan Savings Bank and Trust Co., Memphis; J. N. Walling, Cashier First National Bank, Sparta; W. N. Magill, Cashier Bank of Madisonville.

An excursion to Washington, via Asheville, N. C., stopping at Biltmore, the country estate of George W. Vanderbilt, was an incident of the convention.

HAVE WE SUFFICIENT GOLD IN CIRCULATION?—The explanation that gold has been hoarded, and that year by year considerable sums have been extracted from the monetary circulation and laid aside in odd nooks, or buried in the ground, might account for the discrepancies which have been noted (between the gold officially reported as and that actually in circulation). It would not, however, help the monetary difficulty; for such hoarded gold cannot be considered a part of the monetary system. It would merely prove what I have contended; viz., that the available gold basis of our monetary fabric is less than is currently believed. But is the explanation in itself probable? Sporadic cases of miserly hoarding of coin may indeed occur; but it will hardly be credited that the intelligent American people, ever keen to make a profit, have put away over one hundred million dollars of gold, relinquishing all hope of interest upon this capital. * * *

A sincere and thorough effort has been made by the Bureau of the Mint to ascertain the industrial use of gold. Nowhere else are these inquiries pursued by such intelligent methods and commendable zeal as in our country. The amount annually reported is considerably larger than that which foreign Governments are able to trace. But the concentration of industry, and the fact that the Government affords facilities for the purchase of gold in bars, lead to the belief that the industrial consumption of coin is small.

If these elements be conceded to be substantially correct, the only remaining source of possible error is in the estimate of exports and imports of gold coin. The figures used by the Bureau of the Mint are the official records of custom-house officials. They do not, however, include any coin carried on the persons of passengers; it being assumed by the Bureau of the Mint that the amounts thus exported and imported offset one another. But this assumption is open to question; for it is probable that what may be termed the personal exportation of domestic gold coin exceeds considerably its personal importation. Outgoing passengers belong mainly to two classes; viz., (1) those who visit Europe merely for business or pleasure, and (2) steerage passengers, many of whom are returning to their native countries to enjoy the fruits of their labors among us. Incoming passengers, on the other hand, consist mainly of those who return to the United States after their special purposes have been accomplished, and of immigrants who come to this country to seek their fortunes. It needs no statistical demonstration to prove that the outgoing passengers carry a larger stock of money with them than the incoming. It is, moreover, probable that those who leave the United States carry with them domestic coin, while those who come to us from abroad bring with them foreign coin. Nor would the sums thus carried out of the country be insignificant in the aggregate. The passenger travel since 1873 has been numbered by millions; and a small average amount assigned to each passenger would bring the sum total of this personal exportation of gold to hundreds of millions of dollars. Here, I believe, is the source of error, which, in the course of time, has resulted in official figures for the gold in our monetary circulation so far in excess of the amount of gold in sight. —*Roland P. Falkner in the August Forum.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOSTON CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the action of the Boston Clearing-House Association in making special provision in relation to the collection of New England checks. To carry out the plan the constitution of the clearing-house association was amended. (See Secs. 2, 11, 13 and 20.) In order to show what rules were made in regard to the collection of country checks, and to present a good form of constitution for the organization of a clearing-house, the entire constitution of the Boston Clearing-House Association is given:

CONSTITUTION.

The undersigned banks in the city of Boston, for the purpose of effecting a more perfect and satisfactory settlement of the daily exchanges and collection of checks and other items, and of the balances resulting therefrom, hereby associate together for that purpose, and agree upon the following articles of association:

SECTION 1. The name of the association shall be the Boston Clearing-House Association.

SECT. 2. The objects of the association are the effecting at one place and one time of the daily exchanges between the several associated banks, and the payment at the same place of the balances resulting from such exchanges, and the collection of checks and other items drawn upon and payable by banks, bankers and trust companies throughout the New England States, and the distribution of the proceeds thereof to the members to whom they belong; but the association shall in no wise be responsible in regard to such exchanges, nor in regard to the balances resulting therefrom, excepting so far as such balances shall be actually paid into the hands of the Manager; nor for the solvency of the banking institutions on which checks and other items entrusted to it for collection may be drawn; nor for the solvency of whatever collecting agents may be employed. The responsibility of the clearing-house is strictly limited to the faithful payment and distribution by the Manager of the money and checks actually received by him under this constitution; and should any loss occur while the money is in the custody of the Manager it shall be borne and paid by the associated banks in the same proportion as the expenses are to be borne and paid, as is hereinafter provided.

And in making collections outside of Boston, should any loss be occasioned by the error or neglect of any clearing-house employee, such loss shall be borne and paid in the same proportion as the expenses of collecting New England items outside of Boston are to be borne and paid, as provided in Section twenty.

SECT. 3. Each bank belonging to the association may be represented at all meetings thereof by the President or some other director, or the Cashier thereof, as each bank may determine, and shall be entitled to one vote.

SECT. 4. The annual meeting of the association shall be held at the clearing-house on the second Monday in April in each year at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when a Chairman and Secretary shall be chosen by ballot, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are chosen in their stead; and whenever at any meeting either of them shall be absent, a Chairman or Secretary *pro tempore* shall be chosen. There shall be chosen at each annual meeting a nominating committee of three persons, who shall, at least two weeks before the annual meeting next after their appointment, present to each bank belonging to the association a list of nominees for officers for the succeeding year.

SECT. 5. At every annual meeting there shall also be chosen by ballot a standing committee of five Presidents or other directors of banks belonging to the association (not more than one member of the committee, however, from any one bank), to be called the clearing-house committee, who shall hold their office for one year and until others are chosen in their stead, whose duty it shall be to procure suitable rooms for the clearing-house; to provide proper books, stationery, furniture, fuel, and whatever else may be necessary for the convenient transaction of busines thereat; to appoint a Manager and such other clerks or officers as may be necessary: to establish rules and regulations to be observed at the clearing-house in cases not specially provided for in these general articles; such appointments, and such rules

and regulations to be subject to the approval of the association; and generally to supervise the whole business and affairs of the clearing-house.

They shall also have charge of the funds of the association, and shall draw on each bank for its quota of the expenses. They shall, at the first meeting of the association after their election, submit detailed estimates of the expenditures which will be required for the then current year, and shall at every annual meeting present a full and correct account of the expenditures of the then past year. Any vacancies which may occur in the committee during the year shall be filled at the next meeting of the association which takes place after such vacancy occurs.

SECT. 6. The committee shall call special meetings of the association when thereto requested in writing by any five of the associated banks, and may call such meetings at other times whenever they shall deem it expedient; and all meetings shall be called by leaving a written or printed notice thereof at the several banks belonging to the association.

SECT. 7. At all meetings a quorum for the transaction of business shall be one-third of all the associated banks.

SECT. 8. The salary of the Manager shall always be fixed by the association, and the salaries of the clerks and porters by the committee. The Manager shall give bonds, with sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars; and the clerks and porters shall give bonds, with sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars each, all of which bonds shall be approved by the said committee.

SECT. 9. The Manager, under the control of the committee, shall have the immediate charge of all the business at the clearing-house, so far as relates to the manner in which the business shall be transacted; and the settling clerks and porters of the several banks, as well as the clerks belonging to the house, shall, while at the clearing-house, be under his direction. The Manager shall immediately report to the clearing-house committee any apparent irregularity in the dealings of any bank belonging to the association that comes to his notice, and receive the instructions of the committee in regard thereto.

SECT. 10. The committee shall have power to remove the Manager or any of the clerks, whenever, in their opininion, the interest of the association shall require it.

SECT. 11. The hour for making the exchanges at the clearing-house shall be ten o'clock A. M. each day. At quarter-past twelve o'clock P. M., except on Saturday, and then at half-past eleven o'clock A. M., the debtor banks shall pay to the Manager, at the clearing-house, the balances due from them respectively, either in coin or in such other currency as the laws of the United States shall require, or in such certificates as shall be authorized by the clearing-house association, excepting sums less than one thousand dollars, which may be paid in bills of the debtor banks.

At half-past one o'clock P. M. each day but Saturday, and then at twelve o'clock M., the creditor banks shall receive from the Manager, at the same place, the balances due to them respectively, provided all the balances due from the debtor banks shall then have been paid to him.

New England checks not redeemable through the Boston clearing-house may be deposited with the Manager for collection at such hours and under such regulations as shall be ordered from time to time by the clearing-house committee, and the proceeds of such items when collected shall be distributed through the regular morning settlements in such manner and at such times as may be prescribed by the clearing-house committee.

SECT. 12. Should any bank or banks fail to pay to the Manager the balance or balances due at the clearing-house at the proper hour, the Manager shall cause a new settlement to be made, and new balances to be ascertained, by eliminating from the settling-sheet of each and every bank all of the amounts charged thereon to the defaulting bank or banks, and all of the amounts credited thereon to the defaulting bank or banks, and also all of the amounts, both debit and credit, on the settling-sheet or settling sheets of the defaulting bank or banks. The new balances, as thus ascertained, shall be the balances to be settled as provided in Section 11; and in case any bank or banks shall have paid to the Manager the balance or balances as at first ascertained, such bank or banks shall at once make adjustment with the Manager.

Immediately after such new settlement shall have been made, each and every bank shall deliver to the Manager all of the checks and other items which were received from the defaulting bank or banks on the day of default, or in lieu thereof the money therefor, which checks or other items, or the money, as the case may be, the Manager shall tender to the defaulting bank or banks that such checks and other items were received from (such tender to be a sufficient notice of the new settlement), and demand and be entitled to receive *all* of the checks and other items, except those which shall have been previously delivered to him, which the defaulting bank or banks had received through the clearing-house on the day of default. The checks and other items received by the Manager from the defaulting bank or banks shall then be returned by him at once to the respective banks from which they originally came.

If any defaulting bank or banks shall fail or refuse to return said checks and items when

demanded as above, the other banks may notify their depositors and customers, from whom said checks and items were received, of the fact of the non-payment and detention of such checks and items, which notification shall be equivalent to the return of such checks and items to the depositors of the same, and the amounts thereof may be charged to their respective accounts; it being understood that they, the said banks, receive checks and items payable by other banks, for collection, as agents only, and do not hold themselves liable for any loss or damage which may accrue through the default of any bank or banks upon which said checks and other items may be drawn.

SECT. 13. Errors in the exchanges and claims arising from the returns of checks, or other cause, are to be adjusted directly between the banks which are parties therein, and not through the clearing-house.

Whenever checks which are not good are sent through the clearing-house, they shall be returned by the banks receiving the same to the banks from which they were received, as soon as it shall be found that said checks are not good; and in no case shall they be retained on Saturday after twelve o'clock, and on other days after one o'clock.

In case of the refusal or inability of any bank or banks to promptly refund to the bank or banks presenting such checks, drafts, or other items returned as not good, the bank or banks holding them may report to the Manager the amount of the same; and, provided that such report shall be given to the Manager by twelve o'clock of the same day, it shall be the Manager's duty, under the direction of the clearing-house committee, to take from the settling-sheets of all of the banks concerned the amount of such checks, drafts, or other items so reported, to readjust the clearing-house statement and declare the correct balances, and enforce a settlement in conformity with the change so made. And should any bank or banks fail to pay the balance or balances as ascertained by such readjustment, the Manager shall still further readjust the clearing-house statement, and enforce a settlement, as provided in Section 12.

For the purpose of collecting New England items and distributing the funds received in payment thereof, the clearing-house itself may take part in the morning settlements as No. 100, if so ordered by the clearing-house committee; and whenever checks which are not good are charged against any member of the association by the clearing-house, such checks shall be returned to the Manager of the clearing-house as soon as it shall be found they are not good, and in no case shall they be retained on Saturdays after half-past eleven o'clock A. M., nor on other days after one o'clock P. M.; and the Manager shall immediately notify all members of the association in payment of whose collections such checks shall have been received, and shall reimburse the bank returning the checks not good by his draft upon the clearing-house to be collected through the exchanges of the following day, and at the same time shall charge against each bank in the clearing-house its respective proportion of the amount of such checks returned not good.

SECT. 14. Reclamations for errors and deficiencies in coin received at the clearing-house contained in bags or other packages, sealed and marked in conformity with rules which may be established by the committee, are to be made by the receiving banks directly against the banks whose marks they bear—the clearing-house not being responsible for the contents of such sealed bags or packages—and such reclamations should be made in reasonable time.

SECT. 15. Whenever it shall be thought expedient, the association may appoint one of its members to be a depositary, in special trust, of such coin as any of the associated banks may choose to send to it for safe keeping; and the depositary bank shall issue therefor, in proper form, certificates in convenient amounts, which shall be received in payment of balances at the clearing-house, and shall be negotiable only among the associated banks. The coin thus specially deposited shall be the sole property of such banks as may hold the certificate therefor, and may be withdrawn at any time during banking hours on presentation of the certificates.

SECT. 16. Any bank in Boston, now a member of the Boston clearing-house association, may continue its membership therein by assenting and subscribing to these articles in the manner hereinafter provided.

New members may be admitted to the association on the recommendation of the clear-house committee, either by the written assent of three-fourths of all the members filed with the Manager of the association, or by vote of three-fourths of all the members of the association at a meeting called for the purpose; such new member paying an admission fee of two hundred and fifty dollars, assenting and subscribing to these articles as hereinafter provided.

No member of this association shall make exchanges and settlements at the clearing-house for any bank or other corporation which is not a member, until it shall have obtained the written assent of the clearing-house committee to do so; and thereafter any member of this association making such exchanges and settlements shall be liable therefor and in regard thereto in the same manner as it is liable for its own exchanges and settlements, until at

least one day's notice in writing shall have been given to the clearing-house committee: *provided*, however, that any member of this association shall have the right to return in the manner as provided in Section 13:

1. Checks drawn by any party or parties upon any bank or other corporation, for which such member is making exchanges and settlements, which are not good upon the books of such bank or other corporation.

2. Checks (and other items) drawn on, or checks drawn by, or other obligation of any such bank or other corporation, the aggregate of which exceeds the amount to the credit of such bank or corporation on the books of such member of this association.

SECT. 17. For cause deemed sufficient by the associated banks at any meeting thereof, any bank may be expelled from the association and debarred from all the privileges of the clearing-house, provided a majority of all the associated banks shall vote for such expulsion.

SECT. 18. It shall be the duty of the clearing-house committee to promptly investigate cases of apparent infraction of the laws, under which the banks are organized, by any member of the association; and the committee shall have power, in case of urgent necessity, to suspend any bank from the privileges of the clearing-house until the pleasure of the association thereupon shall be ascertained, provided such shall be the unanimous opinion of all the members of the committee present; and, in case of such suspension, the committee shall forthwith call a general meeting of the association to take the matter into consideration.

The clearing-house committee is also empowered, whenever it shall consider it for the interest of the association, to examine any bank belonging to the association, and to require from said bank securities of such an amount and character as said committee may deem sufficient for the protection of the balances resulting from the exchanges at the clearing-house.

SECT. 19. Any member may withdraw from the association by giving three months' notice in writing of such intention to the Secretary, and first paying its due proportion of all expenses for the current year.

SECT. 20. The expenses of the clearing-house, not including the expense of printing, which shall be apportioned equally, nor the expense of collecting New England items outside of Boston, provided for elsewhere in this section, shall be borne and paid as follows:

Each bank shall pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125) annually, and the remainder of the annual expenses beyond the amount so raised shall be assessed upon the several members of the association, *pro rata*, according to the average daily amounts which each bank shall have sent to the clearing-house during the preceding year. Any bank or other corporation outside of the clearing-house, whose settlements are made through the clearing-house by another bank as a member of the association, shall pay such sums annually as may be demanded by the clearing-house committee.

All additional expenses incurred in the collection of items outside of Boston shall be borne and paid as follows:

Each bank availing itself of this collecting agency shall pay an assessment of one hundred dollars ($100) yearly, in advance. All expenses above the amount thus received shall be divided among the banks assessed as above *pro rata*, according to the average daily amounts of New England checks outside of Boston which each bank shall have sent to the clearing-house during the preceding year, excepting the expense of printing, which shall be apportioned equally, and excepting further that any special charges for exchange or otherwise shall be paid, *pro rata*, according to the respective amounts, by the banks owning the checks upon which such charges are made. All question of such charges shall be determined by the Manager of the clearing-house, subject to the revision of the clearing-house committee.

SECT. 21. These articles of association may be amended at any meeting of the association, by a vote of a majority of the members present, notice in writing of the proposed amendments having been given at a previous meeting, and lodged with the Secretary.

SECT. 22. This constitution shall go into operation as soon as these articles shall have received the assent of twenty of the Boston banks now members of the Boston Clearing-House Association; and the officers now serving the Boston Clearing-House Association shall hold their offices under this instrument until the time hereinbefore named for the annual meeting, when a new election shall take place.

SECT. 23. Assent to these articles of association shall be made by the subscription thereto, in duplicate, of the Presidents of the respective banks or of such other directors as may be specially appointed for that purpose by any of the banks; and by such assent the respective banks, which thereby become members of the association, shall (and do hereby) agree to conform in all respects to the requirements of the several articles of this constitution, and one copy shall be kept by the chairman of the clearing-house committee, and the other by the Secretary of the association.

SECT. 24. The clearing-house committee shall direct that the clearing-house be closed for a holiday upon the written application of two-thirds of the associated banks.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of reports of condition of National banks in the United States on February 4, 1899, April 5, 1899 and June 30, 1899. Total number of banks June 30, 1899, 3,583; April 5, 1899, 3,583; July 14, 1898, 3,582.

RESOURCES.	*Feb. 4, 1899.*	*April 5, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*
Loans and discounts	$2,299,041,947	$2,403,410,895	$2,492,230,584
Overdrafts	18,542,345	17,945,729	15,724,395
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	235,209,290	233,731,140	228,870,310
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	89,100,240	89,200,540	78,497,040
U. S. bonds on hand	25,028,370	22,154,400	21,031,310
Premiums on U. S. bonds	19,061,207	18,569,916	17,715,752
Stocks, securities, etc	276,704,595	300,281,257	305,428,927
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	79,173,842	79,006,522	78,905,167
Other real estate and mortgages owned	30,583,528	30,900,209	30,477,935
Due from National banks	203,074,179	213,213,074	225,873,819
Due from State banks and bankers	60,391,784	58,340,492	56,634,310
Due from approved reserve agents	432,035,501	412,677,297	406,668,464
Checks and other cash items	17,056,884	18,806,769	25,631,637
Exchanges for clearing-house	75,672,644	212,818,211	203,003,934
Bills of other National banks	20,650,964	20,711,021	19,557,261
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	1,107,636	1,109,785	1,107,699
Specie	371,843,494	364,162,552	356,822,046
Legal-tender notes	116,003,066	110,235,423	116,337,935
U. S. certificates of deposit	21,140,000	19,820,000	18,590,000
Five per cent. redemption fund	10,286,903	10,306,883	10,095,518
Due from Treasurer U. S.	2,174,649	1,736,037	1,629,855
Total	$4,403,883,073	$4,639,138,160	$4,708,833,904
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in	$608,301,245	$607,262,570	$604,865,327
Surplus fund	247,522,450	246,169,893	248,146,167
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	86,439,845	93,687,856	94,175,584
National bank notes outstanding	203,636,184	203,829,270	199,358,382
State bank notes outstanding	53,112	53,110	53,108
Due to other National banks	600,964,563	599,170,922	598,340,332
Due to State banks and bankers	312,136,056	333,177,342	334,064,533
Dividends unpaid	1,455,443	1,932,494	7,733,327
Individual deposits	2,232,193,156	2,437,223,420	2,522,157,508
U. S. deposits	81,120,873	81,340,227	70,481,616
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	5,502,537	5,832,609	5,831,775
Notes and bills rediscounted	1,752,621	1,620,476	2,154,782
Bills payable	3,383,891	5,675,587	6,078,284
Liabilities other than those above	19,421,092	22,162,378	15,391,173
Total	$4,403,883,073	$4,639,138,160	$4,708,833,904

Changes in the principal items of resources and liabilities of National banks as shown by the returns on June 30, 1899, as compared with the returns on April 5, 1899, and July 14, 1898.

ITEMS.	SINCE APRIL 5, 1899.		SINCE JULY 14, 1898.	
	Increase.	*Decrease.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Loans and discounts	$88,819,688	....	$340,472,928	....
U. S. bonds	....	$16,687,420	43,041,760	....
Due from National banks, State banks and bankers and reserve agents	2,945,730	....	162,774,035	....
Specie	....	7,340,506	21,144,915	....
Legal tenders	6,102,512	....	1,422,938	....
U. S. certificates for legal tenders	....	1,230,000	....	$1,795,000
Capital stock	....	2,397,243	....	17,151,418
Surplus and other profits	2,464,001	....	9,350,109	....
Circulation	....	4,470,887	9,492,084	....
Due to National and State banks and bankers	56,602	....	212,588,025	....
Individual deposits	84,934,088	....	498,800,349	....
United States Government deposits	....	10,859,445	23,443,954	....
Bills payable and rediscounts	987,002	....	....	6,415,171
Total resources	69,695,744	....	731,158,459	....

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—Reports from out-of-town banks appear to indicate that there will be only small demands for money for crop-moving purposes, as the banks outside of the large centers are themselves well supplied with cash as a rule. There is a marked absence of borrowing to any considerable extent for this purpose, as had been the custom in previous years.

—The Greater New York Savings Bank, Borough of Brooklyn, is now located at Fifth avenue and Twelfth street.

—The Bankers' Trust Co. of New York is in process of organization, the incorporators being D. Crawford Clark, Bayard Dominick, Benjamin N. Duke, Albert E. Goodhart, Herman C. E. Hoskier, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, Wm. G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, Henry S. Redmond, Wm. Schall, Jr., John W. Simpson, Clarence H. ·'ildes and John Walter Wood, Jr. Geo. W. Ely, Secretary of the Stock Exchange, will be President.

It is understood that the company will confine itself largely to representing minority stockholders of railroads and other large corporations, securing proxies from them and representing them on boards of directors.

—John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., is said to be interested with others in the organization of the Mutual Trust Co., to have $1,500,000 capital and $1,000,000 surplus.

—On August 8 the clearing-house association adopted the following additional rule in regard to the collection of country checks:

"Items on banks not located at a discretionary point, stamped collectible through the clearing-house at a discretionary point, are subject to the rules and charges must be made thereon. In order to permit the waiving of charges on such items, they must be made payable at a bank located at a discretionary point."

—The National Park Bank, already close to the head of the list of banks in the United States, is preparing to further enlarge its facilities for business by acquiring an interest, through its stockholders, in the Nineteenth Ward Bank. It recently acquired in the same way a controlling interest in the Mount Morris and Plaza banks. It is likely that the management of the Nineteenth Ward Bank will be continued substantially as at present.

—The Washington Savings Bank, Broadway and Sixty-sixth street, reports the election of Gen. James R. O'Beirne as President. Gen. O'Beirne was formerly a special agent of the Treasury Department, and more recently U. S. Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York, and Commissioner of Charities for New York city.

—Still another trust company is being organized, to be known as the Federal Trust Co., with $1,000,000 capital and $500,000 surplus. Members of the family of the late Jay Gould are reported to be interested.

—The Produce Exchange Trust Co. has withdrawn from the clearing-house and will hereafter clear over its own counters.

—In addition to doing a trust company business the Central Realty Bond and Trust Co., 59 to 65 Liberty street, will make call loans on the security of first mortgages on real estate. Many well-known capitalists are included in the board of directors.

—The North American Trust Co. has filed with the State Superintendent of Banking a certificate of a proposed increase of capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

—The merger of the Queens County Bank as a branch of the Corn Exchange Bank has become effectual, President Walter E. Frew, of the former institution, having been elected a Vice-President of the Corn Exchange, and continued as Manager of the branch.

—A controlling interest in the German-American Bank, Brooklyn, has been bought by E. M. Hendrickson, formerly Cashier of the Broadway Bank. It is understood that Mr. Hendrickson will become President of the German-American Bank.

—The New York, London and International Trust Co. is being organized with $3,000,000 capital.

—Gen. C. T. Christensen has tendered his resignation as President of the Brooklyn Trust Co., to take effect May 1, 1900, and will retire from active banking, on account of age and long service.

—The Nineteenth Ward Bank has announced that it will hereafter clear through the National Park Bank. The National Shoe and Leather Bank has heretofore acted as its clearing-house agent. The change is due to the practical absorption of the Nineteenth Ward Bank by National Park stockholders.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Providence, R. I.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce, August 8, it was voted to reduce the capital stock from $1,700,000 to $850,009.

Increase in Deposits.—A comparison of the reports of the Savings banks and the savings departments of the trust companies of New Hampshire shows that the deposits on June 30, 1899, were $2,570,148 more than on the same date in 1898.

Vermont Banks Prosperous.—The following from a recent issue of the Burlington (Vt.) "News" shows a satisfactory condition of banking affairs:

"C. W. Woodhouse, President of the Merchants' National Bank, says the bank is doing an increased volume of business, and there are more deposits, which indicate a good healthy business.

H. T. Rutter, Cashier of the Howard National Bank, says business is excellent, as shown by its increased volume. Deposits are larger and there are more loans.

H. L. Ward, Treasurer of the Burlington Trust Company, states that business is brisk, much better than last year. The deposits are larger, and there is a larger number of checks in circulation than is usual at this time of year.

The Burlington Savings Bank reports that business is healthy and improving."

Worcester, Mass.—The returns of the Worcester Savings banks for the first six months of the year show that those institutions are practically flooded with deposits. Half a million dollars represents the increase in deposits from January to July over the corresponding period of 1898. For the single month of July the increase over the same month of last year is $80,000. The bank officers state that this represents the increased earnings of the wage-workers here. The gain breaks all banking records for a like period in the history of Worcester Savings institutions.

Massachusetts Savings Banks.—A compilation of the statements of the Massachusetts Savings banks shows that from October 31, 1898, to June 30, 1899, the deposits increased $20,572,980, which is almost $6,000,000 more than the increase for the entire previous year. Total deposits are now $509,215,854.

Boston.—The additional rule adopted by the New York Clearing-House in regard to the collection of country checks will render Massachusetts items outside of this city subject to charges fixed by the New York rules, as checks that are merely collectible at a discretionary point have been declared to be not payable there. This applies to the method of collecting country items recently put into operation here.

—An alleged conspiracy to flood this city, New York and other cities with worthless English sight drafts appearing to have been accepted by a London commission firm, has been brought to light as a result of the arrest of Frank E. Holliday, of Turner's Falls, Mass., who, it is claimed, is the principal operator here. Holliday was released in the local police court on a charge of forging the name of the firm of James Wilson & Co., of London, but was re-arrested by the United States post office authorities for illegally using the mails.

The alleged plot was brought to light by the stock brokerage firm of Searles & Co., of this city, who on July 3 received by mail a letter from Holliday dated Turner's Falls, Mass., enclosing an English sight draft for £200, dated June 14, 1899, which apparently had been accepted by James Wilson & Co., commission merchants, London, and payable at the Cheque Bank, London. Holliday asked the firm to place the draft to his credit for $900, with the understanding that he would not draw on it until it had matured.

Searles & Co. were suspicious of the proposition and called upon Chief Watts, who communicated with the London police and learned that Wilson & Co., a small firm, had no account at the Cheque Bank, and that they denied having any transactions with Holliday. Later it was learned that Paine, Webber & Co., C. H. Cameron & Co. and F. A. Rogers, of this city, had received drafts bearing date of June 14 and all stamped "Accepted," by mail, with requests for credit in various sums.

Bank to Resume.—An examination of the affairs of the Norway (Me.) Savings Bank, which is closed, indicates that the bank willl shortly be able to resume without loss to depositors, as its assets are reported to be in good condition.

Hartford, Conn.—Alfred Spencer, Jr., who has been Cashier of the Ætna National Bank since 1891, was recently elected President and director to succeed A. G. Loomis, who went to New York to take a position as Vice-President of the National City Bank. W. Dennison Morgan, who has been with the Ætna National for eight years, succeeds Mr. Spencer as Cashier.

Proposed Reduction of Capital.—The National Bank of New England, at East Haddam, Conn., proposes to reduce its capital from $130,000 to $65,000, distributing the latter amount among its shareholders.

MIDDLE STATES.

Savings Bank Reorganized.—The Perth Amboy (N. J.) Savings Institution has been reorganized, and new officers chosen and business resumed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At the recent annual election of the Buffalo Commercial Bank, Henry H. Persons was elected President, to succeed Edward Eames, who retired voluntarily.

—It is reported that the Metropolitan Bank and the Union Bank will consolidate under the title of the Metropolitan Union Bank, with $250,000 capital and $150,000 surplus.

An Aged Banker.—On August 22 the people of Blairstown, N. J., celebrated the ninety-seventh anniversary of the birth of its founder, John I. Blair, the millionaire ex-banker and railway man. His sons are members of the firm of Blair & Co., New York. While Mr. Blair has retired from active business, he still takes a keen interest in the events of the political and financial world.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Bank of Pittsburg, organized in 1810, and one of the oldest banks in the city, is to be changed from a State to a National institution, in order to enlarge its field of operation. A distinguishing policy of the bank has been to consider its liabilities payable in specie, and it adhered to that policy in the panics of 1841, 1857 and during the Civil War crisis, 1861-65.

It is proposed to continue the present title, adding the words National Banking Association.

—The Exchange National Bank has removed into temporary quarters adjoining its present building, the interior of which is being entirely remodelled at an expense of about $20,000.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Alliance Bank has purchased the Brewster building at the corner of East Main and Stone streets, and it is reported that they will alter and improve the building to make it suitable for banking purposes.

Baltimore, Md.—The National banks of this city owe three years' taxes which, with interest and penalties, amount to about $550,000. They claim that they are subject to assessment at but thirty cents on the $100, the rate paid on railway bonds and other such securities. The United States law provides that National bank stock shall not be taxed at a higher rate than other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals. All of the banking capital in the city, except the capital of the National banks, pays the full rate. It is therefore claimed that the banking capital should pay full rate which this year is $1.38; the rate the year before was $2.25, and the rate in 1897 was $2. The National bank capital in the city amounts to about $7,000,000.

New Jersey Bank Tax.—It is reported that the law passed by the New Jersey Legislature last winter exempts from taxation real estate held by banks, assessment being made only on the stock. Heretofore the real estate has been assessed against the bank and allowance made for the same in determining the assessed valuation of the bank stocks.

Albany, N. Y.—Owing to the considerable increase of deposits and the difficulty of employing funds as profitably as heretofore, the Savings banks of this county will probably find it necessary to reduce interest on deposits from 4 to 3½ per cent.

The reports of nine Savings banks in the county, seven of which are located in Albany and two in Cohoes, show that on July 1 they had 79,950 separate accounts, an increase of 5,000 during the year, and deposits of $52,406,298, an increase during the year of $5,383,409.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Atlanta, Ga.—W. J. Davis, formerly paying teller of the Lowry Banking Co., succeeds the late W. T. Wall as Cashier of the Atlanta Banking Co.

Sumter, S. C.—Robert L. Edmunds, formerly Assistant Cashier and bookkeeper of the First National Bank, has been promoted to the position of Cashier, succeeding L. S. Carson, who has been appointed First Lieutenant of the Twenty-Ninth Regiment of U. S. Volunteers, organized for the Philippine service.

Change in Title.—Permission has been granted by the Comptroller of the Currency to the Planters' National Bank, of Danville, Va., to change its name to the First National Bank.

Banking Company Incorporated.—The Alabama Trust and Banking Co. was incorporated on August 8 with $50,000 capital stock, to transact a banking business at Sheffield, Ala., also at several other places in that State. G. B. McCormack, General Manager of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., will be President, and that company will be largely interested in the new bank.

Hampton, Va.—The following notice, of an important contemplated improvement by the Bank of Hampton, is from a recent issue of a local newspaper:

"The building committee of the Bank of Hampton have visited several near-by cities for the purpose of looking after plans to be adopted for their new bank building, which will be erected at the corner of King and Queen streets early in January next.

The committee will soon be ready to receive plans and specifications for the proposed building, which will front sixty-four feet on Queen street and ninety-four feet on King street. The structure will be four stories high, of brick and stone, and will contain every modern appurtenance and convenience, including an improved elevator.

The upper stories will be used as offices and the bank will be immediately upon the corner. The structure when completed will be one the handsomest and best equipped buildings on the Peninsula. The Bank of Hampton, of which Mr. J. C. Outten is the efficient Cashier, is the oldest financial institution on the Peninsula, and one of the most solid in the country."

Bank Examiner Resigns.—Oliver J. Sands, National bank examiner for Virginia and the District of Columbia, has sent his resignation to the Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. Sands has decided to go into business in Richmond, Va. He was appointed to his position from West Virginia, and has made a good record.

New Southern Banks.—The Citizens' Bank was recently opened at Athens, Ala., with $50,000 capital stock, one-half of which is paid in.

—The Banking Company of Winder, Ga., has been chartered; capital, $25,000. This makes eight banks incorporated in the State since the beginning of the year.

—James P. Gossett and others have incorporated the Bank of Williamston, S. C., with $20,000 capital.

—The Robertson County Bank and Trust Co. is a new corporation at Springfield, Tenn.

—J. S. Carr is President of the new Citizens' Savings Bank at Durham, N. C.

—The Bank of La Grange, N. C., has been organized, with $15,000 capital.

—J. B. Perry and others have opened a private bank, to be known as the Bank of Youngsville, at Youngsville, N. C.

—Winston, N. C., has a new bank—the Piedmont Savings Bank.

WESTERN STATES.

Milwaukee, Wis.—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Wisconsin National Bank, held August 23, Geo. G. Houghton was elected Vice-President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Best.

Banking Prosperity in Oklahoma.—There are now sixty-eight incorporated banks in Oklahoma, an increase of nineteen in the past year. They are reported in good condition and there has not been a failure in two years. On June 30, 1897, deposits were $1,490,149, against $3,022,373 on June 30, 1899.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northern Indiana Trust Company has been incorporated here with $200,000 capital.

Lincoln, Neb.—Authority has been granted by the Comptroller of the Currency to organize the City National Bank here, with $100,000 capital.

Chicago.—An indication of the growth of the banking power of the West can be seen in the increase of the State banks in Illinois in the past nine years. The State banking law was ratified by popular vote November 6, 1888, and became effective December 5 of the same year. The growth of the banks under this law is shown by a comparison of the statements made by forty banks on January 27, 1890, and by 148 banks July 1, 1899. The capital stock has increased in that period about eighty per cent., and deposits subject to check have enlarged about fourfold. A good part of this increase is attributed to the conversion of private banks into State institutions; also to the starting of several large trust companies. This gain in State banks has exceeded that of National banks, and gives a comprehensive idea of the financial growth of the West. The following table exhibits the changes that have taken place:

	1899.	*1890.*
Capital stock	$16,708,000	$9,316,500
Surplus and undivided profits	11,543,041	4,140,804
Savings deposits subject to notice	50,898,654	11,966,783
Individual deposits subject to check	85,068,190	20,436,653

There is less of a tendency than heretofore to borrow in the East, Western bankers being more nearly able than formerly to meet local demands.

—Incorporation papers have been filed by the Lincoln Guaranty and Trust Company; capital, $300,000.

Mining Prosperity in Colorado.—On August 24 the sales of Cripple Creek gold stocks on the Colorado Springs Mining Exchange broke the record. The total reached 1,562,896 shares, valued at $192,327.50. Only once before, in January last, have the sales passed the million mark. The present boom started on August 12, when the resumption of the smelters assured a $500,000 monthly increase in Cripple Creek's output. The August dividends, breaking all records, have helped. The September dividends may reach $1,000,000, three times the amount of any month's dividends thus far.

Condition of Michigan Banks.—Recent official reports of 185 banks and three trust companies of Michigan show an increse of about $4,000,000 in deposits over last year's figures, while loans and discounts, stocks, bonds and mortgages have increased over $7,000,000. Total resources are $114,943,348. The banks hold $2,611,367 in gold coin, and $3,343,948 in National bank and legal-tender notes.

Assistant Banking Commissioner.—Banking Commissioner Maltz, of Michigan, has appointed W. G. Bradford, of St. Joseph, Deputy Banking Commissioner, to succeed E. A. Sunderlin, resigned. The appointee was formerly Cashier of the State Bank in St. Joseph, but was appointed State Bank Examiner about four months ago. B. C. Jilly, of Alpena, will succeed Mr. Bradford as bank examiner.

Kansas City, Mo.—Bank clearings here for the week ending August 20 were $13,309,956, the highest ever recorded, and an increase of nearly $2,500,000 over the same week in 1898. In the past seven months clearings have gained $18,000,000 over the same period last year.

Cleveland, Ohio.—A recent statement of weekly bank clearings placed this city at the head of the list with respect to increase of clearings over the same week in 1898, the increase being 42.9 per cent., or $10,334,000.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The Walnut Hills Savings Bank is a new institution with $50,000 capital.

Farmers Becoming Plutocrats.—The following, from a recent issue of the Wichita (Kas.) "Eagle," indicates that the days of calamity in Kansas have gone by:

"There is rioting on the street car lines and strikes in many factories, but in the fields of the West there is promise in every breeze and profit in all the sunshine. There is direful foreboding on the stock exchanges and fluctuation in the grain markets, but out West the corn stands in unbroken ranks, plumed with waving tassels and armed with ears, a sure defense against any stress of debt, a barrier to all mortgages. Rank grain and grasses and ranks of corn are not the only ranks boasted by the Kansas farmer, for he boasts a rank bank account."

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Bank to Liquidate.—The County Bank, of San Luis Obispo, has been declared insolvent and will be put in liquidation, as not enough depositors signed the agreement to permit the bank to reopen.

San Francisco, Cal.—Reports of the commercial banks of this city recently made to the Bank Commissioners show total deposits of $40,677,836—a gain of $6,195,663 in the past eleven months.

—Deposits in the Savings banks of this city amount to $118,294,213, and the reserve funds to $5,354,029.

Seattle, Wash.—Owing to increasing business the Seattle National Bank has added an Assistant Cashier to its list of officers, appointing M. D. Barnes, for several years receiving teller, to that position.

—A. L. Parker & Co. have been incorporated to do a banking and brokerage business here; capital, $15,000.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—At the regular meeting of the directors of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, August 7, William F. Armstrong was elected President to succeed his father, the late Francis Armstrong, who was the founder of the institution. Mr. Armstrong, the new President is but twenty-nine years of age, and was born in this city. He has shown business ability of a high order in assisting in the management of his father's extensive interests.

Raton, N. M.—Articles of incorporation of the Citizens' Bank, of this place, have been filed with the Territorial Secretary. Proposed capital is $30,000.

New Bank in Washington.—Moore & Co. have opened a bank at Goldendale, Wash.

Pasadena, Cal.—The June 30 statement of the First National Bank (which appeared in the afternoon papers on the same day the Comptroller's call was issued) shows total resources of over $1,000,000, loans and discounts, $431,467 and $118,875 invested in United States bonds and other stocks and bonds. Individual deposits amount to $811,515—an increase of $183,821 in a year and $213,480 more than on July 1, 1897. It also holds $33,420 of bank deposits. Cash is kept on hand and at call with other banks far exceeding the legal reserve requirements, and ample to meet any possible demands. The bank has paid twenty-six semi-annual dividends and carried $59,283 to surplus and undivided profits since its organization.

CANADA.

New Branches.—Golden, B. C., is to have a branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada.

—A branch of the Merchants' Bank of Canada has been opened at Lucan, Ont.

—The Bank of Hamilton has a new branch at Blyth, Ont.

—Molsons Bank reports a branch at Fraserville, Ont., and at Three Rivers, Que.

—R. F. Taylor is Manager of the new branch of the Merchants' Bank of Canada at Westport, Ont.

—A branch of La Banque Nationale will be located at Montmagny, Que.

—Alberton, P. E. I., now has a bank—the Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island.

—Both the Bank of Montreal and the Hochelaga Bank report new branches at Point St. Charles, to meet the banking needs since the closing of the office of the Banque Ville Marie.

—Yorktown, N. W. T., now has a branch of the Union Bank of Canada.

New Private Bank.—A. Laughlin will open a private bank at Cartwright, Man.

Montreal.—An accountant appointed to represent the interests of depositors in closing up the affairs of the Banque Ville Marie reports that the depositors will probably get about fifty per cent. It is said that notes to the extent of perhaps $100,000 have been issued in excess of the authorized limit.

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Colorado.—The bank at Eldora, a mining camp, is reported closed. Capital was $5,000, only $3,500 being paid up. Deposits were not large.

Minnesota.—An examination of the affairs of the suspended Savings Bank of St. Paul shows that the assets are worth about $853,885; liabilities are $1,171,175. Efforts to reorganize the bank have been abandoned.

New York.—John H. Kingsbury, a private banker doing business at Brockport, made a general assignment August 21. The bank was established about twenty-five years ago, and was apparently prosperous until 1892 when it suspended for a time. Since resumption it has been oppressed by liabilities which could not be met. The amount due creditors is believed to be about $30,000, which is much less than the liabilities in 1892.

New Counterfeit $2 Treasury Note.—Series of 1891, check letter D, plate number 4, B. K. Bruce, Register; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer; portrait of McPherson. A fairly deceptive photo-etched production, printed on soft fibrous paper. The silk fiber distributed through the genuine paper has been closely imitated by the use of red and green ink lines, principally on the back of note. The parallel ruling is poor, as is most of the lathe work, especially on face of note. The figures of the Treasury number are too heavy, and portions of the original number of the note, as reproduced by the camera, can be discerned beneath the red figures in the upper right panel, while the patching of the parallel lines in the lower left panel to hide this original number is noticeable. The seal is dark red, instead of pink. The back of the note is better than the face, but is a shade darker than the genuine. The entire note has a flat, unnatural appearance, owing to the non-observance of light and shade in its production. The specimen at hand bears number B12514475—.

Trade With Cuba.—The growing commerce between the United States and Cuba and the West Indies in general makes it desirable that American merchants and bankers should be able to avail themselves of expert assistance in extending their operations in that direction. Messrs. Lawrence Turnure & Co., 50 Wall street, New York, are especially equipped for such service, being the legitimate successors of the well-known firm of Moses Taylor & Co., whose name and fame were so widely and favorably known in Cuba and the West Indies as New York's leading sugar importers. The firm of Messrs. Turnure & Co. has the largest and most prominent list of correspondents in that section of the world of any house in this city. Parties desirous of transacting business with a long-established and reliable banking firm will do well to open negotiations with them.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organised since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

5213—City National Bank, Lincoln, Nebraska. Capital, $100,000.
5214—First National Exchange Bank, Sidney, Ohio. Capital, $50,000.
5215—First National Bank, Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Capital, $100,000.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

First National Bank, Pawnee, Oklahoma; by C. J. Shapard, *et al.*
First National Bank, Barberton, Ohio; by Edward F. Voris, *et al.*
Exchange National Bank, Richmond, Va.; by David A. Ainslie, *et al.*

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

ATHENS — Citizens' Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Ben Lee Allen; Vice-Pres., W. R. Pryor; Cas.., Will Peebles.

SHEFFIELD—Alabama Trust and Banking Co.; capital, $50,000; Pres., G. B. McCormack, Vice-Pres., J. J. Gray, Jr.; Cas., Geo. B. Ward.

ARKANSAS.

RECTOR—Bank of Rector; capital, $20,000; Pres., J. R. Hafford; Cas., Robert Liddell.

FLORIDA.

OCALA—Ed. Delonest, Banker.

GEORGIA.

WINDER—Winder B'king Co.; capital, $25,000.

ILLINOIS.

AUSTIN—Industrial State Savings Bank.——North Side State Savings Bank.——South Side State Savings Bank.

CHICAGO—Lincoln Guaranty and Trust Co.; capital, $800,000.

IRVING—Bank of Irving.

ST. ANNE—State Bank of St. Anne.

INDIANA.

CROTHERSVILLE—Crothersville State Bank; capital, $25,000.

FORT WAYNE—Northern Indiana Trust Co.; capital, $200,000.

RICHMOND—Union Loan and Trust Co.

IOWA.

DANVILLE - Danville State Savings Bank; capital, $12,000.

GRAFTON—Farmers' Exchange Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., Charles Christians; Cas., O. H. Christians.

KENT—Union County Bank.

NICHOLS—Nichols Savings Bank.

KANSAS.

COURTLAND—Courtland State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Levi Lowen; Cas., W. S. Lowen.

HIGHLAND—B. D. Williams.

LE ROY—Citizens' State Bank; Pres., John Copple; Cas., J. R. Copple.

MEADE—Meade State Bank; capital, $5,000.

KENTUCKY.

BROWNSVILLE—Deposit Bank; capital, $10,000.

MARYLAND.

UNION BRIDGE—Union Bridge Banking Co.; Silas D. Senseney, Treas.

MICHIGAN.

CHARLOTTE—Eaton County Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., E. T. Church; Vice-Pres., Adelbert Baughman; Cas., H. K. Jennings.

LAWRENCE—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, $15,000; Geo. Chapman, proprietor.

QUINCY—Quincy State Bank; capital, $20,000; Pres., F. A. Roethlisberger; Cas., M. S. Segur; Asst. Cas., Charles Harpham.

MINNESOTA.

BIRD ISLAND—Bank of Bird Island; capital, $10,000; Pres., F. L. Puffer; Cas., Alfred Jury.

CLAYTON — Farmers' Bank of Ross, Chadbourne & Co.

GLENVILLE - Bank of Glenville; capital, $10,000; Pres., W. H. Stone; Cas., A. H. Bender.

LONG PRAIRIE—Merchants' State Bank.

MISSOURI.

BONNE TERRE—Lead Belt Bank; Pres., W. H. Norwine; Cas., H. D. Evans.

HUNTSVILLE—Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

POWERSVILLE—Farmers' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Carl S. Allen; Cas., Joe Mills.

NEBRASKA.

CRAWFORD — Bank of Crawford; capital, $15,000; Pres., Bartlett Richards; Cas., C. A. Minick.

FIRTH—Citizens' Bank.

GENOA—Nance County State Bank.

LINCOLN—City National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., W. T. Auld; Cas., J. H. Auld.

NEW JERSEY.

PERTH AMBOY—First National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., Hamilton F. Kean; Cas., Harry Conard.——Perth Amboy Savings Institution (resumed); Pres., Adrian Lyon; Vice-Pres., S. Szymanowski; Cas., Charles K. Seaman; Sec., J. L. Boggs.

NEW MEXICO.

RATON—Citizens' Bank; capital stock, $30,000; Pres., C. B. Kohlhausen; Vice-Pres., Fred. Boin; Cas., S. W. Clark; Asst. Cas., R. H. Carter.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK — Bankers' Trust Co.; capital, $1,500,000; surplus, $1,500,000.—— Federal Trust Co.; capital, $1,000,000; surplus, $500,000.——Astor Trust Co.——Mutual Trust Co.; capital, $1,500,000; surplus, $1,000,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DURHAM—Citizens' Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. S. Carr; Cas., W. H. Oakley.

LA GRANGE—Bank of La Grange; Pres., James A. Bryan.

SALISBURY—Salisbury Savings Bank.

YOUNGSVILLE—Bank of Youngsville; capital, $5,000; Pres., J. B. Perry; Vice-Pres., G. T. Sikes; Cas., W. G. Riddick.

NORTH DAKOTA.

EDINBURG—State Bank of Edinburg; capital, $10,000; Pres., A. A. Flaten; Cas., Karl J. Farup.

FORMAN—Forman State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., C. H. Davidson; Cas., F. H. Mitchell.

KENMARE—Ward County State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., T. L. Beiseker; Vice-Pres., Charles N. Davidson, Jr.; Cas., C. O. Ryberg.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI—Walnut Hills Savings Bank; capital, $50,000.

KALIDA—People's Bank.

PAINESVILLE—Pioneer Trust Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MONONGAHELA—Dime Savings Bank.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAMSTON—Bank of Williamston; capital, $20,000.

TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE—Marble City Bank.

SPRINGFIELD—Robertson County Bank and Trust Co.; Pres., James W. Brown; Cas., Chas. E. Bell; Asst. Cas., Jordan S. Brown.

TEXAS.

THORNTON—Baron & Abel Banking Co.

WORTHAM—Wortham Bank; capital, $23,000; Pres., J. K. P. Poindexter; Cas., W. F. Roberts; Asst. Cas., T. B. Poindexter.

WASHINGTON.

BLAINE—Bank of Blaine (L. W. Gundlach); capital, $25,000.

GOLDENDALE—Moore & Co.; Thos. B. Montgomery, Mgr.

REARDON—Reardon Exchange Bank; capital, $20,000; Pres., Martinus Olsen; Cas., C. Olsen.

SEATTLE—A. L. Parker & Co.; capital, $15,000; Pres., A. L. Parker; Cas., W. A. Usher.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON—Interstate Trust Co.; capital, $2,000.

MARION — Farmers and Merchants' Bank; Pres., W. H. Atha; Vice-Pres., J. H. Barnes; Cas., E. A. Jost.

CANADA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GOLDEN—Imperial Bank of Canada.

ONTARIO.

BLYTH—Bank of Hamilton; C. H. Bennett, Mgr.

FRASERVILLE—Molsons Bank.

WESTPORT — Merchants' Bank of Canada; R. F. Taylor, Mgr.

MANITOBA.

CARTWRIGHT—A. Laughlin.

QUEBEC.

MONTMAGNY—La Banque Nationale; J. I. Audet, Mgr.

THREE RIVERS—Molsons Bank.

POINT ST. CHARLES—Bank of Montreal.——Hochelaga Bank.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

ALBERTON—Merchants' Bank of P. E. I.; C. J. Stewart, Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

YORKTON—Union Bank of Canada.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

FORT PAYNE—Charles M. T. Sawyer, Pres. in place of A. L. Campbell.

ALASKA.

JUNEAU—First National Bank; H. H. Eddy, Asst. Cas.

CALIFORNIA.

ALHAMBRA—Alhambra Bank; Gail B. Johnson, Pres.

MADERA—Commercial Bank; J. G. Roberts, Cas.

OAKLAND—Union Savings Bank; J. West Martin, Pres., deceased.

SAN LUIS OBISPO—Andrews Banking Co.; D. M. Meredith, Cas.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD—Aetna National Bank; Alfred Spencer, Jr., Pres. in place of A. G. Loomis; W. D. Morgan, Cas. in place of Alfred Spencer, Jr.

PUTNAM—Thompson Savings Bank; F. E. Clark, Treas. in place of E. C. Wood.

ILLINOIS.

DECATUR—Peddecord, Burrows & Co.; title changed to L. Burrows & Co.

OAKLAND—Oakland National Bank; L. J. Norton, Vice-Pres. in place of John G. Martin, deceased.

ROCK ISLAND—Rock Island National Bank; no Pres. in place of Thomas J. Robinson, deceased.

INDIANA.

SOUTH BEND—First National Bank; E. B. Reynolds, Vice-Pres. in place of E. S. Reynolds, deceased.

IOWA.

DAVENPORT—First National Bank; Chr. Mueller, Vice-Pres. in place of John L. Dow.

MOUNT VERNON—Mount Vernon Bank; W. M. Smith, Cas., deceased.

KENTUCKY.

BOWLING GREEN—Warren Deposit Bank; capital stock reduced to $100,000.

BURKESVILLE—Bank of Burkesville and J. P. Frank's Bank consolidated under former title.

LOUISVILLE—Louisville Clearing-House Association; L. O. Cox, Pres. in place of E. A. Hewett; Pierre Viglini, Vice-Pres. in place of Geo. W. Swearingen.

SADIEVILLE—Deposit Bank; —— Turner, Cas. in place of Rhoda Fields, resigned.

LOUISIANA.

ST. FRANCISVILLE—Bank of West Feliciana; J. R. Matthews, Cas. in place of E. J. Buck, resigned.

MAINE.

BATH—Bath National Bank; J. C. Spinney, Asst. Cas. —— Bath Savings Institution; Milton S. Briry, Pres., deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—National Webster Bank; Samuel Johnson, director, deceased.

CANTON—Canton Institution for Savings; Charles Endicott, Pres., deceased.

CLINTON—Clinton Savings Bank; Charles L. Swan, Pres., deceased.

COHASSET—Cohasset Savings Bank; Louis N. Lincoln, Vice-Pres., deceased.

HOLYOKE—City National Bank; corporate existence extended until August 20, 1919.

LOWELL—Railroad National Bank; Edward T. Rowell, Pres., deceased.

WARE—Ware National Bank; Alvin Hyde, Cas.

MICHIGAN.

CORUNNA—First National Bank; L. W. Simmons, Pres. in place of Patrick Gallagher, deceased; John Driscoll, Vice-Pres. in place of L. W. Simmons.

MISSOURI.

MEMPHIS—Scotland Co. National Bank; corporate existence extended until August 20, 1919.

NEBRASKA.

LEXINGTON—First National Bank; H. V. Temple, Pres. in place of H. R. Temple, deceased; F. L. Temple, Cas. in place of H. V. Temple; no Asst. Cas. in place of F. L. Temple.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HANOVER—Dartmouth Savings Bank; Frank W. Davidson, Pres. in place of N. S. Huntington, deceased.

NEW JERSEY.

MOUNT HOLLY—Union National Bank; Wm. H. Bishop, Pres. in place of Isaac Fenimore, deceased.

SUMMIT—First National Bank; William A. Larned, Cas. in place of B. Garretson.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE—First National Bank; Frank McKee, Cas. in place of A. A. Keen; no Asst. Cas. in place of Frank McKee.

LAS VEGAS—First National Bank; corporate existence extended until August 25, 1919.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—Merchants' National Bank; Frederick Tillinghast, Asst. Cas.

BROOKLYN—German-American Bank; E. M. Hendrickson, Pres. in place of Anton Vigelius.—— Brooklyn Trust Co.; Christian T. Christensen, Pres., resigned.——Brooklyn Bank; Timothy Hogan, director, deceased.

BUFFALO—Buffalo Commercial Bank; Henry H. Persons, Pres. in place of Edward A. Eames, resigned. —— Metropolitan and Union Banks; reported consolidated under title of Metropolitan-Union Bank.—Greater New York Savings Bank; removed to 498 Fifth Avenue.

COOPERSTOWN—Second National Bank; B. F. Murdock, Vice-Pres. in place of Robert Quaif, deceased.

MIDDLEBURGH—First National Bank; M. L. Tator, Cas. in place of W. G. Putnam.

NEW YORK—Produce Exchange Trust Co.; Timothy Hogan, Vice-Pres., deceased.—New York Bond Exchange & Trust Co.; title changed to Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.——Washington Savings Bank; James R. O'Beirne, Pres.

NUNDA—Peter Dupuy's Bkg. House; I. J. Dupuy, Pres. in place of Peter Dupuy, deceased.

TROY—Central National Bank; Moses Warren, Pres., deceased.

UTICA—Oneida National Bank; Robert S. Williams, Pres., deceased.

OHIO.

HICKSVILLE—First National Bank; W. F. Horton, Cas. in place of W. E. Dittenhaver; no Asst. Cas. in place of W. F. Horton.

MIDDLETOWN—Merchants' Nat. Bank; Geo. Phipps, Vice-Pres.; H. B. Scott, Asst. Cas.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BROWNSVILLE—Second National Bank; Geo. W. Springer, Vice-Pres. in place of R. C. Rogers.

CENTER HALL—Penn's Valley Banking Co.; Simon Harper, Pres., deceased.

PITTSBURG—Tradesmen's National Bank; Alexander Bradley, Pres., deceased.

UNION CITY—National Bank of Union City; J. E. Gillett, Asst. Cas. in place of Lee Wilson.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—National Bank of Commerce; voted to reduce capital stock to $850,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ROCK HILL—National Union Bank; L. C. Harrison, Cas. in place of T. L. Johnston; Ira B. Dunlap, Asst. Cas. in place of L. C. Harrison.

SUMTER—First National Bank; R. L. Edmunds, Cas. in place of L. S. Carson; no Asst. Cas. in place of R. L. Edmunds.

TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL—Merchants' Exchange Bank; T. F. Wood, Pres., deceased.

TEXAS.

DECATUR—First National Bank; T. B. Yarbrough, Vice-Pres. in place of J. Ullman; C. W. Martin, Cas. in place of T. B. Yarbrough.

DENISON—State National Bank; G. L. Blackford, Pres. in place of R. C. Shearman, deceased; W. G. Meginnis, Cas.

FORT WORTH—American National Bank; Wm. G. Newby, Pres. in place of Luther I. Boaz.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY—Utah Commercial and Savings Bank; Wm. Francis Armstrong, Pres. in place of Francis Armstrong, deceased.

VIRGINIA.

DANVILLE—Planters' Nat. Bank; authorized by Comptroller to change title to First National Bank.

WASHINGTON.

CHEHALIS—First National Bank; H. B. Coffman, Cas. in place of Daniel A. Millett.

SEATTLE—Seattle National Bank; M. D. Barnes, Asst. Cas.

SPOKANE—Exchange National Bank; C. E. McBroom, Cas.

WISCONSIN.

GREEN BAY—McCartney National Bank of Fort Howard; C. W. Lomas, Vice-Pres. in place of C. Schwarz.

MILWAUKEE—First National Bank; Geo. G. Houghton, Vice-Pres. in place of Charles Best, deceased. —— Milwaukee Clearing-House Association; Chas. Best, Vice-Pres., deceased; also Vice-Pres. First National Bank.

CANADA.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL—Bank of British North America; Jeffrey Penfold, Mgr., deceased.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN LUIS OBISPO—County Bank; reported in liquidation.

COLORADO.

ELDORA—Bank of Eldora.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE—Bank of Louisville.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL—Savings Bank of St. Paul; E. J. Hodgson, Receiver.

NEW YORK.

BROCKPORT—John H. Kingsbury.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

OTTAWA—Union Bank of Canada.

The March of Civilization.—Of the eight several annexations to our territory since the forming of the Government, not one was anticipated by the fathers or provided for in the Constitution; and this acquisitive spirit has been in exact harmony with the spirit of all the other great nations of the world.

Look at the international signs of the times. Since the Crimean war Russia has added to her territory from the heart of Asia a domain nearly as large as the whole of the United States; Germany has acquired on the east coast of Africa as many square miles as we possess east of the Mississippi River; the dependencies of France in Africa are still greater; Holland, Portugal and Belgium have their share; and Great Britain, firmly planted at the South and at the North, will soon connect the Cape and the Nile by rail, and ere long make the heart of Africa as accessible as is the heart of America. In the far East the same tendencies are equally irresistible. The railroad from St. Petersburg to the Yellow Sea covers hundred degrees of longitude—twice the distance from New York to San Francisco. This irresistible spirit is knocking at the gates of China, and the everlasting doors, which from the dawn of history have successfully defied all intrusive efforts, are giving way and admitting the civilization of the Occident.

It is the advance of civilization upon barbarism. It is the Eastern Question, which has ever agitated the world since the time of Xerxes and Alexander the Great, now at length approaching solution. It is the ever irresistible encroachment of the Occident upon the Orient, of the modern spirit upon the spirit of antiquity. It is the substitution of the railroad train for the oxcart and the caravan. It is electricity driving out the rushlight. It is the white man ever civilizing the red man or pushing him out of the way.—*From an article by Charles Kendall Adams in the Atlantic Monthly.*

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1899.

THE RESUMPTION OF THE ISSUE OF GOLD CERTIFICATES by the Government was one of the principal events of the month. It is important rather in its significance than in its effect. It reflects the unparalleled abundance of gold in our money supply, the exceptional amount now in the United States Treasury, and the increased demand for paper money caused by the wonderful expansion of trade.

The issue of gold certificates in exchange for deposits of gold is authorized by the Act of July 12, 1882, which contains the provision that the issue shall be suspended whenever the amount of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below $100,000,000. Secretary Carlisle availed himself of this provision in 1893 when the gold in the Treasury fell below that amount. In January, 1895, the gold balance was less than $45,000,000, but for nearly four years past it has been in excess of $100,000,000, and now is but little below $250,000,000. About $30,000,000 of gold certificates have been issued during the past month, and they are finding their way into the banks, as the lowest denomination is $20. It is expected, however, that they will displace other issues of paper money now held in bank reserves and thus add to general circulation much-needed notes of smaller denominations.

The Treasury is but poorly supplied with notes at the present time, holding only about $4,000,000 silver certificates, less than $1,000,000 Treasury notes of 1890 and about $17,000,000 legal tender-notes and greenbacks.

With the promise of increased activity in business during the coming autumn and winter, it is felt that the money question will come into exceptional prominence, and the relation of the United States Treasury to the money market will be a subject of grave consideration. At present the revenues and disbursements of the Government pretty nearly balance, but nevertheless the Treasury is frequently drawing large amounts from the banks and temporarily hoarding it. It has now a balance of about $275,000,000 as surely locked up in idleness as if it were stored in the strong boxes and stockings of individuals, except that about $75,000,000 still remains in National bank depositories. Should the revenues of the Government increase so that an accumulating surplus should result, the effect will be stringency in money, and a Macedonian cry to the Treasury to bring assistance. The large war disbursements—about $500,000 a day—are the one possible preventive of a growing surplus.

The general business situation is probably without a parallel in the history of the country. Activity in all lines of trade continues and prices of commodities and of labor are increasing. The advance in the price of meat, artificial to some extent, simply reflects the conditions that prevail everywhere.

The temporary falling off in our export trade appears to have come to an end, the July exports of merchandise reaching the phenomenal total of nearly $95,000,000, an amount never equalled in July of a previous year. The net exports were nearly $35,000,000, a remarkable result considering that usually our imports exceed our exports in that month.

What balances are likely to be piled up later may be inferred from the fact that

the exports of breadstuffs in July were only about $21,000,000 as compared with nearly $32,000,000 last December, and of cotton only about $5,500,000 as compared with nearly $40,000,000 last December. With the inevitable increase in grain and cotton exports that is to come, there must be an extraordinary increase in imports of merchandise, or the large balances of the last two years will be reproduced during the current fiscal year.

The explanation of the large export movement at the present time is to be found in the increase in our exports of manufactures, which exceed all previous records. Not only is this the fact, but they exceed the imports, which never occurred prior to 1898. An official statement prepared by the Bureau of Statistics shows the imports and exports of manufactures in each of the last ten years as follows:

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	*Imports of Manufactures.*	*Exports of Manufactures.*
1890	$356,651,940	$151,102,376
1891	368,454,080	168,927,315
1892	320,149,538	158,510,987
1893	368,102,940	158,023,118
1894	237,418,320	183,728,808
1895	305,109,526	183,595,743
1896	333,330,912	228,571,178
1897	304,647,608	277,285,391
1898	230,897,676	290,697,354
1899	259,570,293	338,667,794

The exports of manufactures last year exceeded the imports by thirty per cent. In 1890 the former were less than fifty per cent. of the latter. In the ten years our exports have more than doubled, while our imports have declined nearly thirty per cent. Manufactures last year formed more than twenty-eight per cent. of our total exports, as compared with less than nineteen per cent. in 1889.

While manufactures are taking so prominent a place in our foreign trade, the condition of our crops is no less a matter of interest than formerly. The report on the condition of grain on August 1 made by the Department of Agriculture is encouraging. While the indications are for a smaller yield of wheat this year than last by about 140,000,000 bushels, still the total will probably exceed 535,000,000 bushels, the largest since 1891, with the exception of 1898. The Government reports the August 1 condition of spring wheat at 83.6 per cent. compared with 96.5 per cent. last year, and 86.7 per cent. in 1897. The average for corn is 89.9 per cent. as against 87 per cent. in 1898, and of oats 90.8 per cent., against 84.2 per cent. last year.

From the Government figures of condition on August 1 the following estimates of acreage and yield have been made by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange compared with actual results of previous years:

YEAR.	*Wheat.*		*Corn.*		*Oats.*	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1890	36,087,144	399,262,000	71,970,763	1,489,970,000	26,431,369	523,621,000
1891	39,916,987	611,780,000	76,204,515	2,060,154,000	25,581,861	738,394,000
1892	38,554,430	515,949,000	70,626,658	1,628,464,000	27,063,835	661,035,000
1893	34,629,418	396,131,725	72,036,465	1,619,496,131	27,273,033	638,854,850
1894	34,882,436	460,267,416	62,582,269	1,212,770,000	27,023,553	662,036,928
1095	34,047,332	467,102,947	82,075,830	2,151,138,580	27,878,406	824,443,537
1896	34,678,646	427,684,346	81,027,156	2,283,875,165	27,565,985	707,346,404
1897	39,465,066	530,149,168	80,095,051	1,902,967,933	25,730,375	698,767,809
1898	44,055,278	675,148,705	77,721,781	1,924,184,600	25,777,110	730,905,643
1899	43,750,000	535,150,000	81,600,000	2,203,200,000	25,600,000	783,360,000

From these estimates it appears that both corn and oats will probably approxi-

mate the largest yield ever harvested. As to wheat, the surplus carried over this year is sufficient to provide a considerable quantity for export.

The cotton crop is also likely to be large, the conditions reported on August 1 being eighty-four per cent. as compared with 87.8 per cent. on July 1, and 91.2 per cent. on August 1 last year. On the same date in 1897 the condition was 86.9 per cent.

Other sources of wealth have been yielding prolifically, as the report of the Geological survey for 1898, just issued, shows. The mineral production of the United States last year is estimated at $697,880,002, an increase of nearly $67,000,000 over the total for 1897, and of $50,000,000 over that of 1892, the year of the largest previous yield. Nearly all classes of minerals show gains.

The production of iron is still increasing, and on August 1 the weekly capacity of furnaces in blast was 267,272 tons, approximating about 14,000,000 tons annually. Stocks are very much reduced, and the consumption exceeds the supply. Prices naturally are still advancing.

In the stock market there has been some irregularity, but for August there has been considerable activity, and in some cases there have been appreciable advances. Nothing but the rise that has already occurred in the market would seem to justify bearish views. The outlook for investors in railroad securities seems to be very bright. Railroad earnings are increasing almost everywhere. The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern for the year ended May 31 shows a freight tonnage of 3,229,327,820 ton miles, an increase of 198,000,000 ton miles over the previous year, and of 1,515,000,000 ton miles over 1895.

For July the railroads representing nearly 100,000 miles show an increase in gross earnings of nearly $7,700,000, or more than seventeen per cent., and that is an increase made continuously during the previous four years.

The effect of increased earnings is beginning to show itself in the dividends that are being declared. The Chesapeake and Ohio declared the first dividend in its history, one per cent., last month. The Southern Railway, which has been paying one per cent. on its preferred stock annually in January, has now declared another dividend of one per cent. payable in October. The St. Louis and San Francisco similarly has declared a dividend of one per cent. on the second preferred stock, making two per cent. this year, against one per cent. last year.

Something in the nature of a panic among bank depositors in Montreal was caused by the suspension of the Banque Ville Marie following a defalcation. The Banque Jacques Cartier, of Montreal temporarily suspended, and runs were made upon other banks. Some money was sent from New York to Montreal to assist the banks, but the effect on the money market here was slight and shortlived.

National Banks of the United States.—The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that on June 30 there were 3,583 National banks in operation, the same as on April 5 when the last previous report was made. There was a decrease in capital stock, however, amounting to $2,397,243. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of more than $17,000,000. Individual deposits are largely in excess of those of any previous period and have increased nearly $85,000,000 since April and $498,800,000 in the past year. The National banks also hold about $213,000,000 more deposits of other banks than they did a year ago. Loans increased $88,800,000 since April last and $340,000,000 since July 14, 1898. The holdings of Government bonds, while $43,000,000 larger than last year, have been reduced in the last three months nearly $17,000,000 and circulation has decreased nearly $4,500,000, but is still about $4,500,000 greater than a year ago. The resources of the banks now approximate $4,709,000,000 and have increased $69,695,000 since April and $731,000,000 since July, 1898.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Individual deposits.	Gold.	Silver.	Legal tenders.
July 23, 1897......	$632,153,042	$246,403,782	$1,770,480,563	$193,686,596	$47,238,005	$172,596,020
Oct. 5, 1897........	631,488,095	246,845,020	1,853,349,128	195,895,107	43,492,595	149,494,929
Dec. 15, 1897.......	629,655,354	246,416,688	1,916,630,252	207,093,145	45,070,408	158,404,875
Feb. 18, 1898......	628,890,320	248,484,530	1,982,660,933	222,855,517	48,522,409	169,515,185
May 5, 1898........	624,471,670	247,895,979	1,999,308,439	267,644,954	49,537,819	143,033,681
July 14, 1898......	622,016,745	247,935,215	2,023,357,159	284,921,377	50,755,753	135,299,997
Sept. 20, 1898......	621,517,895	247,555,108	2,081,454,540	250,670,426	43,203,732	126,848,300
Dec. 1, 1898.......	620,516,245	246,695,552	2,225,269,813	281,475,195	47,125,516	135,750,702
Feb. 4, 1899........	608,301,245	247,522,450	2,232,193,156	321,915,796	49,927,699	137,143,066
April 5, 1899.......	607,262,570	246,169,894	2,437,223,420	317,210,532	46,952,020	130,055,423
June 30, 1899......	604,865,827	248,146,168	2,522,157,509	309,338,008	47,484,038	134,927,935

The value of the uniform statistics covering the entire country must be appreciated by every one who studies them, and from the data supplied by the National banks much useful information may be had relative to the general condition of the country's business. While New York city naturally shows the greatest increase in bank deposits, there is scarcely any section of the country in which gains to a greater or less extent are not to be found. We submit here a comparative statement of the individual deposits of the National banks in the leading reserve cities on or about July 1, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1894 and 1899:

	1879.	1884.	1889.	1894.	1899.
Boston..........................	$50,174,969	$44,109,763	$102,933,985	$117,781,178	$158,650,861
New York.....................	188,285,680	176,567,271	261,460,362	311,754,522	554,445,465
Philadelphia..................	44,868,880	58,602,947	90,397,808	99,833,604	127,491,390
Pittsburg......................	12,305,976	21,375,130	30,734,775	37,407,936	59,914,911
Baltimore.....................	13,319,019	18,255,788	21,411,394	26,299,713	35,094,964
Washington	1,294,647	2,402,046	8,639,393	8,970,686	18,406,271
New Orleans..................	6,836,672	7,278,694	12,544,317	16,037,836	16,161,717
Louisville.....................	2,011,918	3,252,025	4,268,055	4,675,825	7,771,255
Cincinnati......................	7,039,513	11,606,240	18,845,365	20,061,940	25,417,359
Cleveland......................	5,537,784	7,258,453	13,488,347	20,031,456	31,291,813
Chicago	13,574,137	35,633,221	54,914,859	71,782,732	105,121,966
Detroit..........................	3,649,830	5,696,566	9,829,097	10,456,201	12,164,097
Milwaukee	2,336,716	4,064,698	5,185,933	18,365,581	24,496,657
St. Louis........................	4,244,471	5,408,335	8,493,082	19,017,226	40,322,976
San Francisco.................	1,205,056	970,134	3,559,077	5,006,525	16,544,746

Several cities not reserve cities in 1879 have been made such since. Among the most important are Brooklyn, N. Y., now having deposits of $17,600,000; Indianapolis, Ind., $11,000,000; St. Paul, $11,900,000; Minneapolis, $11,000,000 and Omaha, $10,300,000. The table shows a most extraordinary increase for all cities in the past twenty years, while compared with five years ago every city except New Orleans has gained largely. The ratio of increase in many of the Western cities is exceptionally large.

FOREIGN TRADE.—Again our export trade is making new records, the exports of merchandise in July aggregating nearly $95,000,000—the largest ever recorded for that month. The increase over the corresponding month last year is over $22,000,000. Imports of merchandise have also increased and amount to nearly $60,000,000, an increase of $9,000,000 compared with a year ago. The excess of exports is nearly $35,000,000, almost as large as in June and $13,000,000 in excess of the balance for July, 1898. There was a slight gain by gold imports last month and net exports of about $1,300,000 silver. The total net exports of specie and merchandise for the month amount to $36,000,000 and for the seven months of the calendar year to $254,000,000. As the season is now approaching when our exports usually increase, further large increases in our export balances may be expected.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF JULY.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.		
1894	$52,614,176	$65,302,066	Imp., $12,687,890	Exp., $12,752,306	Exp., $1,400,838
1895	56,541,589	73,025,646	" 16,484,057	" 3,124,384	" 3,086,643
1896	67,717,789	52,108,552	Exp., 15,609,237	" 10,268,450	" 3,128,045
1897	71,103,968	53,674,759	" 17,429,209	" 4,523,918	" 2,011,290
1898	72,525,049	50,984,381	" 21,540,668	Imp., 1,144,655	" 2,231,176
1899	94,908,518	59,925,178	" 34,983,340	" 308,012	" 1,271,636
SEVEN MONTHS.					
1894	457,043,454	401,245,272	Exp., 55,798,182	Exp., 72,029,394	Exp., 17,343,325
1895	443,406,784	464,625,876	Imp., 21,219,092	" 11,857,411	" 16,629,978
1896	512,329,786	421,764,109	Exp., 90,565,677	" 27,310,349	" 18,598,125
1897	560,872,280	506,481,172	" 54,391,108	" 22,391,986	" 15,117,780
1898	694,066,646	377,245,219	" 316,821,427	Imp., 87,515,459	" 13,936,134
1899	687,927,151	448,870,057	" 239,557,094	Exp., 3,857,665	" 13,954,869

THE MONEY MARKET.—The money market has developed an easy condition, but a more active demand is looked for this autumn. It is expected that an increased demand for currency in the west will cause shipments from New York in increased volume. Time money has been lending freely for periods extending beyond the close of the year. Commercial paper has increased in supply to some extent, although some brokers complain of its insufficiency. At the close of the month call money ruled at 3 to 3½ per cent., the average rate being about 3¼ per cent. Banks and trust companies quote 3 per cent. as the minimum. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for three months, 4 @ 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4 @ 4½ per cent. for six months. For commercial paper the rates are 3¾ @ 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days endorsed bills receivable, 4 @ 4 ½ per cent. for first-class four to six months single names, and 5 @ 6 per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Call loans, bankers' balances	3½—12	3 —6	1½ -2½	4 —15	2 —4	3 —3½
Call loans, banks and trust companies	6 —8	3½—4	2½—3	6 —	4 —	3 —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days	4 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months	4 —4½	3½—	3 —	3 —3½	4 —4½	4 —4½
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months	4 —4½	3¾—4	3½ —	3 —4	4 —4½	4 —4½
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days	3¾—4	3½—	3¼—3¾	3¼—3¾	3¾—4	3¾—4
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months	4 —5	3¾—4½	3½—4	3½—4	4 —4½	4 —4½
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months	5 —6	4½—5½	4 —5	4 —5	5 —6	5 —6

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—Since the reserves of the New York Clearing-House banks have fallen to only about twenty-six per cent. of the deposits, each weekly statement of those institutions is eagerly watched for, and speculation towards the close of the week usually becomes feverish. With deposits exceeding loans about $100,000,000, the low state of the cash reserves suggests investments by the banks which do not appear in the item of loans. What an active money market and high rates would lead to would seem to be a possible change in investments. On the other hand it is to be noted that the New York banks are once more increasing their circulation.

New York City Banks—Condition at Close of each Week.

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Aug. 5...	$758,080,500	$165,574,800	$55,011,600	$849,903,200	$8,110,600	$13,755,800	$1,029,869,500
" 12...	746,685,300	171,963,600	54,911,400	849,918,500	14,395,375	13,902,700	903,780,500
" 19...	747,733,900	173,616,200	54,266,400	851,201,000	15,082,350	13,976,800	965,519,800
" 26...	756,789,900	172,381,100	54,531,200	858,135,100	12,378,525	14,072,400	972,668,100
Sept. 2...	753,663,000	168,098,900	58,545,800	849,793,800	9,191,250	14,300,800	983,858,300

Deposits and Surplus Reserve on or about the First of each Month.

Month.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.
January	$530,785,000	$33,286,950	$675,064,200	$15,788,750	$823,087,700	$19,180,975
February......	563,331,800	59,148,250	722,484,200	35,609,450	861,637,500	39,222,025
March.........	573,769,300	57,520,975	729,214,800	22,729,125	910,573,600	30,334,900
April.........	569,226,500	47,666,575	682,236,800	35,720,800	898,917,000	15,494,850
May...........	576,863,900	48,917,625	658,508,300	44,504,675	883,595,300	25,524,675
June..........	575,600,000	46,616,100	696,006,400	53,704,600	890,061,600	42,710,600
July..........	604,963,700	41,384,875	750,074,600	62,018,550	905,127,800	14,274,550
August........	623,045,000	45,720,150	741,680,100	41,904,475	862,142,700	10,811,125
September....	636,996,000	39,517,700	752,389,800	14,990,050	849,793,800	9,191,250
October.......	619,353,200	15,550,400	702,128,200	15,827,150		
November	625,339,000	24,271,800	761,574,200	26,091,550		
December.....	666,278,600	22,122,950	789,525,800	17,097,950		

Deposits reached the highest amount, $914,810,300, on March 4, 1899, loans, $793,852,900 on July 8, 1899, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on February 3, 1894.

Non-Member Banks—New York Clearing-House.

Dates.	Loans and Investments.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal tender and bank notes.	Deposit with Clearing-House agents.	Deposit in other N. Y. banks.	Surplus.
July 29.....	$63,708,600	$68,124,300	$2,816,300	$3,950,000	$7,120,100	$2,824,500	*$320,175
Aug. 5.....	63,397,100	68,580,500	2,718,800	3,793,200	7,033,800	3,219,500	*379,825
" 12.....	63,580,900	69,922,900	2,796,600	4,021,700	8,120,300	2,989,600	397,475
" 19	63,667,700	69,313,600	2,802,900	3,848,400	7,910,500	2,809,900	83,300
" 26.....	63,648,000	69,500,900	2,822,700	3,979,200	7,913,900	3,055,600	396,175

* Deficit.

Boston and Philadelphia Banks.—The changes in the condition of the clearing-house banks of Boston and Philadelphia are shown in the following tables:

Boston Banks.

Dates.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Circulation.	Clearings.
July 29........	$209,699,000	$241,561,000	$20,828,000	$7,817,000	$4,944,000	$133,776,300
Aug. 5........	210,192,000	238,835,000	20,070,000	7,419,000	5,000,000	126,608,300
" 12........	207,808,000	237,065,000	19,112,000	7,235,000	5,079,000	120,050,700
" 19........	207,508,000	233,004,000	18,621,000	7,298,000	5,206,000	115,721,700
" 26........	206,153,000	229,191,000	18,412,000	7,465,000	5,256,000	112,179,700

Philadelphia Banks.

Dates.	Loans.	Deposits.	Lawful Money Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
July 29....................	$148,854,000	$177,057,000	$47,584,000	$5,610,000	$83,814,800
Aug. 5....................	149,087,000	175,551,000	47,244,000	5,636,000	85,807,900
" 12....................	148,540,000	175,477,000	47,949,000	5,671,000	82,051,900
" 19....................	147,773,000	173,451,000	46,630,000	5,660,000	86,821,800
" 26....................	147,182,000	174,680,000	47,897,000	5,538,000	79,495,600

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—While it was expected that the Bank of England would advance its rate of discount, it maintained the rate at 3½ per cent. without change. The Bank of Germany on August 7th advanced its rate from 4½ to 5 per cent. The Bank of France still adheres to the 3 per cent. rate. Discounts of sixty to ninety day bills in London at the close of the month were 3¼ per cent. against 3½ @ 3⅝ per cent. a month ago. The open rate at Paris was 2¾ per cent., against 2⅞ per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 4¾ per cent., against 3¾ per cent. a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	Mar. 10.	Apr. 14.	May 12.	June 16.	July 14.	Aug. 18.
London—Bank rate of discount.....	3	3	3	3	3½	3½
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts......	2¼—⅜	2¼—5/16	2⅛	2	3½	3¼—⅜
6 months bankers' drafts....	2⅛—¼	2¼—5/16	2⅛—2 3/16	2⅜—7/16	3¾—4	3⅜
Loans—Day to day..........	1½	1½	1½	1½	2	2
Paris, open market rates............	2¾	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
Berlin, "	4¼	3¾	3½	4	3⅝	4¾
Hamburg, "	4¼	3¾	3½	4	3¾	4¾
Frankfort, "	4⅜	3¾	3½	4	3¾	4¾
Amsterdam, "	2⅛	2¼	2¼	2¼	3¼	3⅝
Vienna, "	4⅛	4⅝	4½	4¼	4⅝	4⅝
St. Petersburg, "	6	6	6	6	6	5½
Madrid, "	3	3	3	3	3	3
Copenhagen, "	4	4½	5	5	5½	5½

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	May 17, 1899.	June 14, 1899.	July 12, 1899.	Aug. 16, 1899.
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)..........	£27,681,830	£27,349,775	£28,968,690	£28,724,285
Public deposits............................	11,457,538	11,066,027	7,930,947	7,046,064
Other deposits............................	37,461,029	38,160,356	40,296,870	40,874,370
Government securities....................	13,873,128	13,368,021	13,358,522	13,074,856
Other securities..........................	34,100,510	33,242,692	33,979,602	30,784,743
Reserve of notes and coin................	19,320,156	20,477,616	20,031,466	22,272,573
Coin and bullion..........................	30,201,986	31,027,391	32,220,066	34,196,838
Reserve to liabilities......................	39¼%	40 7/16%	41 5/16%	46 5/16%
Bank rate of discount..................	3%	3%	3½%	3½%
Market rate, 3 months' bills..............	2⅛@2 3/16	2 5/16@2⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)..........	110¼	108 11/16	106⅛	105⅝
Price of silver per ounce..................	28 1/16d.	27 11/16d.	27 11/16d.	27⅛d.
Average price of wheat..................	25s. 4d.	25s. 6d.	25s. 7d.	24s. 8d.

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The Bank of England added to his gold holdings last month nearly $13,000,000, which leaves its stock of that metal about $3,500,000 more than a year ago. The Bank of France also gained $2,500,000 in August and it has $8,500,000 more than at this time last year.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	July 1, 1899.		August 1, 1899.		September 1, 1899.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
England............	£31,651,532	....	£33,176,943	....	£35,783,546	....
France..............	75,379,109	£48,781,752	76,570,547	£48,308,942	77,076,612	£47,899,305
Germany............	29,970,000	15,439,000	28,568,000	14,716,000	28,374,000	14,617,000
Austro-Hungary...	36,194,000	12,751,000	36,538,000	12,758,000	36,719,000	12,723,000
Spain................	12,470,000	13,404,000	12,960,000	13,620,000	12,960,000	13,692,000
Netherlands........	3,483,000	6,302,000	2,744,000	6,109,000	2,742,000	6,039,000
Nat. Belgium.......	2,995,000	1,497,000	3,024,000	1,512,000	2,894,000	1,447,000
Totals...........	£192,142,641	£98,174,752	£193,581,490	£97,018,942	£196,499,158	£96,417,305

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The sterling exchange market was generally weak throughout the month except for a temporary recovery about the middle of the month,

caused by apprehensions of dearer money in London and an advance of the Bank of England rate. The advance was not made however and sterling again became weak.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

Week ended	Bankers' Sterling. 60 days.	Bankers' Sterling. Sight.	Cable transfers.	Prime commercial. Long.	Documentary Sterling. 60 days.
Aug. 5	4.82½ @ 4.82¾	4.86 @ 4.86¼	4.86¾ @ 4.87	4.82 @ 4.82¼	4.81½ @ 4.83
" 12	4.82½ @ 4.82¾	4.86 @ 4.86¼	4.86¾ @ 4.87	4.82 @ 4.82¼	4.81¼ @ 4.82¼
" 19	4.83 @ 4.83¼	4.86¼ @ 4.86½	4.87 @ 4.87¼	4.82½ @ 4.82¾	4.82 @ 4.83¼
" 26	4.83 @ 4.83¼	4.86¼ @ 4.86½	4.87 @ 4.87¼	4.82½ @ 4.82¾	4.82 @ 4.83¼
Sept. 2	4.83 @ 4.83¼	4.86 @ 4.86¼	4.86¾ @ 4.87	4.82½ @ 4.82¾	4.81¾ @ 4.83

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.85¼— ½	4.85¾— 6	4.85¼— ½	4.83¼— ½	4.83 — ¼
" " Sight	4.87¼— ½	4.88 — ¼	4.87¼— ½	4.86½— ¾	4.86 — ¼
" " Cables	4.87¾— 8	4.88¾— 9	4.88 — ¼	4.87¼— ½	4.86¾— 7
" Commercial long	4.84¾— 5	4.85¼— ½	4.84¾— 5	4.82½— 3	4.82 — ¾
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.84 — 5	4.84¾— 5¾	4.84¼— 5¼	4.82½— 3½	4.82¼— 3¼
Paris—Cable transfers	5.16¼— ⅝	5.15⅝—15	5.16¼—15⅝	5.17½—	5.18⅛—
" Bankers' 60 days	5.19⅜— 8¾	5.18¾— ⅛	5.19⅜—18¾	5.21¼—20⅝	5.21⅞— ¼
" Bankers' sight	5.16⅞— ¼	5.16¼—15⅝	5.16⅞— ¼	5.18¾— ⅛	5.19⅜—18¾
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.19⅜—	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾— ⅛	5.21¼—20⅝	5.21¼—20⅝
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	94¾— ⅞	94 13/16— ⅞	94 11/16— 11/16	94¼— 7/16	94 3/16— ¼
" Bankers' sight	95⅜— 7/16	95 7/16— ½	95⅜— 7/16	95 — 1/16	95 — ⅛
Belgium—Bankers' sight	5.18⅛— 7½	5.16⅞—	5.17½—16⅞	5.19⅜—18¾	5.20⅝—19⅜
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40⅛— 3/16	40 3/16— ¼	40⅛— 3/16	40 1/16— 3/16	40⅛— ¼
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26 13/16— 15/16	26 15/16—27	26⅞—27	26 15/16—27	26 13/16— ⅞
Italian lire—sight	5.55¾—51¼	5.51¼—46¼	5.52½—48¾	5.55 —50⅝	5.57½—55

SILVER.—The London silver market was weak during almost the entire month, declining from 27¾ d. to 27⅛ d., the lowest price being made at the close of the month, a decline for the month of ⅝ d. The price is now the lowest since August, 1898.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1897, 1898, 1899.

Month.	1897. High	1897. Low.	1898. High	1898. Low.	1899. High	1899. Low.	Month.	1897. High	1897. Low.	1898. High	1898. Low.	1899. High	1899. Low.
January	29 13/16	29 11/16	26⅞	26⅛	27⅝	27¼	July	27 11/16	26⅜	27⅞	27	27¾	27⅝
February	29¾	29 11/16	26¼	25⅝	27½	27⅜	August	26½	23¾	27 13/16	27⅛	27¾	27⅛
March	29⅝	28 5/16	26 1/16	25	27 9/16	27⅜	Septemb'r	27¼	23¾	28 5/16	27 11/16		
April	28⅞	28 5/16	26 5/16	25 11/16	28⅞	27⅜	October	27½	25 5/16	28¼	27 9/16		
May	28 5/16	27½	26⅞	25⅞	28¾	28	Novemb'r	27½	26⅜	28 5/16	27½		
June	27¾	27⅛	27½	26 11/16	28	27 11/16	Decemb'r	27¾	25 15/16	27⅞	27¼		

COIN AND BULLION QUOTATIONS.—Following are the ruling quotations in New York for foreign and domestic coin and bullion:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ .55	$ .65	Twenty marks	$4.76	$4.84
Mexican dollars	.48	.49	Spanish doubloons	15.50	15.60
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos	.43	.44	Spanish 25 pesos	4.79	4.83
English silver	4.85	4.90	Mexican doubloons	15.50	15.60
Victoria sovereigns	4.86½	4.89	Mexican 20 pesos	19.50	19.60
Five francs	.95	.97	Ten guilders	3.96	4.04
Twenty francs	3.86	3.90			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 27⅛d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 59½ @ 60⅝c. Fine silver (Government assay), 59¼ @ 60⅝c.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The Government revenues last month were increased by $3,210,000 received from the sale of the Custom House site

and building in New York city and the total revenues approximated $50,000,000 for the month. There was a very large reduction in expenditures as compared with July, over $11,000,000, and nearly as much as compared with August last year. The total revenues exceeded the disbursements by nearly $4,500,000 or more than one-half of the deficit in the previous month.

United States Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

Receipts. Source.	August, 1899.	Since July 1, 1898.	Expenditures. Source.	August, 1899.	Since July 1, 1898.
Customs	$20,546,697	$37,518,152	Civil and mis	$7,563,000	$21,066,490
Internal revenue	24,237,039	52,559,614	War	14,981,000	34,262,060
Miscellaneous	5,194,437	7,954,666	Navy	4,598,000	9,688,245
			Indians	1,271,000	1,842,755
Total	$49,978,173	$98,032,432	Pensions	13,130,000	26,065,675
			Interest	3,975,000	9,153,845
Excess of expenditures	*4,460,173	4,063,658	Total	$45,518,000	$102,069,090

* Excess of receipts.

United States Government Receipts and Expenditures and Net Gold in the Treasury.

Month.	1898. Receipts.	1898. Expenditures.	1898. Net Gold in Treasury.	1899. Receipts.	1899. Expenditures.	1899. Net Gold in Treasury.
January	$37,333,628	$36,696,711	$164,236,793	$41,774,930	$51,122,771	$228,652,841
February	28,572,358	26,599,256	167,623,182	37,909,332	43,918,929	231,124,638
March	32,958,750	31,882,444	174,584,116	57,030,239	42,978,571	245,413,707
April	33,012,943	44,314,062	181,238,137	41,611,587	65,949,106	246,140,226
May	30,074,818	47,849,909	171,818,055	44,786,013	40,513,004	*228,415,288
June	33,509,313	47,852,281	167,004,410	47,126,915	31,382,762	*239,206,949
July	43,847,108	74,263,475	189,444,714	48,054,258	56,561,090	*245,118,668
August	41,782,707	56,260,717	217,904,485	49,978,173	45,518,000	*247,880,601
September	39,778,070	54,223,921	243,297,543			
October	39,630,051	53,982,276	239,885,162			
November	38,900,915	49,090,980	241,663,444			
December	41,404,793	41,864,807	246,529,176			

* This balance as reported in the Treasury sheet on the last day of the month.

National Bank Circulation.—There was an increase of $530,414 in National Bank circulation in August, making an increase of nearly $14,900,000 in the past twelve months. The circulation based on Government bonds increased during the month $405,545, and the lawful money deposited to retire circulation increased $124,869.

National Bank Circulation.

	May 31, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	July 31, 1899.	Aug. 31, 1899.
Total amount outstanding	$242,064,554	$241,268,696	$241,541,878	$242,071,792
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	206,305,954	205,264,094	205,768,304	206,173,349
Circulation secured by lawful money	35,758,600	36,004,602	35,773,574	35,898,443
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	21,235,700	20,557,600	21,137,100	20,789,100
" " 1907, 4 per cent	128,108,300	128,241,300	128,308,800	128,182,800
Five per cents. of 1894	14,113,600	14,252,100	14,319,100	14,709,100
Four per cents. of 1895	17,860,250	17,632,750	17,878,250	17,801,250
Three per cents. of 1898	49,282,460	49,004,360	48,825,860	49,181,360
Total	$230,600,310	$229,688,110	$230,464,110	$230,663,610

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 2 per cents of 1891, $1,807,500; 4 per cents of 1907, $27,151,100; 5 per cents. of 1894, $8,171,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $8,309,500; 3 per cents. of 1898, $24,545,840; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $75,000; a total of $70,059,940.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is $82,105.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—The mints in August coined $10,253,100 gold, $3,233,636 silver, and $154,920 minor coin—a total of $12,641,656. The coinage of silver dollars amounted to $830,000.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1897.		*1898.*		*1899.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
January	$7,803,420	$1,964,800	$3,420,000	$1,624,000	$18,082,000	$1,642,000
February	10,152,000	1,519,794	4,085,302	1,167,564	14,848,800	1,598,000
March	13,770,900	1,617,654	5,385,463	1,488,139	12,176,715	2,346,557
April	8,800,400	1,535,000	8,211,400	948,000	7,894,475	2,159,449
May	4,489,950	1,600,000	7,717,500	1,433,000	4,808,400	2,879,416
June	2,100,547	1,856,754	6,903,932	1,432,185	8,159,630	2,155,019
July	377,000	260,000	5,853,900	1,027,834	5,981,500	794,000
August	8,756,250	701,436	9,344,200	2,350,000	10,253,100	2,233,636
September	8,762,375	1,050,092	7,385,315	2,178,389		
October	3,845,000	2,301,000	5,180,000	3,354,191		
November	3,544,000	2,103,000	5,006,700	2,755,251		
December	3,626,642	1,977,167	9,492,045	3,275,481		
Year	$76,028,484	$18,486,697	$77,985,757	$23,034,034	$82,149,620	$15,808,077

North Carolina Banks.—Condition of the State, Savings and private banks of North Carolina, as shown by the official statements of June 30, 1899.

	State banks.	*Private banks.*	*Savings banks.*
RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts	$5,188,288	$779,393	$1,042,534
Overdrafts	60,798	23,241	103
U. S. bonds on hand (par value)	39,000	4,000	3,300
North Carolina State bonds	37,758	8,400	30,900
All other stocks, bonds and mortgages	241,303	121,808	120,552
Premium on bonds	5,032	257	10,937
Banking house	149,257	24,645	17,680
Furniture and fixtures	54,502	10,480	3,096
All other real estate	78,753	63,697	2,300
Demand loans	162,483	14,968	500
Due from banks and bankers	1,503,320	187,207	114,435
Cash items	68,632	12,178	187
Gold coin	208,826	23,379	6,920
Silver coin and minor currency	91,108	18,950	3,943
National bank notes and U. S. notes	350,337	53,750	9,822
Miscellaneous,	318,611	3,903	....
Total	$8,558,016	$1,350,261	$1,367,212
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock. pain in	$2,029,897	$197,400	$80,000
Surplus	272,266	110,703	27,370
Undivided profits	271,639	32,105	24,786
Dividends unpaid	5,687	750	1,756
Notes and bills rediscounted	54,786	28,500	6,000
Bills payable	27,781	57,000	....
Time certificates of deposit	490,442	238,696	39,918
Deposits subject to check	4,702,958	630,651	1,178,030
Demand certificates of deposit	175,878	22,938	....
Due to banks and bankers	152,992	24,982	1,518
Cashier's checks outstanding	52,947	6,533	371
Certified checks	1,859	....	....
Miscellaneous	731,879	....	7,462
Total	$8,558,016	$1,350,261	$1,367,212

OPEN LETTERS FROM BANKERS.

AN INTERCHANGE OF OPINION BY READERS OF THE MAGAZINE.

CHECK COLLECTIONS AT BOSTON.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: I notice on page 163 of the August issue of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, beginning at middle of second line, you say, "At the request of the Boston banks, most of the New England banks consented to make checks drawn on them good in Boston."

You are greatly mistaken; nothing of the kind has been done.

What is being done is this: Nearly all of the Boston banks, members of the clearing-house, collect all of their country checks on Massachusetts banks through the clearing-house, the expense of so doing being divided *pro rata* according to the foreign checks received from each bank; the country banks thus receiving one letter per day from Boston, instead of perhaps thirty or forty or more, and they remit *one check daily* to the Boston clearing-house for checks received: sometimes they remit Boston checks, sometimes New York checks. You can see therefore that country checks in Massachusetts are not made good in Boston by this arrangement; it is only a concentration of work.

The expense may be greater under this system than under the old—undoubtedly will be. This system does not lessen the labor in each bank.

No attempt has been made to collect the balance of New England by this system, and until further trial in Massachusetts has determined its value, none will be.

I don't see that the collecting of country checks has yet become a success in Boston.

BOSTON, August 17. WILL L. WELCH.

MAKING COUNTRY CHECKS AVAILABLE IN NEW YORK.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: The first article of your editorial comment for August discusses making country checks available in New York. You put very concisely what an up-to-date country bank should do, and what most of us would like to do, but you do not mention a rather important factor in the consummation of our wishes—the New York bank. We have not found them over-anxious to assume the added work and responsibility of paying checks drawn on another bank. How about this side of the question? ALFRED R. DONALDSON,

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., August 22. *Vice-Pres. Adirondack National Bank.*

VIEW OF ANOTHER BANKER.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: From time to time we have occasion to quote from your excellent editorials in the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, which, of course, we never do without giving you credit for the same, and we beg to ask if there is any objection to our sending extracts from your editorials to our correspondents from time to time?

We beg to congratulate you on your very excellent editorial on the matter of "Country Checks," which appears in the August issue. S. D. SCUDDER,

NEW YORK, August 24. *Vice-Pres. Produce Exchange Trust Co.*

BANK FAILURES IN 1893 AND 1897.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: In a speech made recently at a Sunday school assembly, where truth is presumed to prevail, Col. William J. Bryan made the statement "that there were more bank failures during the first six months of McKinley's administration than during any six months of Cleveland's second term." I don't believe it, but have no statistics at hand to disprove it. Can you enlighten me? If so reply in next issue.

CHICAGO, August, 24. E. S. THOMAS, *First National Bank.*

Answer.—From March 4, 1893, to September 4, 1893, there were 604 bank failures in the United States. From March 4, 1897, to September 4, 1897, there were 186 bank failures.

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of August, and the highest and lowest during the year 1899, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1898:

	Year 1898.		Highest and Lowest in 1899.		August, 1899.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	19⅝	10¼	24⅞—Feb. 23	17 —May 9	23½	20¼	22¾
" preferred	52½	22⅞	68⅛—Aug. 24	50⅝—Jan. 7	68⅛	62	65⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	72¾	12⅜	61½—Apr. 12	43⅞—June 22	57½	47⅞	54¾
Bay State Gas	9½	2⅜	8⅜—Jan. 10	2¾—Mar. 11	....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78⅞	35	137 —Apr. 15	77¾—Jan. 3	118	100¼	105½
Canadian Pacific	90½	72	99½—May 31	84⅝—Mar. 15	98	95⅜	97⅝
Canada Southern	58	44½	70 —Jan. 23	50½—June 2	55	53	54
Central of New Jersey	99	83¼	122¾—Apr. 22	97 —Jan. 3	119⅞	116½	119¼
Central Pacific	44½	11	60⅝—Aug. 21	41 —Jan. 5	60⅝	53⅜	58¾
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs	26⅜	17¼	31¼—Feb. 2	23¾—May 31	29¾	27½	28⅞
Chicago & Alton	172	150	175½—Mar. 25	168 —Jan. 11	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	125¼	85⅞	149¼—Feb. 18	124¼—Jan. 7	138½	135¼	135⅝
Chicago & E. Illinois	66	49	98 —Aug. 31	59¾—Jan. 4	98	75	98
" preferred	113½	102	127½—Aug. 24	112¾—Jan. 3	127½	125½	127½
Chicago, Great Western	18	9½	20⅝—Jan. 23	13 —June 1	16¾	14⅜	16⅜
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	11	7	12½—Apr. 25	7¾—Jan. 6	10½	8¼	10¼
" preferred	38½	23	49¾—Mar. 6	31 —Jan. 4	42½	40⅜	41
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	120¾	83¼	135⅜—Aug. 21	120⅛—Jan. 3	135⅜	130⅝	133⅝
" preferred	166½	140	177 —Aug. 31	166¼—Jan. 3	177	173¾	177
Chicago & Northwestern	143¼	113¼	166 —Mar. 29	141¼—Jan. 4	165¾	160	165½
" preferred	191½	163	200¼—Aug. 31	188 —Jan. 19	200¼	195	200¼
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	114⅞	80	122⅛—Jan. 27	107½—May 13	121	117¼	119¼
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.	94	65	117½—Aug. 31	91 —Feb. 8	117½	108⅛	117
" preferred	170	148	182 —June 29	170 —Jan. 16	....	....	....
Chicago Terminal Transfer	9⅝	4½	25¼—Mar. 27	7½—Jan. 6	15½	13½	13½
" preferred	37½	22½	56½—Mar. 27	36½—Jan. 3	48	44	45
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	47½	25	63⅞—Apr. 10	42½—Jan. 4	59	56	57¼
" preferred	97	77½	102¾—Jan. 26	94 —May 10	100	99	99
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	19¼	11¼	16¾—Jan. 26	9 —July 5	12¼	11	12¼
Col. Fuel & Iron Co	32⅞	17	55 —Apr. 21	30½—Feb. 8	54⅞	46½	51½
Consolidated Gas Co	205½	164	223¼—Mar. 11	163 —June 6	192½	174½	188¾
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co	114½	93	125¾—Apr. 20	106½—Jan. 3	125⅛	121¾	122½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159	140	181 —Aug. 2	157 —Jan. 7	181	176	178¾
Denver & Rio Grande	21½	10	25⅜—Apr. 27	18½—Jan. 7	24⅞	21	23½
" preferred	71⅜	40	80 —Apr. 27	68½—Jan. 11	78⅞	74½	77¼
Edison Elec. Illum. Co., N. Y.	195	119	199 —Jan. 20	190 —Jan. 4	....	....	....
Erie	16¼	11	16¼—Jan. 19	12⅛—June 23	14¾	13⅛	14⅝
" 1st pref	43⅜	29¼	42 —Jan. 24	33½—June 21	40	37	39¾
" 2d pref	21⅜	15½	22½—Jan. 30	16¼—May 8	20½	18⅛	20½
Evansville & Terre Haute	41⅝	22	45¼—Aug. 18	36 —Mar. 28	45¼	39	44⅞
Express Adams	180	97¼	119 —Feb. 25	108¾—Jan. 16	115	113	115
" American	153	116	160 —Aug. 29	133 —June 19	160	140	157
" United States	58¼	38	60 —Jan. 11	46 —June 9	53	50	52½
" Wells, Fargo	131½	112½	135 —Aug. 31	125 —Jan. 10	135	128	135
Great Northern, preferred	180	122	195 —Mar. 13	142¼—Jan. 6	168½	165½	166½
Hocking Valley	....	....	35⅞—Aug. 31	21 —June 5	35⅞	24½	35
" preferred	....	....	65⅞—Aug. 31	54¼—May 13	65⅞	59½	65½
Illinois Central	115⅜	96	122 —Jan. 23	110 —June 1	116¾	114¼	115½
Iowa Central	11½	7¼	15¾—Aug. 24	10¼—Mar. 7	15¾	12¼	14⅞
" preferred	42½	25	62¼—Aug. 25	42⅛—May 31	62¼	52	59½
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf	25½	15	18 —Jan. 6	7 —Mar. 15	17½	7	11
Laclede Gas	54⅜	37½	66¾—Aug. 28	51 —Mar. 4	66¾	56	65
Lake Erie & Western	23½	12	22¼—Jan. 27	14¾—June 9	21⅞	21	21
" preferred	83	53	81½—July 27	60 —Jan. 15	81½	80	80¼
Lake Shore	215	170¾	208 —Jan. 24	196½—Jan. 5	201	201	201
Long Island	59½	40	85 —Apr. 4	56¼—Jan. 5	70	69¾	70
Louisville & Nashville	65¼	44	83⅞—Aug. 21	63 —Mar. 6	83⅞	74⅛	81⅜
Manhattan consol	120¼	90	133⅜—Apr. 3	97 —Jan. 4	120¼	111¼	113¾
Metropolitan Street	194¾	125¼	269 —Mar. 28	187¾—Jan. 11	213¾	201	207
Michigan Central	118	99½	116 —Jan. 24	110 —Aug. 28	112½	110	110
Minneapolis & St. Louis	38¾	24	78 —Aug. 29	35¼—Jan. 6	78	58½	77
" 1st pref	100	84	101 —Apr. 28	97¼—Jan. 9	....	....	....
" 2d pref	78½	46	98½—Aug. 18	73½—Jan. 10	98½	92¾	97
Missouri, Kan. & Tex	14¼	10	15 —Jan. 10	11¾—May 10	14¾	12¼	14
" preferred	41	28¾	45¼—Aug. 31	30½—May 31	45¼	35¾	44½

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	Year 1898.		Highest and Lowest in 1899.		August, 1899.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Missouri Pacific	46¼	22	52⅛—Apr. 4	38¾—June 1	51⅛	47⅛	49¼
Mobile & Ohio	32⅛	24	52 —Aug. 28	32 —Jan. 3	52	44¾	49½
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	124⅞	105	144¾—Mar. 29	121¾—Jan. 3	140⅝	138	138½
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis	15⅝	11⅝	19¾—Jan. 23	12 —June 29	15	13¼	14
" 1st preferred	76	65	79 —Jan. 28	65 —Mar. 7	72	72	72
" 2d preferred	40¼	28	41 —Jan. 23	29½—May 24	34½	33	34
N. Y., New Haven & Hartf'd	201	178¼	222 —Apr. 20	199 —Jan. 19	218½	213	218½
N. Y., Ontario & Western	19⅛	13⅜	28⅞—Mar. 27	18⅜—Jan. 3	28	25¾	27
Norfolk & Western	19⅝	11½	28⅝—Aug. 23	17⅞—Mar. 17	28⅝	21⅛	26¾
" preferred	68⅞	42½	74¼—Aug. 23	61⅝—Jan. 6	74¼	70¾	72½
North American Co	7¾	4¼	13⅜—Aug. 8	6⅞—Jan. 6	13⅜	12	12⅝
Northern Pacific tr. receipts	44¼	19	57½—Aug. 24	42⅞—Jan. 7	57⅛	51⅛	56⅝
" pref tr. receipts	79⅞	56⅞	81½—Jan. 23	73 —June 1	78½	76⅛	77¾
Oregon Railway & Nav	61⅛	35½	52 —Jan. 23	33 —June 2	48¾	41¾	47
" preferred	78	65½	77½—Aug. 30	68¾—June 16	77½	75	77½
Oregon Short Line	43	19⅝	48 —Jan. 23	41 —Feb. 8	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	46	21	55 —Jan. 30	43¼—Jan. 4	48⅞	46	47
Pennsylvania R. R	123⅛	110¾	142 —Jan. 23	122½—Jan. 5	137⅞	135	135¼
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	112	86½	129½—Apr. 3	101 —May 13	122⅝	118⅞	119¾
Pitts., Cin. Chic. & St. Louis	63⅞	38⅞	88 —Jan. 23	43 —May 11	78	64⅛	77¼
" preferred	84½	57	99 —Aug. 31	80 —Feb. 10	99	84	99
Pullman Palace Car Co	216	132	164⅞—Jan. 4	156 —Jan. 21	159¾	157⅝	159½
Reading Voting Tr. ctfs	23⅝	15½	25 —Jan. 24	19⅝—May 13	23¼	20¾	22¼
" 1st prefered	54⅝	36	68½—Apr. 4	51¾—Jan. 7	63½	59½	61¾
" 2d preferred	29	17¾	38¼—Mar. 22	26½—Jan. 7	35⅝	32⅝	34
Rome, Wat. Ogdens' g	128½	116¼	132 —Apr. 25	130 —Jan. 10	....	....	....
St. Louis & San Francisco	9¼	6	14⅞—Feb. 1	8⅝—Jan. 6	12¾	11¼	12
" 1st preferred	70	52½	75½—Jan. 26	64 —May 13	74	71⅞	71⅞
" 2d preferred	35	22½	44⅞—Jan. 31	33¼—Jan. 5	39⅝	37¼	37½
St. Louis & Southwestern	7⅝	3¾	18¼—Aug. 3	6¾—Jan. 4	18¼	16⅛	16⅝
" preferred	18	7¾	40⅝—Aug. 3	17 —Jan. 3	40⅝	37½	38⅛
Southern Pacific Co	35	12	44 —Jan. 31	27 —May 9	41¼	34	37⅞
Southern Railway	10¾	7	14 —Jan. 18	10¼—Jan. 5	13⅛	11	13
" preferred	43⅝	23⅝	55¾—Aug. 31	40⅞—Jan. 4	55¾	51⅛	55¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co	38¾	17	100 —Aug. 21	36 —Jan. 9	100	71⅞	95⅞
Texas & Pacific	20⅛	8⅞	25⅝—Mar. 1	17¼—Jan. 5	23	20¾	21⅛
Union Pacific	44⅝	16⅛	50⅝—Feb. 21	38⅛—June 20	48	43¼	46⅞
" preferred	74⅝	45⅞	84½—Jan. 23	72 —June 1	80⅝	76¾	79½
Union Pac., Denver & Gulf	13⅝	5⅝	14½—Jan. 6	11⅞—Mar. 3	....	....	....
Wabash R. R	9⅛	6¼	8⅞—Jan. 24	7¼—June 19	8	7½	8
" preferred	24¼	14¼	25½—Apr. 5	19 —May 24	23⅞	22⅝	23
Western Union	95⅞	82¼	98¼—Jan. 24	87¼—June 1	90½	87¾	89
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¾	¾	13 —Aug. 31	8¼—June 1	13	9¼	12⅛
" second preferred	30¼	8	32¾—May 18	21½—June 23	31½	23⅞	30½
"Industrial"	Stocks:						
American Co. Oil Co	39¾	15½	45 —Aug. 23	33¾—Mar. 6	45	41¼	43½
" preferred	90⅝	66	95 —May 9	88¼—Jan. 5	94¾	93½	93¾
American Spirits Mfg Co	15⅝	6½	15½—Mar. 13	5¾—July 20	6¼	5¾	6
" preferred	41¾	16	41½—Mar. 13	29 —June 1	....	....	....
American Sugar Ref. Co	146⅞	107½	182 —Mar. 20	123¼—Jan. 4	164⅜	150⅞	156⅞
" preferred	116	103	123 —Mar. 20	110 —Jan. 16	120¼	118¾	119¾
American Tobacco Co	153¾	83¾	229½—Apr. 5	88½—June 21	132⅝	107½	127⅞
" preferred	135½	112¼	150 —Mar. 9	132 —Jan. 4	148	141½	148
Consolidated Ice Co	52	27¼	50½—Jan. 30	20 —Aug. 16	42¾	20	40
Federal Steel Co	52	29	75 —Apr. 3	46⅝—Feb. 8	62	57⅛	60⅝
" preferred	85¼	69¾	93½—Apr. 3	72½—May 13	88	81	82
General Electric Co	97	76	125¼—Aug. 3	95½—Jan. 3	125¼	123	124½
International Paper Co	67	48	68½—Jan. 23	31 —Aug. 31	43	31	33
" preferred	95	85	95 —Jan. 5	75½—July 27	80	76¼	77¾
National Lead Co	39⅝	26¼	40½—Jan. 20	28 —May 31	33½	30¼	31½
" preferred	114½	99	115 —Jan. 21	109¾—June 1	113	112	113
Standard Rope & Twine Co	10⅛	3¼	12 —Jan. 10	7 —June 1	9	7½	8¾
U. S. Leather Co	8⅞	5¼	11¼—Aug. 24	5⅝—June 21	11¼	6¼	10¼
" preferred	75½	53¾	78 —Apr. 4	68 —June 1	77	72	75¾
U. S. Rubber Co	48½	14¼	57 —Apr. 5	42⅝—Jan. 5	52	49	49⅝
" preferred	113¼	60	121 —July 8	111 —Jan. 3	116⅝	115⅝	116

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	Last Sale. *Price.*	Last Sale. *Date.*	August Sales. *High.*	August Sales. *Low.*	August Sales. *Total.*
Ala. Midland 1st gold 6s	1928	2,800,000	M & N	101	June 19,'99	....	....	....
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's	1995	7,000,000	Q J	95	Aug. 31,'99	96	95	93,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's	1995	128,835,500	A & O	102⅝	Aug. 31,'99	103	101¼	1,132,500
″ registered		....	A & O	101	Mar. 29,'99	....	....	....
″ adjustment, g. 4's	1995	51,728,000	NOV	88⅛	Aug. 31,'99	88½	85¼	2,277,500
″ registered		....	NOV	83	Feb. 20,'99	....	....	....
″ Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's	1902	750,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's	1915	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Atlan. av. of Brook'n imp. g. 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99	....	....	....
Atlanta & Danville 1st g. 5's	1950	1,238,000	J & J	100½	Aug. 11,'99	100½	100½	5,000
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s	1925	69,798,000	J & J	97¼	Aug. 31,'99	97½	95⅝	1,565,000
″ registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ g. 4s	1948	57,398,000	A & O	100⅞	Aug. 31,'99	101¼	100¼	1,282,000
″ g. 4s. registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
W. Virginia & Pitts. 1st g. 5's	1990	4,000,000	A & O	111	Dec. 12,'95	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's	1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s	1930	2,500,000	M & S	111	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
Pittsb. & Connellsville 1st g. 4's	1946	2,536,000	J & J	111	June 5,'99	....	....	....
B & O. Southwest'n 1st g. 4½'s	1990	10,667,000	J & J	108	Mar. 13,'99	....	...	....
″ Trust Co. cfs				....	....	....	....	....
″ coupons off				....	....	....	....	....
″ S'w'n Ry 1st con g 4½s	1993	10,511,000	J & J	94	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
″ Trust Co. cfs				....	....	....	....	....
″ coupons off				....	....	....	....	....
″ 1st inc. g. 5's, series A	2043	8,651,000	NOV	32½	Jan. 11,'99	....	....	....
″ ″ Trust Co. cfs		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
″ 1st inc. g. 5's, series B	2043	9,655,000	DEC	12	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
″ Trust Co. cfs		....	......	11½	Feb. 10,'99	....	....	....
B. & O. S'w'n Term Co. gtd g 5s	1942	1,200,000	M & N	105	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
″ Trust Co. cfs		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Miss. 1st con. 4's	1947	2,615,000	J & J	112	Jan. 30,'99	....	....	....
″ Trust Co. cfs		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
″ coupons off		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
″ 2d con. 7's	1911	2,952,000	A & O	128½	May 22,'99	....	....	....
″ Trust Co. cfs		....	......	128	June 3,'99	....	....	....
″ 1st Spr'gfield div. 7's	1905	1,984,000	M & N	103¼	Aug. 2,'99	103¼	103¼	5,000
″ Trust Co. cfs		....	......	105	June 5,'99	....	....	....
″ 1st gen. 5s	1932	405,000	J & D	89	Feb. 4,'99	....	....	....
″ ″ Trust Co. cfs		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's	1945	6,625,000	A & O	115½	Aug. 28,'99	116	114½	115,000
″ City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916	1941	4,373,000	J & J	116½	June 7,'99	....	....	....
″ Qu. Co. & Sur. 1st con. gtd. g. 5's	1941	2,255,000	M & N	107	Aug. 31,'99	107	107	10,000
″ Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s	1950	12,890,000	F & A	100¾	Aug. 28,'99	101⅜	100¼	140,000
Brunswick & Western 1s g. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & J	74	Sept. 1,'98	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's	1937	4,407,000	M & S	110	Aug. 31,'99	110	110	24,000
″ deb. 6's	1947	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's	1921	1,300,000	F & A	129	June 28,'99	....	....	....
″ cons. 1st 6's	1922	3,920,000	J & D	130½	July 31,'99	....	....	....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's	1943	650,000	J & J	134¼	June 16,'99	....	....	....
Buff. & St. Mary's S'w'n 1st g. 5s	1927	1,000,000	F & A	105	May 12,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's	1913	1,211,500	A & O	100	Feb. 27,'98	....	....	....
″ registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's	1906	6,500,000	J & D	108	Aug. 8,'99	108	108	8,000
″ con. 1st & col. tst 5's	1934	7,250,000	A & O	117	Aug. 29,'99	117	117	5,000
″ registered			A & O	110½	Feb. 4,'99	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's. g.	1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug. 24,'95	....	....	....
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's	1921	1,905,000	A & O	105	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest price and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	August Sales. High.	August Sales. Low.	August Sales. Total.
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's	1908	13,920,000	J & J	108¼	Aug.31,'99	108¼	108	44,000
• 2d mortg. 5's	1913	5,100,000	M & S	111½	Aug.23,'99	111½	110	9,000
• registered			M & S	106½	May 28,'99	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's	1948	2,500,000	J & D	89	July 25,'99	....	....	....
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's	1987	4,880,000	M & N	96	Apr. 26,'99	....	....	....
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	F & A	117½	Aug. 7,'99	118	117½	7,000
• registered $1,000 & $5,000			F & A	....		....	....	....
• con. g. 5's	1945	16,500,000	M & N	97⅛	Aug.30,'99	97⅛	96¼	170,000
• con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000			M & N	....		....	....	....
• 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	42	Aug.30,'99	42¼	41	69,000
• 2d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	12	Aug. 3,'99	12	12	6,000
• 3d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	6½	Aug.17,'99	6½	6½	1,000
• Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's	1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 23,'98	....	....	....
• Mobile div. 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & J	99	July 6,'98	....	....	....
• Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s.	1947	413,000	J & J	102	June29,'99	....	....	....
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's	1902	1,167,000	M & N	110	June 6,'99	....	....	....
• con. deb. 6's	1908	430,800	M & N	112½	Mar. 20,'99	....	....	....
• gen. g. 5's	1987	43,924,000	J & J	121	Aug.31,'99	121¼	120¼	77,000
• registered			Q J	120¼	Aug.31,'99	120½	120½	10,000
Lehigh & W.-B. con. assd. 7's	1900	5,384,000	Q M	100½	Aug.31,'99	100½	99	8,000
• mortgage 5's	1912	2,691,000	M & N	100	May 6,'99	....	....	....
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's	1921	4,987,000	J & J	116⅛	Aug. 2,'99	116⅛	116⅛	1,000
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's	1920	1,062,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Cen. P. ex. g. 5's Speyer & Co. cfs. A	1898	2,995,000	......	106⅞	Aug. 7,'99	106⅞	106⅞	6,000
• B C D	1899	3,383,000	......	108¼	June29,'99	....	....	....
• E	1898	3,997,000	J & J	106½	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
• F G H I	1901	15,508,000	......	108¼	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
• San Joaquin br. g 6's	1900	924,000	A & O	108½	Mar. 29,'99	....	....	....
• Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs.		5,156,000	......	112⅝	June19,'99	....	....	....
• gtd. g 5's	1939	4,279,000	A & O	84½	Sept.16,'98	....	....	....
• Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs.		8,004,000	......	123⅛	July 20,'99	....	....	....
• land grant g 5's	1900	591,000	A & O	107	Apr. 10,'99	....	....	....
• Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs.		1,703,000	......	112	Apr. 19,'99	....	....	....
• Cal. & O. div. ex. g. 5's	1918	1,188,000	J & J	101½	Dec. 6,'97	....	....	....
• Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs.		9,152,000	......	121⅝	June28,'99	....	....	....
Western Pacific g. 6's. Speyer & Co. ctfs	1899	2,735,000	......	108⅞	July 7,'99	....	....	....
North. Ry. (Cal.) 1st g. 6's, gtd.	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97	....	....	....
• gtd. g. 5's	1938	4,800,000	A & O	106	Aug.23,'99	106	106	5,000
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's	1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'96	....	....	
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A	1908	2,000,000	A & O	119½	June14,'99	....	....	....
• Mortgage gold 6's	1911	2,000,000	A & O	121¾	Aug.30,'99	123	121¾	8,000
• 1st con. g. 5's	1939	25,858,000	M & N	119	Aug.30,'99	119½	118½	47,000
• registered			M & N	117	June 2,'99	....	....	....
• Gen. m. g. 4½'s	1992	26,055,000	M & S	97⅝	Aug.31,'99	97¾	97⅛	460,000
• registered			M & S	97⅞	Aug.30,'99	97⅞	97⅞	3,000
• (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's	1989	6,000,000	J & J	104	Aug. 5,'99	104¼	104	10,000
• 2d con. g. 4's	1989	1,000,000	J & J	100	June19,'99	....	....	....
• Craig Val. 1st g. 5's	1940	650,000	J & J	95½	May 27,'98	....	....	....
• Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's	1941	400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
• Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's	1902	3,007,000	M & S	102¾	Aug.14,'99	103⅛	102⅝	9,000
Chicago & Alton s'king fund 6's	1903	1,722,000	J & J	109	June12,'99	....	....	....
Louisiana & Mo. Riv. 1st 7's	1900	1,785,000	F & A	104	Feb. 1,'99	....	....	....
• 2d 7's	1900	300,000	M & N	106⅞	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's	1912	501,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's	1903	28,924,000	J & J	114	Aug.24,'99	114	113¾	22,000
• 5's, sinking fund	1901	2,315,000	A & O	105	Mar. 16,'99	....	....	....
• 5's, debentures	1913	9,000,000	M & N	111½	Aug.19,'99	41¾	111½	4,000
• convertible 5's	1903	3,477,100	M & S	138	July 25,'99	....	....	....
• (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's	1919	2,765,000	A & O	116⅝	June12,'99	....	....	....
• 4's	1919	8,874,000	A & O	107	July 26,'99	....	....	....
• Denver div. 4's	1922	5,856,000	F & A	102⅝	Aug.30,'99	102¾	102	39,000
• 4's	1921	3,150,000	M & S	100	Apr.11,'99	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	AUGUST SALES. *High.*	AUGUST SALES. *Low.*	AUGUST SALES. *Total.*
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's	1905	2,320,000	F & A	105	Aug. 9,'99	105	105	10,000
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's	1927	26,077,000	M & N	113⅝	Aug.31,'99	113⅞	113	73,000
" registered			M & N	111⅛	June 2,'99	....	....	....
" Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's	1911	8,000,000	M & S	124	July 6,'99	....	....	....
Chic. Burl. & Northern, 1st 5's	1926	8,241,000	A & O	106¾	Aug.25,'99	106⅞	106¾	10,500
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's	1907	2,989,000	J & D	114	July 5,'99	....	....	....
" small bonds			J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's, gold	1934	2,653,000	A & O	137½	Aug.24,'99	137½	137½	5,000
" gen. con. 1st 5's	1937	9,767,000	M & N	115½	Aug.29,'99	115½	114	30,000
" registered			M & N	103½	Nov.18,'98	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's	1936	4,626,000	J & J	107	Aug.12,'99	107	107	1,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	115¾	Aug.29,'99	116½	115¾	15,000
Chic. Ind. & Louisv. ref. g. 5's	1947	3,242,000	J & J	100	Aug.29,'99	100	97½	27,000
" refunding g. 6's	1947	4,700,000	J & J	108	Aug.31,'99	112	108	12,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's $ g, R.d.	1902	1,931,000	J&J	170½	July 25,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 7's £	1902		J&J	120	Feb. 8,'94	....	....	....
" 1st m. C. & M. 7's	1903	1,714,000	J & J	170	Aug. 4,'99	170	170	6,000
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's	1905	8,702,000	J & J	170½	Aug.23,'99	170½	170½	41,000
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D. ex	1908	2,970,000	J & J	170	July 6,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div.	1909	4,000,000	J & J	120	Aug.29,'99	120	120	3,000
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav.	1919	2,500,000	J & J	120	Aug. 2,'99	120	120	5,000
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's	1910	7,432,000	J & J	121	Aug.24,'99	121	120½	13,000
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's	1910	5,677,000	J & J	129½	Aug.14,'99	129½	129½	5,000
" 5's	1910	990,000	J & J	109	Mar.13,'99	....	....	....
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	123	May 2,'99	....	....	....
" 1st Chic. & P. W. 5's	1921	25,340,000	J & J	122	Aug.22,'99	122	121⅞	36,000
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's	1926	3,083,000	J & J	122½	Aug.23,'99	123	122½	6,000
" Mineral Point div. 5's	1910	2,840,000	J & J	112	Aug. 3,'99	112	112	5,000
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's	1921	1,360,000	J & J	122½	June 1,'99	....	....	....
" Wis. & Min. div. 5's	1921	4,755,000	J & J	120¾	Aug.28,'99	120¾	120¾	10,000
" terminal 5's	1914	4,748,000	J & J	118¼	May 18,'99	....	....	....
" Far. & So. 6's assu.	1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	....	....	....
" cont. si'k. f'd 5's	1916	394,000	J & J	106½	July 9,'97	....	....	....
" Dakota & Gt. S. 5's	1916	2,856,000	J & J	115½	July 17,'99	....	....	....
" g. m. g. 4's, series A	1989	23,676,000	J & J	112	Aug.31,'99	113	112	25,000
" registered		....	Q J	105½	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s, series B	1989	2,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" " registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's	1910	2,155,000	J & D	121	July 25,'99	....	....	....
" 1st convt. 6's	1913	5,092,000	J & D	125	July 10,'99	....	....	....
Chic. & Northwestern cons. 7's	1915	10,308,000	Q F	145	Aug.28,'99	145	143½	16,000
" coupon gold 7's	1902	9,255,000	J & D	112½	Aug.18,'99	112½	112½	3,000
" registered d. gold 7's	1902		J & D	112¼	Aug.30,'99	112¼	112¼	5,000
" sinking fund 6's	1879-1929	6,069,000	A & O	115	Aug.28,'99	115	115	1,000
" registered			A & O	116	June14,'99	....	....	....
" 5's	1879-1929	7,197,000	A & O	109	July 21,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	105¾	Mar. 28,'99	....	....	....
" debenture 5's	1933	9,800,000	M & N	122¾	Aug. 7,'99	122¾	122¾	7,000
" registered			M & N	119¼	Dec. 27,'98	....	....	....
" 25 year deben. 5's	1909	5,900,000	M & N	110	July 10,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	109½	Mar. 19,'97	....	....	....
" 30 year deben. 5's	1921	10,000,000	A & O	118	July 18,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	107	Nov. 20,'95	....	....	....
" extension 4's	1886-1926	18,632,000	F A 15	109	Aug.30,'99	109	109	8,000
" registered			F A 15	106⅞	Feb. 20,'96	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s	1987	8,775,000	M & N	110	July 20,'99	....	....	....
" " registered			Q F	103	Nov.19,'98	....	....	....
Escanaba & L. Superior 1st 6's	1901	395,000	J & J	107¾	May 26,'98	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Iowa Midland 1st mortg. 8's	1900	977,000	A & O	108	Oct. 21,'98	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's	1907	1,592,000	M & N	124	June19,'99	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's	1905	1,600,000	M & S	117½	Feb. 6,'90	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. 1st 5's	1909	1,600,000	M & S	111	Jan. 5,'99	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	114	Aug.28,'99	114	114	5,000
Mil., Lake Shore & We'n 1st 6's	1921	5,000,000	M & N	141½	Aug. 9,'99	141½	141½	3,000
" con. deb. 5's	1907	436,000	F & A	105½	Feb. 24,'97	....	....	....
" ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	124	July 24,'99	....	....	....
" Michigan div. 1st 6's	1924	281,000	J & J	138	Dec. 13,'98	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	August Sales. High.	August Sales. Low.	August Sales. Total.
• Ashland div. 1st 6's	1925	1,000,000	M & S	146	July 6,'99	....	....	....
• income		500,000	M & N	114⅛	June17,'99	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup.	1917	12,100,000	J & J	134	July 7,'99	....	....	....
• registered	1917		J & J	132½	Aug.23,'99	132½	132½	5,000
• gen. g. 4's	1988	47,971,000	J & J	107¼	Aug.31,'99	107⅝	106½	464,000
• registered			J & J	107⅞	Apr. 6,'99	....	....	....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's	1905	1,200,000	J & J	98½	May 1,'99	....	....	....
• 1st 2½'s	1905	1,200,000	J & J	87½	Aug.28,'99	87½	85	56,000
• extension 4's		672,000	J & J	98½	May 18,'99	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's	1923	2,750,000	A & O	114	June27,'99	....	....	....
• small bond	1923	....	A & O	100	Apr. 15,'97	....	....	....
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's	1930	13,852,000	J & D	138	Aug.25,'99	138	138	6,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's	1918	2,561,000	M & N	127½	Aug.28,'99	127½	127½	3,000
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's	1930	800,000	J & J	110	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's	1919	6,070,000	A & O	132½	Aug.28,'99	133	132	15,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's	1947	13,000,000	J & J	99	Aug.31,'99	100	99	64,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1919	692,000	M & N	106	June22,'98	....	....	....
• gen'l mortg. g. 6's	1932	9,868,000	Q M	122	July 25,'99	....	....	....
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's	1921	5,753,000	J & D	98½	Mar. 13,'93	....	....	....
• coupons off		....	......	99½	June28,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's	1905	996,000	A & O	120	Aug.10,'99	120	120	1,000
• 2d g. 4½'s	1937	2,000,000	J & J	103½	Mar. 13,'97	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's	1941	3,500,000	M & N	113	May 5,'99	....	....	....
City Sub. R'y, Balto. 1st g. 5's	1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅝	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	....
Clev., Ak'n & Col. eq. and 2d g. 6's	1930	730,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. m. 4's	1993	7,574,000	J & D	95	Aug.31,'99	95½	94⅝	228,000
• do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	97	June20,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	103½	Aug.23,'99	103½	103½	3,000
• registered				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,035,000	M & S	87	Oct. 22,'95	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	87	Aug.31,'98	....	....	....
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	96½	Apr. 24,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's	1936	7,685,000	Q F	104½	Aug.28,'99	104½	104	5,000
• registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
• con. 6's	1920	731,000	M & N	107½	June 30,'93	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	118½	June14,'99	....	....	....
Ind. Bloom. & W., 1st pfd. 7's	1900	1,000,000	J & J	103½	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	87	Aug.31,'99	87	85	175,000
• income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	30⅛	Aug.31,'99	31	29	323,000
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's	1914	3,991,000	J & D	138½	July 6,'99	....	....	....
• sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
• gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	134½	July 18,'99	....	....	....
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Cin., Sp. 1st m. C., C., C. & Ind. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108½	Feb. 10,'99	....	....	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	4,300,000	A & O	108½	Aug.28,'99	108½	108½	2,000
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	130	Feb. 16,'99	....	....	....
• registered			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	7,493,000	J & J	65¾	Aug.31,'99	66¼	62	921,000
• 1st g. 4's	1947	1,011,000	J & J	73½	Aug.31,'99	73½	70	193,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	17,500,000	F & A	86¾	Aug.31,'99	87½	86	620,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,090	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	126½	June15,'99	....	....	....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	124¾	Aug.28,'99	124¾	124¾	2,000
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	141¼	Aug.28,'99	141¼	141¼	1,000
• bonds, 7's	1900	281,000	J & J	109	Nov. 23,'97	....	....	....
• 7's	1871-1901	4,991,000	A & O	108½	June28,'99	....	....	....
• 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	143¼	July 18,'99	....	....	....
• registered			J & D	140	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	138	July 17,'99	....	....	....
• const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	118½	Apr. 5,'99	....	....	....
• terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	108½	June20,'99	....	....	....
Warren 2d 7's	1903	750,000	A & O	108	Aug. 1,'95	....	....	....

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	August Sales. High.	August Sales. Low.	August Sales. Total.
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
〃 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	146	Sept.13,'98	....	....	....
〃 reg	1917		M & S	143	May 4,'96	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	120½	Apr.21,'99	....	....	....
〃 registered			A & O	122	June 6,'99	....	....	....
〃 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	116½	Aug.16,'99	116½	116½	6,000
〃 registered			A & O	116½	June16,'99	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	153½	Aug.23,'99	153½	153½	11,000
〃 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	141	May 6,'98	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's	1933	730,000	A & O	92	Jan. 24,'99	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's	1910	1,219,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's	1911	918,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Denver & Rio Grande 1st g. 7's	1900	1,669,500	M & N	105¼	Aug.23,'99	105¼	105¼	2,000
〃 1st con. g. 4's	1936	28,650,000	J & J	100¾	Aug.30,'99	101½	99	138,000
〃 con. g. 4½'s	1936	4,713,000	J & J	109¼	Aug.24,'99	109¼	108½	40,000
〃 impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	105½	Aug.26,'99	105½	104¾	28,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	108	Apr.27,'99	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	67	Mar. 24,'95	....	....	....
〃 g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	70	Aug. 9,'99	70	70	11,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	111¼	Aug.31,'99	112	111¼	8,000
〃 registered			A & O	101½	July 23,'89	....	....	....
〃 2d l m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's	1928	500,000	J & J	92¼	Feb. 11,'98	....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	114½	July 15,'99	....	....	....
Elgin Joilet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	7,417,000	M & N	110⅝	July 31,'99	....	....	....
Erie, 1st mortgage ex. 7's	1897	2,482,000	M & S	121	July 27,'99	....	....	....
〃 2d extended 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & N	121	May 25,'99	....	....	....
〃 3d extended 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	116½	Aug.11,'99	116½	116½	2,000
〃 4th extended 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	121	July 21,'99	....	....	....
〃 5th extended 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	106½	Apr.14,'99	....	....	....
〃 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	143⅛	Aug. 7,'99	144½	143⅛	40,000
〃 1st cons. fund c. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	143	Dec. 30,'98	....	....	....
Long Dock consol. 6's	1953	7,500,000	A & O	141½	Aug. 1,'99	141½	141½	8,000
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	140	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern m 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....		....	....	....
〃 small			J&J	....		....	....	....
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	106	Feb. 8,'99	....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	116¾	Aug.18,'99	116¾	116⅝	4,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st g currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....		....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	102	Aug. 31,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
〃 small								
Erie R.R. 1st con. g-4s prior bds	1996	31,452,000	J&J	92¼	Aug.31,'99	92½	91½	101,000
〃 registered			J&J	93¼	May 25,'99	....	....	....
〃 gen. lien 3-4s	1996	31,954,000	J&J	73	Aug.31,'99	73⅜	72	722,000
〃 registered			J&J	....		....	....	....
N.Y., Sus.&W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	110	July 10,'99	....	....	....
〃 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	92½	Aug.25,'98	....	....	....
〃 gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	98¼	Aug.31,'99	98½	97	22,000
〃 term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	111½	July 6,'99	....	....	....
〃 registered......$5,000 each			M & N	....		....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	106½	Aug.25,'99	106½	106½	15,000
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	122	July 6,'99	....	....	....
Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g	1933	500,000	F & A	65	Nov.10,'97	....	....	....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's	1921	3,000,000	J & J	125	Aug.28,'99	125	122½	2,000
〃 1st General g 5's	1942	2,223,000	A & O	106	Aug.31,'99	106½	102½	188,000
〃 Mount Vernon 1st 6's	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'93	....	....	....
〃 Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept.15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's	1926	1,591,000	J & J	100¾	Aug.23,'99	100¾	100¾	10,000
Flint & Pere Marquette m 6's	1920	3,999,000	A & O	123	Aug.28,'99	123	123	1,000
〃 1st con. gold 5's	1939	2,600,000	M & N	105½	Aug.28,'99	106	105	45,000
〃 Port Huron d 1st g 5's	1939	3,083,000	A & O	107½	July 18,'99	....	....	....
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's	1918	3,000,000	J & J	101	Mar. 20,'99	....	....	....
〃 1st land grant ex. g 5's	1930	423,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
〃 1st con. g 5's	1943	4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14,'96	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s	1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's	1921	8,176,000	......	80	Aug.29,'99	80½	78¼	127,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's	1928	2,863,000	J & J	65	Aug.30,'99	65½	64⅞	48,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s	1913	2,000,000	A & O	105	Aug.21,'99	105	105	15,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	August Sales. High.	August Sales. Low.	August Sales. Total.
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g. 5's	1945	2,230,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12,'88	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5s	1945	2,922,000	J & J			....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1927	5,360,000	J & J	101	May 12,'99	....	....	....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s	1999	8,200,000	J & J	101⅛	Aug. 31,'99	102	101	164,000
" registered			J & J			....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's	1848	1,401,000	A & O	107¼	July 26,'99	....	....	....
Houston E. & W. Tex. 1st g 5's	1933	2,700,000	M & N	104⅛	Aug. 28,'99	104⅛	104⅛	17,000
Illinois Central, total outstanding......$13,950,000								
" 1st g. 4's	1894–1951	1,500,000	J&J	113⅛	July 6,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J&J	112¼	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
" 1st gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	106	June 5,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J&J	102⅛	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 36,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & S			....	....	....
" collat. trust gold 4's	1952	15,000,000	M & N	105⅝	Aug. 5,'99	105⅝	105⅝	9,000
" regist'd			M & N	104¾	Jan. 30,'99	....	....	....
" col.t.g.4sL.N.O.&Tex.	1953	24,679,000	J & J	105	Aug. 4,'99	105	105	3,500
" registered			J & J			....	....	....
" col. trust 2-10 g. 4's	1904	4,806,000	J & J	100¼	Sept. 28,'98	....	....	....
" registered			J & J			....	....	....
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's	1951	5,425,000	F & A	114¼	June 23,'99	....	....	....
" registered			F & A			....	....	....
" Louisville div. g. 3½'s	1953	14,320,000	J & J	102¾	Aug. 31,'99	102¾	102⅛	32,000
" registered			J & J			....	....	....
" St. Louis div. g. 3's	1951	4,939,000	J & J	91¾	Aug. 3,'99	91¾	91¾	13,000
" registered			J & J			....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	6,821,000	J & J	103¼	July 29,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	103⅛	Apr. 28,'99	....	....	....
" Cairo Bridge 4's g	1950	3,000,000	J & D	101⅛	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
" registered			......			....	....	....
Middle div. registered 5's	1921	600,000	F & A	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
" Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s	1951	2,000,000	J & J			....	....	....
" registered			J & J			....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	128	Aug. 16,'99	128	127¾	3,000
" gold 5's, registered			J D 15	123	Sept. 12,'97	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	100	Apr. 15,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J D 15			....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's	1951	3,500,000	J & D	106¼	Aug. 17,'99	106¼	106¼	1,000
" registered			J & D			....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's	1923	470,000	J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1931	538,000	M & S	93	Dec. 2,'97	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's	1932	241,000	M & S	90	Nov. 22,'98	....	....	....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's	1935	1,824,000	J & J	104	July 18,'99	....	....	....
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 1st refdg. 5's	1948	2,500,000	A & O	107	Aug. 31,'99	107	107	34,000
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold	1919	7,954,000	M & N	124⅛	Aug. 16,'99	125	124⅛	21,000
" 2d g. 5's	1909	6,593,000	M & S	96	Aug. 31,'99	96	93	143,500
" 3d g. 4's	1921	2,723,500	M & S	65¾	Aug. 25,'99	66	64	57,000
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's	1938	6,572,000	J & D	116¼	Aug. 26,'99	117	114	26,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1929	3,000,000	A & O			....	....	....
Kan. C. Pitt. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5's	1923	22,578,000	A & O	72	Aug. 31,'99	74¾	61⅛	6,177,000
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's	1937	7,250,000	J & J	120¼	Aug. 28,'99	120⅛	120¼	4,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's	1941	3,625,000	J & J	111	July 31,'99	....	....	....
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's	1945	2,500,000	A & O	103¼	July 5,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's	1997	5,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 8,'98	....	....	....
" registered			M & N			....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s	1940	15,000,000	J&J	109¾	Aug. 7,'99	109¾	109¾	1,000
" registered		....	J&J	107⅛	Aug. 16,'99	107⅛	107⅛	2,000
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1941	10,000,000	A & O	114⅛	Aug. 17,'99	114⅛	113¾	11,000
" registered			A & O	109⅛	July 1,'97	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1933	10,280,000	J & J	101	Aug. 4,'99	101	101	3,000
" registered	1933		J & J			....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's	1945	2,000,000	M&S	93	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M&S			....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O			....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	101¼	July 26,'99	....	....	....
Lit. Rock & M., tr. co. ctfs. for 1st g. 5's	1937	3,145,000	Q J	37⅛	Aug. 3,'99	37⅛	37⅛	1,000
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	124⅛	July 11,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1931	1,121,000	Q J			....	....	....
Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	100	July 19,'99	....	....	....
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	101	July 10,'99	....	....	....
" g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	91	Sept. 27,'97	....	....	....
" deb. g. 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & D	100	May 25,'97	....	....	....

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N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's, 1927	984,000	M & S	100	June 3,'99	....	....	....
" 2d m. inc. 1927	1,000,000	S	106⅛	July 9,'97	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's, .. 1935	1,726,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's.... 1911	250,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st 5's................. 1911	750,000	M & S	107½	July 16,'96	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's, 1932	1,425,000	QJAN	100⅛	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. B. Ex. R. 1st g. g'd 5's.... 1943	200,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Montauk Extens. gtd. g. 5's... 1945	300,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Louisv'e Ev. & St. Louis							
" 1st con. TrCo. ct. gold 5's. 1939	3,627,000	J & J	60	Aug. 31,'99	61	56	17,000
" Gen. mtg. g. 4's.......... 1943	2,432,000	M & S	6	Aug. 15,'99	6	6	5,000
Louis. & Nash. Cecilian brch. 7's.. 1907	435,000	M & S	106	Nov. 11,'97	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st 6's, 1930	5,000,000	J & J	131⅛	Aug. 11,'99	131⅛	131⅛	5,000
" 2d 6's.................. 1930	1,000,000	J & J	121½	July 10,'99	....	....	....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's.. 1919	1,390,000	J & D	113	July 12,'99	....	....	....
" general mort. 6's..... 1930	9,794,000	J & D	118	Aug. 22,'99	118	116	43,000
" Pensacola div. 6's..... 1920	580,000	M & S	109	July 6,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. 1st 6's... 1921	3,500,000	M & S	125	Dec. 7,'97	....	....	....
" 2d 3's.................. 1980	3,000,000	M & S	67¾	July 11,'99	....	....	....
" Nash. & Dec. 1st 7's... 1900	1,900,000	J & J	105⅛	May 22,'99	....	....	....
" So. & N. Ala. si'g fd. 6s. 1910	1,942,000	A & O	92⅛	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
" con. gtd. g. 5's......... 1936	3,673,000	F & A	108⅛	Aug. 8,'99	108⅛	108⅛	11,000
" gold 5's................ 1937	1,764,000	M & N	109	July 10,'99	....	....	....
" Unified gold 4's........ 1940	14,994,000	J & J	100¼	Aug. 31,'99	100¼	99⅝	176,000
" registered 1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'93	....	....	....
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's.. 1903-1918	12,500,000	A & O	100⅛	Aug. 29,'99	100⅛	99½	248,000
" Pen. & At. 1st 6's, g. g, 1921	2,753,000	F & A	114½	Aug. 23,'99	114½	113	8,000
" collateral trust g. 5's, 1931	5,129,000	M & N	108⅛	July 26,'99	....	....	....
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s.......... 1945	4,000,000	M & S	108¾	Aug. 22,'98	108¾	108¾	6,000
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's, 1937	2,096,000	F & A	108	Aug. 3,'99	108	108	5,000
Kentucky Cent. g. 4's.......... 1987	6,742,000	J & J	98	Aug. 23,'99	98	97½	19,000
L. & N. Louv. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s, 1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's. 1945	3,000,000	M & S	97	Aug. 7,'99	97	97	1,000
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's, 1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's..... 1990	24,665,000	A & O	110	Aug. 22,'99	110	109⅛	57,000
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's.... 1908	10,818,000	J & J	119	Aug. 22,'99	119	118	17,000
" 2d 6's................... 1899	4,000,000	M & N	101⅞	Aug. 22,'99	101⅞	101⅞	2,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's, 1934	2,544,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's, 1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5's... 1997	12,500,000	F & A	120⅛	Aug. 31,'99	121¼	120⅛	26,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's, 1997	7,650,000	J & D	122¾	Aug. 16,'99	123	122¾	11,000
" registered		J & D	112½	May 29,'98	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	3,000,000	M & S	126¼	July 20,'99	....	....	....
" registered.................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	5,000,000	M & S	127⅛	July 21,'99	....	....	....
" registered.................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Central.							
" con. mtge. 4's........... 1911	59,511,000	J & J	78⅛	Aug. 16,'99	78⅛	78⅛	2,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's.......... 1939	17,072,000	JULY	22⅛	Aug. 30,'96	23⅛	21	448,000
" 2d 3's.................... 1939	11,310,000	JULY	12¾	Aug. 31,'99	13⅛	12	581,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's.... 1917	950,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's, 1942	4,635,000	M & S	87⅝	Aug. 31,'99	87⅛	86¾	298,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's........ 1927	11,075,000	J & D	90	Mar. 6,'95	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "A" 1917 coup. due	12,265,000	M & S	15	Dec. 7,'98	....	....	....
March 1, 1889, stamped 1⅛% paid			....	....	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "B".......... 1917	12,265,000	A	14	Apr. 5,'99	....	....	....
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6's..... 1910	1,318,000	J & D	97	Feb. 11,'97	....	....	....
" registered.................		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30yr. g. 5's. 1926	6,103,000	F & A	107	Aug. 14,'99	107	107	5,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's. 1927	950,000	J & D	150	Apr. 20,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's............ 1934	5,000,000	M & N	116	Aug. 17,'99	116⅛	115⅛	6,000
" Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's...... 1909	1,015,000	J & D	121	July 12,'99	....	....	....
" Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's... 1910	636,000	J & D	127	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's.... 1921	1,382,000	J & A	128	Dec. 12,'98	....	....	....
" 1st & refunding g. 4's... 1949	7,600,000	M & S	99½	Aug. 31,'99	100	98⅛	182,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's.. 1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	....
" stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.			....	....	....	....	....

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	AUGUST SALES. *High.*	AUGUST SALES. *Low.*	AUGUST SALES. *Total.*
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's	1926	8,280,000	J & J	94	Apl. 2,'95	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's	1938	6,710,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				....	....	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y 1st con. g. 5's	1919	4,050,000	J & J	97	Dec. 18,'95	....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's	1990	39,718,000	J & D	95	Aug.31,'99	95	93	537,500
" 2d mtge. g. 4's	1990	20,000,000	F & A	73	Aug.31,'99	73⅜	65⅛	3,233,500
" 1st ext gold 5's	1944	998,000	M & N	94¾	Aug.29,'99	95⅝	88	524,000
" of Texas 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	2,685,000	M & S	95	Aug.29,'99	95	91	135,000
" Kan. C. & P. 1st g. 4's	1990	2,500,000	F & A	78	Aug.30,'99	78	78	6,000
" Dal. & Waco 1st g.g. 5's	1940	1,840,000	M & N	95½	Aug.18,'99	95½	95	19,000
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. 7's	1906	558,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's	1903	187,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mo Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	4,000,000	A & O	105¼	Aug.18,'99	105½	105	8,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's	1920	14,904,000	M & N	118½	Aug.31,'99	118⅞	118	315,000
" 3d mortgage 7's	1906	3,828,000	M & N	115¼	Aug.23,'99	115¼	115¼	20,000
" trusts gold 5's	1917	14,376,000	M & S	101¼	Aug.31,'99	102	99⅞	604,000
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st collateral gold 5's	1920	7,000,000	F & A	96¾	Aug.31,'99	97½	95¾	463,000
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's	1938	7,000,000	M & S	107⅛	Aug. 8,'99	107⅛	107	3,000
" 2d extended g. 5's	1938	2,573,000	F & A	111½	July 10,'99	....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's	1926	750,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's	1926	520,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R.&l.gr. 5's	1931	24,269,000	A & O	114	Aug.31,'99	114¼	113½	696,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's	1931	6,945,000	A & O	111½	July 5,'99	....	....	....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's	1945	374,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" small		226,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" inc. g. 4's	1945	700,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" small		500,000	......	....	....	....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's	1927	7,000,000	J & J	129	Aug.28,'99	129	129	20,000
" 1st entension 6's	1927	974,000	J & D	121¾	June30,'99	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's	1938	9,547,000	Q J	89½	Aug.30,'99	90	86½	324,000
" Montg'rydiv.1st g.5's	1947	4,000,000	F & A	108¾	July 25,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's	1931	4,000,000	M & S	86	Dec. 17,'95	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's	1913	6,300,000	J & J	132	Aug.22,'99	132	131	12,000
" 2d 6's	1901	1,000,000	J & J	105¾	Nov. 9,'97	....	....	....
" 1st cons. g. 5's	1928	6,213,000	A & O	106	Aug.23,'99	108	107¼	29,000
" 1st 6's T. & Pb	1917	300,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.	1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	....
" 1st g.6's Jasper Branch	1923	371,000	J & J	115	Mar. 22,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's	1915	1,320,000	A & O	108½	Aug.13,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's	1903	19,313,000	J & J	111¾	Aug.22,'99	112	111¾	7,000
" 1st registered	1903		J & J	112	June27,'99	....	....	....
" debenture 5's	1904	5,202,000	M & S	109	July 25,'99	....	....	....
" debenture 5's reg.			M & S	113¼	Jan. 28,'99	....	....	....
" reg. deben. 5's	1889-1904	682,000	M & S	108½	Feb. 21,'98	....	....	....
" debenture g. 4's	1890-1905	6,020,000	J & D	103¼	June26,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
" deb. cert. ext. g. 4's	1905	4,144,000	M & N	103	Aug. 1,'99	103	103	2,000
" registered			M & N	102¾	Aug. 1,'98	102¾	102¾	2,000
" g. mortgage 3½s	1997	34,361,000	J & J	110½	Aug.31,'99	110¾	110½	30,000
" " registered			J & J	112½	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
Michigan Central col. g. 3½s	1998	18,511,000	F & A	100	Aug.31,'99	100⅛	100	69,000
" registered			F & A	100	May 25,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s	1998	90,538,000	F & A	100	Aug.31,'99	100½	99⅞	389,000
" registered			F & A	100¼	Aug.23,'99	100¼	99½	32,000
Harlem 1st mortgage 7's c.	1900	12,000,000	M & N	104	Aug.16,'99	104	104	1,000
" 7's registered	1900		M & N	104	Aug.28,'99	104	104	2,000
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's	1986	1,650,000	F & A	103	May 7,'97	....	....	....
" reg. certificates			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's		50,000,000	J & J	113¼	Aug.31,'99	115	113⅛	76,000
" registered			J & J	112½	Aug.29,'99	114½	112½	5,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	August Sales. High.	August Sales. Low.	August Sales. Total.
Beech Creek 1st. g. gtd. 4's	1936	5,000,000	J & J	112	Aug.31,'99	112	112	1,000
" registered			J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. 5's	1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" registered		....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	95	July 28,'98	....	....	....
" small bonds series B		33,100	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	300,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's	1922	9,081,000	A & O	128⅛	July 19,'99	129	128⅛	8,000
coup. g. bond currency			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's	1916	130,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's	1918	375,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's	1915	400,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13,'94	....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's	1922	1,800,000	J & J	107	Aug. 13,'98	....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's	1991	2,500,000	M & S	100	Mar. 14,'94	....	....	....
Carthage & Adiron 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Putnam 1st gtd g. 4's	1993	4,000,000	A & O	103	May 22,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's	1927	1,200,000	A & O	123	July 14,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.								
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's	1906	924,000	F & A	123	June 13,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore con. 1st 7's	1900	8,173,000	J&J	103¾	Aug. 28,'99	103¾	103¾	7,000
" con. 1st registered	1900		Q J	103¾	Aug. 25,'99	103¾	103¾	1,000
" con. co. 2d 7's	1903	8,428,000	J&D	115	July 18,'99	....	....	....
" con. 2d registered	1903		J&D	114¼	June 15,'99	....	....	....
" g 3½s	1997	30,542,000	J & D	109¼	Aug. 29,'99	110½	109¼	19,000
" " registered			J & D	111	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
Cin. Sp. 1st gtd L. S. & M. S. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108¼	Dec. 1,'97	....	....	....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1938	840,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	121	Oct. 24,'98	....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's	1902	8,000,000	M & N	110⅛	Aug. 30,'99	111	110⅛	11,000
" 1st con. 5's	1902	2,000,000	M & N	103	May 9,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1909	1,500,000	M & S	122	Feb. 25,'98	....	....	....
" coup. 5's	1931	3,576,000	M & S	121¼	June 21,'98	....	....	....
" reg. 5's	1931		Q M	121	Dec. 6,'97	....	....	....
" mort. 4's	1940	2,600,000	J & J	106	Feb. 25,'98	....	....	....
" mtge. 4's reg			J & J	108	Jan. 7,'98	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 6's	1989	476,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's	1937	19,425,000	A & O	108½	Aug. 30,'99	109	107½	29,000
" registered			A & O	106½	July 19,'99	....	....	....
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's	1903	2,000,000	J & D	104½	Oct. 7,'97	....	....	....
" con. deb. receipts	$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	189¾	Aug. 29,'99	190	187½	24,000
" small certifs	$100	1,430,000	......	185	Aug. 26,'99	185	185	2,200
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's	1937	2,838,000	M & N	133	Aug. 16,'97	133	133	1,000
New Haven and Derby con. 5's	1918	575 000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's	1905	6,000,000	J & J	117¾	July 6,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 6's	1905	4,000,000	J & J	113	July 29,'99	....	....	....
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's	1992	14,597,000	M & S	106¾	Aug. 23,'99	106⅞	105½	56,000
" registered	$5,000 only.	....	M & S	101½	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
N.P. 1st m. R.R. & L.G.S.F. g.c. 6's	1921	4,495,000	J & J	119½	Apr. 12,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	112	July 20,'98	....	....	....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen 6's	1923	7,985,000	F & A	131¼	May 15,'99	....	....	....
" registered certificates			Q F	132	July 28,'98	....	....	....
N. P. Ry prior ln ry. & ld. gt. g. 4's	1997	89,889,000	Q J	103⅝	Aug. 31,'99	103¾	102¼	424,000
" registered			Q J	103½	Aug. 17,'99	103½	103⅜	9,000
" gen. lien g. 3's	2047	56,000,000	Q F	67	Aug. 31,'99	67½	66½	629,500
" registered			Q F	66½	June 17,'99	....	....	....
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's	1948	1,538,000	Q M C H	90	June 2,'99	....	....	....
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's	1933	3,851,000	J & J	115½	July 27,'99	....	....	....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's	1941	830,000	M & N	108½	July 18,'99	....	....	....
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's	1931	7,283,000	M & N	135	June 19,'99	....	....	....
" New River 1st 6's	1932	2,000,000	A & O	130	Aug. 24,'98	130	130	1,000
" imp'ment and ext. 6's	1934	5,000,000	F & A	119	Mar. 15,'99	....	....	....
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's	1989	5,000,000	J & N	100½	Aug. 31,'99	101	100	24,000
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	101	Feb. 23,'97	....	....	....

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	AUGUST SALES. *High*	AUGUST SALES. *Low.*	AUGUST SALES. *Total.*
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s.	1996	24,828,600	A & O	96	Aug.31,'99	96⅛	94⅛	856,500
• registered			A & O	95⅛	June12,'99	....	....	....
• small bonds			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	102¼	Jan. 26,'98	....	....	....
• gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	85	Dec. 16,'96	....	....	....
Omaha & St. Lo. 1st g 4's	1901	2,376,000	J & J	80	Aug.28,'99	80¼	80	14,000
Oregon Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's	1909	691,000	J & J	112¼	Aug.30,'99	113⅛	112½	16,000
Oregon R. R. & Nav.Co.con. g 4's	1946	19,634,000	J & D	103⅛	Aug.31,'99	103⅛	101	258,000
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6's	1922	13,651,000	F & A	129⅛	Aug.31,'99	129⅛	129	12,000
Utah & Northern 1st 7's	1908	4,993,000	J & J	121	June 18,'98	....	....	....
• g. 5's	1926	1,877,000	J & J	102	May 24,'94	....	....	....
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's	1946	10,337,000	J & J	116	Aug.31,'99	117	112	106,000
• non-cum. inc. A 5's	1946	7,185,000	SEPT.	108	Aug.31,'99	108	95¾	273,500
• non-cum. inc. B.&col. trust		14,841,000	OCT.	79⅝	Aug.31,'99	79⅞	74	478,500
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,600	J & D	104¼	Aug.22,'99	105	104	31,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,859,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
• s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,611,000	M & N	101⅛	Dec. 21,'91	....	....	....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,634,000	J & J	116¼	Aug.26,'99	116½	116¼	3,000
• reg	1921		J & J	113¾	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
• gtd.3½ col.tr.reg. cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis con. g 4½'s								
• Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	118	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
• Series B	1942	10,000,000	A & O	118⅛	June30,'99	....	....	....
• Series C	1942	2,000,000	M & N	113	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
• Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,863,000	M & N	107	Dec. 30,'98	....	....	....
Pitts., C. & St. Louis 1st c. 7's	1900	6,863,000	F & A	105⅝	Apr. 13,'99	....	....	....
• 1st reg. 7's	1900		F & A	109¼	Apr. 23,'97	....	....	....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,917,000	J & J	141	Mar. 29,'99	....	....	....
• 2d 7's	1912	2,546,000	J & J	140⅛	May 1,'99	....	....	....
• 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	135	June 7,'99	....	....	....
Chic., St. Louis, & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	118	May 14,'96	....	....	....
• registered		....	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts. con. s. fund 7's	1900	1,310,000	M & N	108	Apr. 19,'98	....	....	....
• gen.gtd.g.4½'s Ser. A.	1942	3,000,000	J & J	121	July 5,'99	....	....	....
• Series B.	1942	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
E.&Pitts. gen.gtd.g.3½s Ser.B.	1940	2,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• • • C.	1940	1,118,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½ g	1941	4,455,000	J & J	113¼	June 2,'99	....	....	....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's	1942	5,389,000	M & S	102	Nov.10,'97	....	....	....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's	1945	1,400,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000	......	108	May 12,'97	....	....	....
con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15	....	....	....	....	....
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• registered			Q Mch	....	....	....	....	....
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	111	July 8,'97	....	....	....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	115⅛	Feb. 14,'98	....	....	....
Del.R. RR.& BgeCo 1stgtdg.4's,	1936	1,300,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Sunbury & Lewiston 1st g. 4's.	1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Peo., Dec.&Ev.Tr.Co.ctf.1stg.6's.	1920	1,140,000	J & J	99⅛	Aug.30,'99	99½	99¼	16,000
• Ev.div.Tr.Co.cf1stg.6's.	1920	1,433,000	M & S	99¾	Aug.31,'99	99¾	99¾	35,000
• Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d mort 5's.	1926	1,851,000	M & N	20	Dec. 20,'98	....	....	....
• • 1st instal. paid		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	126	Apr. 28,'99	....	....	....
• 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	100⅛	July 18,'99	....	....	....
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93	....	....	....

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Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107⅛	Oct. 26,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	1,440,000	J & J	121	Nov. 23,'96	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, McK'port & Y. 1st 6's	1932	2,250,000	J & J	117	May 31,'89	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's	1934	900,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's	1918	600,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's	1916	1,000,000	J & J	90	June 24,'99	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's	1940	3,000,000	A & O	116	July 29,'99	....	....	....
" 1st cons. 5's	1943	408,000	J & J	98	July 14,'97	....	....	....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's	1917	1,953,000	J & J	100	June 8,'99	....	....	....
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs.	....	7,747,000	......	99¾	Aug. 30,'99	99¾	99½	86,000
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's	1927	1,562,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's	1997	63,606,000	J & J	87⅞	Aug. 31,'99	88⅛	87⅛	1,570,000
" registered			J & J	88⅛	July 11,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's	1939	15,200,000	J & J	98¼	Aug. 31,'99	99	98	117,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1917	550,000	A & O	88	June 27,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1939	1,850,000	J & D	104	May 2,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 3-4	1940	4,510,000	J & J	72	Aug. 23,'99	73¼	72	13,000
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's	1913	297,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2.3-4	1947	3,500,000	J & J	85	Aug. 30,'99	85	83	31,500
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class A	1906	500,000	M & N	114	July 17,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's, Class B	1906	2,709,500	M & N	114	July 26,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's, Class C	1906	2,400,000	M & N	114	July 14,'99	....	....	....
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O.	1919	1,025,000	F & A	118	May 23,'92	....	....	....
" gen. g. 6's	1931	7,807,000	J & J	124⅝	Aug. 25,'99	124⅝	123¾	34,000
" gen. g. 5's	1931	12,292,000	J & J	109¾	Aug. 30,'99	109¾	108¾	119,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's	1987	1,099,000	A & O	101	June 23,'99	....	....	....
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6's	1910	304,000	A & O	105	Oct. 4,'96	....	....	....
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's	1937	1,608,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's	1996	6,388,000	J & D	85	Aug. 31,'99	86⅛	85	39,000
" South'n div. 1st g. 5's	1947	1,500,000	A & O	100⅛	Aug. 31,'99	100⅛	100⅛	30,000
" Central div. 1st g 4's	1929	1,962,000	A & O	96	Aug. 14,'99	96	95	30,000
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs.	1989	20,000,000	M & N	94⅛	Aug. 31,'99	96	94⅛	621,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs.	1989	9,000,000	J & J	65¾	Aug. 31,'99	66⅞	64⅛	2,133,500
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's	1937	2,480,000	J&J15	108½	Mar. 9,'99	....	....	....
" gtd. gold 5's	1937	1,138,000	J & J	90	Mar. 20,'96	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's	1913	1,000,000	F & A	120	Feb. 8,'99	....	....	....
" 2d 5's	1917	2,000,000	A & O	113⅛	Aug. 29,'99	113⅛	113⅛	1,000
" 1st con. g. 4's	1968	1,000,000	J & D	99¾	Aug. 28,'99	99¾	99	15,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's	1909	8,000,000	A & O	122	June 7,'99	....	....	....
" Dakota ext'n 6's	1910	5,676,000	M & N	122	Aug. 29,'99	122	122	9,000
" 1st con. 6's	1933	13,344,000	J & J	142	Aug. 17,'99	143⅛	142	6,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered	....		J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to 4½'s	....	21,725,000	J & J	116	Aug. 28,'99	117	116	17,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd	....		J & J	105	Nov. 4,'95	....	....	....
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's	1937	7,805,000	J & D	105	Aug. 17,'99	105⅛	105	13,000
" registered			J & D	104	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minneapolis Union 1st 6's	1922	2,150,000	J & J	127¼	Feb. 8,'98	....	....	....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd.	1937	6,000,000	J & J	137½	June 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 6's, registered	....		J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97	....	....	....
" 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,700,000	J & J	119¾	Aug. 21,'99	119¾	119¾	4,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Eastern Minn. 1st d. 1st g. 5's	1908	4,700,000	A & O	111⅛	July 10,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Eastn. R'y Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's	1938	3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's	1947	4,940,000	M & S	107⅞	Aug. 9,'99	107⅞	107⅝	83,000
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's	1919	3,872,000	J & J	100⅛	Oct. 20,'97	....	....	....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's	1934	4,056,000	A & O	123⅛	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
" 1st g. 5's	1934	1,780,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99	....	....	....
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's	1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's	1949	2,847,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold	1924	500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4,'86	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date: highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	August Sales. High.	August Sales. Low.	August Sales. Total.
Southern Pacific Co.								
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S.A. 1st g 6's	1910	4,756,000	F & A	113¾	June 6,'99			
" 2d g 7's	1905	1,000,000	J & D	110	Feb. 27,'99			
" Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's	1931	13,418,000	M & N	103¼	Aug.31,'99	103⅜	103¼	162,000
Houst. & T C 1st Waco & N 7's	1903	1,140,000	J & J	125	June29,'92			
" 1st g 5's int. gtd	1937	6,877,000	J & J	111½	Aug.18,'99	111½	110½	58,000
" con. g 6's int. gtd	1912	3,455,000	A & O	111	May 31,'99			
" gen. g 4's int. gtd	1921	4,297,000	A & O	88	Aug.31,'99	88⅝	88	135,000
Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	120½	Feb. 17,'98			
" 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	138	July 13,'99			
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,442,500	A & O					
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	18,842,000	J & J	105	Mar. 23,'98			
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,892,000	J & J	80	Aug.31,'99	80½	79	191,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	1,620,000	F & A	116	Dec. 14,'98			
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	108½	Nov. 17,'97			
" con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	104½	Aug.31,'99	104½	103	212,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909–1910	10,000,000	J & J	113½	Aug.31,'99	113½	112	177,000
" of Cal. 1st g 6's	1905	30,577,500	APR.					
" " "	1905		OCT.					
" " "	1906		A & O					
" " "	1912		A & O					
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	6,302,000	M & N	107	Aug.16,'99	107	107	1,000
" stamped	1905–1937	15,552,000		107¾	Aug.31,'99	108⅝	107¾	80,000
Austin & Northw'n 1st g 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	96¾	Aug.30,'99	97½	96½	69,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J					
" of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	113⅞	Nov.23,'98			
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd g 5's	1924	1,470,000	M & N	105¼	Aug. 2,'99	105¼	105⅛	38,000
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	28,858,000	J & J	109½	Aug.31,'99	110¼	108½	468,000
" registered			J & J	108¼	Mar. 21,'99			
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4-4½-5's	1996	5,083,000	J & J	108¼	Aug.14,'99	108¼	108¼	1,000
" registered			J & J					
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	112¼	Aug.17,'97			
Atl. & Char. Air Line, income	1900	750,000	A & O	104	May 24,'95			
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	118¾	June 8,'99			
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7's	1900	3,123,000	J & J	105⅞	June12,'99			
" divisional g 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	117	Aug.28,'99	117	116½	12,000
" con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	119½	Aug.28,'99	119½	119½	24,000
" reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	110	July 29,'99			
" registered			M & S					
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	120	Aug.17,'99	120	120	2,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	124½	May 19,'99			
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	126⅜	June24,'99			
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's	1909	818,000	M & S	100	Mar. 17,'99			
" deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	109	Aug.23,'99	109	108½	13,000
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & N	107	Aug.29,'99	109¼	107	34,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. D 4-5's	1921	950,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12,'99			
" small			M & S					
" ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S					
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	115½	July 10,'99			
" gen. 5's. gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	115	Aug.11,'99	115	115	5,000
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	90	Feb. 23,'99			
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	117¼	Aug.30,'99	117¼	117	5,000
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J					
Staten Island Ry 1st gtd. g 4½s	1943	500,000	J & D					
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1 g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	112¾	June15,'99			
" 1st con. g. 5's	1894–1944	4,500,000	F & A	114½	May 8,'99			
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	103	Oct. 27,'98			
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,346,000	M & S	104½	June27,'99			
" 1st gold 5's	2000	21,566,000	J & D	115½	Aug.31,'99	116	115	37,000
" 2d gold income, 5's	2000	1,669,000	MAR.	54¾	May 12,'99			
" eng. Trust Co. ctfs		23,331,000		56	July 29,'99			

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NAME. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	August Sales. High.	August Sales. Low.	August Sales. Total.
Third Avenue 1st g 5's...........1937	5,000,000	J & J	128	Aug.31,'99	128⅛	127¾	20,000
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's....1935	3,000,000	J & J	106¼	Aug.29,'99	106¼	105⅛	12,000
" 1st M. g 5's West. div...1935	2,500,000	A & O	102	Dec. 28,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's.... 1935	1,500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's.1990	2,340,000	A & O	88	Aug.16,'99	88	88	3,000
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....1917	4,900,000	J & D	81	July 31,'99	....	....	....
Tol., St.L.&K.C. Tr. Rec. 1st g 6's.1916	8,234,000	M & N	115	Aug.30,'99	116	114⅞	98,000
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s.1946	3,280,000	J & D	99	Aug.14,'99	99	99	25,000
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's....1928	1,852,000	J & D	105	Aug.31,'99	105	104⅛	4,000
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g.5's.1945	4,387,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s.1947	90,000,000	J & J	105⅛	Aug.31,'99	105⅞	104¼	829,000
" registered..................		J & J	106	July 10,'99	....	....	....
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's....1939	31,664,000	M & N	115⅛	Aug.31,'99	118	115⅛	120,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's..1939	14,000,000	F & A	101	Aug.29,'99	102⅛	100	244,000
" deben. mtg series A..1939	3,500,000	J & J	76	Aug.24,'99	76	75	10,000
" series B..............1939	25,740,000	J & J	37¾	Aug.31,'99	38⅝	36¾	1,596,000
" 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex.1940	3,439,000	J & J	109	July 11,'99	....	....	....
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B.							
" 1st 6's.................1908	1,000,000	A & O	110	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's..1937	10,000,000	J & J	112	Aug.31,'99	114⅛	112	9,000
" gen g. 3-4's..............1943	9,789,000	A & O	69	Aug.26,'99	69½	68	17,000
" inc. 5's..................1943	10,000,000	Nov.	22¼	Aug.29,'99	22⅛	21	36,000
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 40 years con. g. 5's......1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97	....	....	....
West Va. Cent'l & Pac. 1st g. 6's.1911	3,250,000	J & J	113	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.1926	3,000,000	A & O	110⅛	Aug.18,'99	110⅛	109¼	31,000
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.1928	1,500,000	J & J	96	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
" exten. and imp. g. 5's...1930	1,624,000	F & A	92⅛	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Wisconsin Cent.Co. 1st trust g.5's1937	1,987,000	J & J	34	Nov. 16,'97	....	....	....
" eng. Trust Co. certificates.	10,013,000	......	79	Aug.31,'99	79	76	666,000
" income mortgage 5's...1937	7,775,000	A & O	6¼	June12,'99	....	....	....

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Year 1899. High.	Year 1899. Low.	August Sales. High.	August Sales. Low.	August Sales. Total.
United States 2's registered.........Opt'l	25,364,500	Q M	101⅛	99	....	....	......
" 3's registered...........1908-18	198,678,720	Q F	109¾	106⅛	108¾	108⅛	16,500
" 3's coupon..............1908-18		Q F	109⅛	106¾	108¾	108⅛	190,000
" 3's small bonds reg.....1908-18		Q F	107⅛	107⅛	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon.1908-18		Q F	109⅛	106⅛	108¼	108	2,300
" 4's registered..............1907	559,652,250	J A J&O	114	111	112¼	112¼	36,000
" 4's coupon..................1907		J A J&O	114⅛	112⅜	113¾	113¼	25,000
" 4's registered..............1925	162,315,400	Q F	130¼	128	....	....	......
" 4's coupon..................1925		Q F	131	128	130⅛	130⅛	30,500
" 5's registered..............1904	100,000,000	Q F	113⅛	111¾	111⅛	111⅛	15,000
" 5's coupon..................1904		Q F	113½	111	111⅛	111⅛	1,000
District of Columbia 3-65's...........1924	14,033,600	F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" small bonds......................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered........................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	AUGUST SALES. *High.*	AUGUST SALES. *Low.*	AUGUST SALES. *Total.*
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's	1948	12,000,000	M & S	106½	Aug.30,'99	107½	106½	58,000
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8's	1900	3,068,000	Q F	104½	Aug.31,'99	104½	104¼	37,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's	1915	1,899,000	M & S	93	Aug.31,'99	93	91	9,000
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's	1942	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
B'klyn Wharf & Wh. Co. 1st g. 5's	1945	17,500,000	F & A	85	Aug.30,'99	85	85	5,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's	1915	10,000,000	J & J	109½	Feb. 9,'97	....	....	....
" non-cum. inc. 5's	1907	2,539,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's	1900	2,954,000	F & A	99½	Aug.12,'99	99½	99½	1,000
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's	1909	700,000	J & J	81	Feb. 11,'97	....	....	....
" Coupon off		....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's	1919	1,043,000	M & N	105	July 1,'99	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's	1943	2,303,000	F & A	95⅞	Aug.31,'99	95⅞	89	673,000
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's	2397	10,302,200	Q & J	103½	Aug.24,'99	103½	103½	10,000
" registered			Q & J	104	Feb. 16,'98	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $13,000,000.								
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S A	1911	3,021,000	A & O	20	Aug.28,'99	20	19	270,000
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's	1926	3,905,000	J & J	110	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's	1919	780,000	A & O	90	Nov. 26,'95	....	....	....
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's	1926	1,090,000	J & J	107⅛	June 3,'92	....	....	....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1931	1,681,000	M & S	111	Aug.23, 97	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's	1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's	1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's	1910	7,000,000	A & O	70	Apl. 23,'97	....	....	....
Iron Steamboat Co. 6's	1901	500,000	J & J	75½	Dec. 4,'95	....	....	....
Internat'l Paper Co. 1st con. g 6's	1918	8,947,000	F & A	109	Aug.24,'99	109½	108⅞	25,000
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
" 1st g. 5's	1926	1,975,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's	1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Knick'r'ker Ice Co. (Chic) 1st g 5's	1928	2,000,000	A & O	97	Aug.31,'99	98	97	12,000
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's	1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's	1940	1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug.27,'95	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's	1918	2,000,000	M & N	103	Feb. 17,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & N			....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's	1920	3,089,000	J & J	101	Aug.28,'99	101½	101	16,000
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's	1890-1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's cnv	1920	1,261,000	M & N	100	June 4,'95	....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's	1910	443,000	F & A	92¼	May 5,'96	....	....	....
Peoria Water Co. g 6's	1889-1919	1,254,000	M & N	100	June 23,'92	....	....	....
Procter & Gamble, 1st g 6's	1940	2,000,000	J & J	113½	July 24,'99	....	....	....
Roch & Pitts. Cl & Ir. Co. pur my 5's	1946	1,100,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Station Cupples. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20	1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's	1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's	1906	4,975,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's	1946	2,912,000	F & A	84	Aug.31,'99	85	83	100,000
" " inc. g. 5's	1946	7,500,000	......	25	Aug.30,'99	28½	22½	669,000
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's	1912	379,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's	1917	1,244,000	A & O	105½	July 5,'99	....	....	....
" Bir. div. 1st con. 6's	1917	3,731,000	J & J	112½	Aug.31,'99	112½	108½	58,000
Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's	1922	1,000,000	J & J	108	Aug.17,'99	108	108	1,000
De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's	1910	2,771,000	F & A	108	Aug.24,'99	109	106⅜	75,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's	1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb.	1915	6,000,000	M & N	119	Aug. 7,'99	119	119	1,000
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.								
Series C 5's	1900-1915	1,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" D 4½'s	1901-1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's	1907-1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's	1908-1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's	1903-1918	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" H 4's	1903-1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's	1904-1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's	1904-1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds		....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	AUGUST SALES. *High.*	AUGUST SALES. *Low.*	AUGUST SALES. *Total.*
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's	1910	400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union deb. 7's	1875-1900	3,640,000	M & N	103¾	June 12,'99	....	....	....
" 7's, registered	1900		M & N	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
" debenture, 7's	1884-1900	1,000,000	M & N	102½	May 22,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	104½	Nov. 12,'97	....	....	....
" col. trust cur. 5's	1938	8,502,000	J & J	115½	Aug. 25,'99	115½	115½	3,000
Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's	1911	1,957,000	J & J	110	June 5,'99	....	....	....
Northwestern Telegraph 7's	1904	1,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's	1919	846,000	J & J	68	Dec. 23,'96	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's	1947	1,150,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Bost. Un. Gas tst ctfs s'k f'd g. 5's	1939	7,000,000	J & J	91⅝	Oct. 12,'98	....	....	....
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's	1945	13,239,000	M & N	118½	Aug. 3,'99	118½	118½	1,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's	1932	1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's	1923	4,598,000	J & J	100½	Aug. 31,'99	101	98¼	754,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's	1918	386,000	F & A	98¾	Aug. 4,'99	98¾	98½	25,000
Edison Elec. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's	1910	4,312,000	M & S	112½	Aug. 17,'99	112½	111½	9,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1995	2,156,000	J & J	124	June 15,'99	....	....	....
" Brooklyn 1st g. 5's	1940	1,500,000	A & O	111	May 16,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L. & Power g. 5's	1937	2,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" purchase money 6's	1997	5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Edison Elec. Ill. Bkln 1st con. g. 4's	1939	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5's	1932	2,500,000	M & S	102	Feb. 14,'98	....	....	....
General Electric Co. deb. g. 5's	1922	5,700,000	J & D	119	July 31,'99	....	....	....
Grand Rapids Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's	1915	1,225,000	F & A	92½	Mar. 11,'95	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's	1922	3,750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's	1919	10,000,000	Q F	109¾	Aug. 31,'99	109¾	108	17,000
" small bonds				97½	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's	1904	2,100,000	M & N	125	Feb. 25,'99	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 6's	1904	2,500,000	J & D	109¼	Apr. 24,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 6's	1943	4,900,000	A & O	127	Aug. 31,'99	131	127	29,000
" refunding g. 5's	1947	2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
" refuding registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Chic. Gas Lt & Coke 1st gtd g. 5's	1937	10,000,000	J & J	111	Aug. 30,'99	111	111	29,000
Con. Gas Co. Chic. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1936	4,346,000	J & D	111½	Apr. 20,'99	....	....	....
Eq. Gas & Fuel, Chic. !stgtd. g. 6's	1905	2,000,000	J & J	105½	May 17,'99	....	....	....
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1947	5,000,000	M & N	107	Aug. 9,'99	107	107	2,000
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's	1949	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr. g. 5's	1933	3,805,500	M & N	101	Mar. 16,'98	....	....	....

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Best.—Charles Best, Vice-President of the Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis., died August 9. Resolutions expressing the high regard in which he was held in banking circles were passed by the board of directors of the Wisconsin National Bank and by the Milwaukee Clearing-House Association.

Bradley.—Alexander Bradley, organizer and President of the Tradesmen's National Bank and President of the Pittsburg Insurance Co., Pittsburg, Pa., died August 21, aged eighty-seven years. He was also Vice-President of the Pittsburg Bank for Savings and a director of the Citizens' National Bank.

Briry.—Dr. M. S. Briry, President of the Bath (Me.) Savings Institution, died August 2, aged seventy-four years. He had been engaged in the practice of medicine at Bath since 1855.

Clemmons.—J. R. Clemmons, President of the First National Bank, Longview, Texas, died August 7, aged thirty years. He organized the bank, and was one of the foremost citizens of the place.

Endicott.—Hon. Charles Endicott, President of the Canton (Mass.) Institution for Savings, died August 19. He was born at Canton in 1822. He had held a number of important offices, including those of State Auditor and State Treasurer, and was for forty years a trustee of the Canton Institution for Savings, and for many years its President.

Harper.—Simon Harper, since 1896 President of the Penn's Valley Banking Co., Center Hall, Pa., died August 7, aged fifty-seven years.

Hogan.—Timothy Hogan, Vice-President of the Produce Exchange Trust Co., New York, and a director of the Brooklyn Bank, died August 24, in his sixty-fifth year. He was prominently identified with the country's shipping interests.

Hyde.—Hon. W. H. Hyde, President of the Elk County National Bank, Ridgway, Pa., died August 12.

Lesem.—Hon. Isaac Lesem, who was formerly President of the Ricker National Bank, Quincy, Ill., died in Germany Aug. 23. He had filled a number of important positions of trust.

Lincoln.—Louis N. Licoln, Vice-President of the Cohasset (Mass.) Savings Bank, died August 10, aged seventy-three years.

Martin.—J. West Martin, President of the Union Savings Bank, Oakland, Cal., formerly Mayor of that city, and for many years a Regent of the State University of California, died at Oakland, Cal., August 18. He was born in Maryland in 1822, but had resided in California since 1853. His identification with business and public affairs was conspicuous and honorable.

Monfort.—D. A. Monfort, President of the Second National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., died at Atlantic City, N. J., August 26. He was born in New York State, and had resided in St. Paul for forty-two years, establishing there a reputation as a conservative, successful banker.

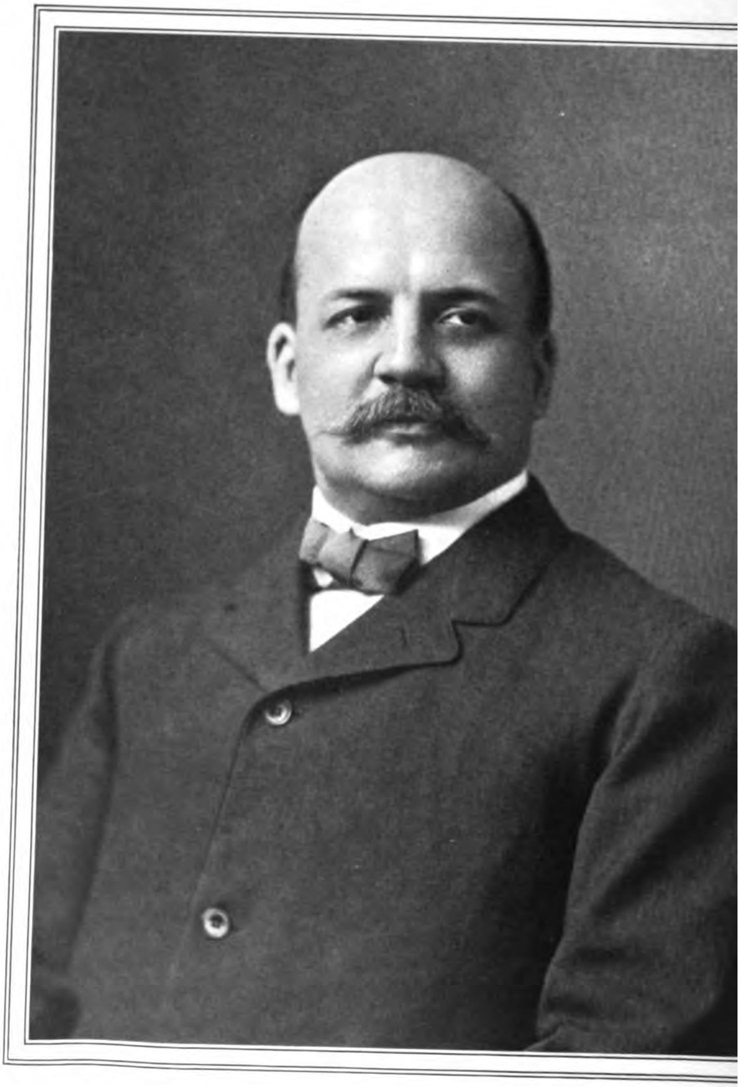
Smith.—W. M. Smith, Cashier of the Mount Vernon (Iowa) Bank, died at Saratoga, N. Y., August 24. He served in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteers during the Civil War.

Spinning.—William T. Spinning, President of the Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Dansville, N. Y., and a prominent and wealthy business man, died Aug. 26, aged eighty years.

Swan.—Charles L. Swan, President of the Clinton (Mass.) Savings Bank, died August 11. He was born in Biddeford, Me., in 1816. His connection with the bank dated from its organization in 1851, and he was its first Treasurer, and after about ten years became President and continued to hold that office up to the time of his death.

Warren.—Moses Warren, President of the Central National Bank, Troy, N. Y., died August 2. For twenty years he was Surrogate, and was a member of the law firm of Warren & Faulkner.

Wood.—T. F. Wood, President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, Bristol, Tenn., died August 16, aged sixty-four years. He was a native of Missouri, but had resided at Bristol since 1865, where he successfully engaged in merchandising and banking.



Walter Hill

THE

BANKERS' MA[illegible]

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and [illegible]

[illegible]-THIRD YEAR. OCTOBER [illegible]

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BANKERS' MAGAZINE

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FIFTY-THIRD YEAR. OCTOBER, 1899. VOLUME LIX, NO. 4.

THE CONVENTION of the American Bankers' Association at Cleveland was highly successful from a social standpoint, while on its practical side some good work was accomplished. The bankers of the United States were delighted with the city of Cleveland, and to very many of them the great business interests and remarkable enterprise of the city were a revelation. The well-known reputation of the bankers and other business men of Cleveland for the energetic prosecution of every enterprise they undertake was fully sustained.

The real work of the association was shown by the reports of its committees. The protective committee's report accompanied by the detailed report of the detectives employed, will be regarded by many as elucidating the most important work of the association. The thorough manner in which gangs of forgers, burglars and other bank swindlers have been broken up by the remorseless pursuit of the committee illustrates how readily such depredators may be foiled when taken hold of by an organization of sufficient power and guided by the right principle. The rule laid down by the committee is, no compromising or compounding with persons charged with crime; and this and a vigorous pursuit honestly conducted will soon entirely do away with the trained rascals who defraud banks by forgery or rob them by burglary. Too often criminals are treated in the manner which will afford the most profit to the thief-takers. The example of the American Bankers' Association shows that criminals of the dangerous kind outside of those who prey on banks could be much more effectively kept down if they were rigorously pursued.

This protective feature of the association is not a new thing. Readers of the Newgate calendar may find frequent references to societies in England through whose efforts forgers, burglars and swindlers who sought to live by plundering financial institutions were brought to punishment. The growth of the association of late years

is ascribed to the great development of this feature, but there are undoubtedly other contributory causes.

The association's growth was very much checked from 1885 to 1895 by the development of the State bankers' associations. Within the last two or three years these have reached a very full development. The admission of delegates from these associations to the conventions of the central association and giving them equal representation on the executive council, has infused much new blood into the central association, and has almost removed the antagonism which had a serious effect in checking the growth of the latter. The management of the association is also much more liberal than it formerly was. The executive council in the early days was exceedingly careful of imposing any burdens on the banks. The dues were never over ten dollars per annum, and a large number of banks only paid five. The executive council paid their own expenses, and the expenses of committees were reduced to the lowest point. Many plans were rejected for years because of their cost, among others the work of the protective committee which has proved such a benefit. Within five years the Association has shook itself free of these prejudices. The dues have been increased, the activity of the executive council and other committees has been increased by paying their expenses and giving them money to work with. This was all that was needed to increase the usefulness of the association and make it evident to bankers that they were getting a return for the money contributed to its support.

It is only necessary to advert to the reports of the committees on education, on credit, on surety bonds, on uniform laws and on warehouse receipts, to see how practical and useful are the results aimed at and in the end attained.

The protective committee's work protects not only members of the association but also all other bankers by removing the criminals who rob the banks by their perverted ingenuity. For this reason all banks and bankers should join the association, because bankers as a class are loath to accept obligations which they do not pay for. Moreover, the incidental protection afforded to banks outside of the association is not so complete as that which the members enjoy. This is shown by the fact that from May, 1895, to August, 1899, members of the association reported losses amounting to $12,738, while non-members are reported to have lost over $300,000. Although the non-members outnumber the members, this disproportion of losses is so great that the effectiveness of the protection afforded by belonging to the association is evident.

A feature of the conventions during the past few years is what is known in the programme as the Call of States. When the State is

called some one in the delegation from that State rises and speaks upon the greatness and glory, the resources, wealth and prosperity of his State. To some of the old habitues of the convention this may be tedious, as the same things are often repeated year after year. But, notwithstanding this, the Call of States is a most valuable thing, because it brings out the new men, and frequently facts and figures in regard to business conditions are brought out which are instructive. It is, perhaps, the quickest way by which a delegate attending a convention of the association for the first time can introduce himself to notice. The fact that the subject is trite makes it the better test of originality. The history of the conventions offers abundant instances of men who have suddenly won the favor of the convention and made themselves known throughout the country by the originality and fire with which they have galvanized into life an apparently exhausted subject. When the proceedings of the convention at Cleveland are carefully read by the bankers of the country, it is probable that they will offer a new inducement to all who have not yet joined to become members.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE CURRENCY QUESTION at the Cleveland convention was opened by WM. C. CORNWELL, of Buffalo. His view of the attitude of the Administration toward currency reform was optimistic, perhaps too much so.

It seems evident to most impartial observers that the most that has been done has been to hold on to the present status and to give out assurances that it will be maintained. Politicians regard the monetary question as a very dangerous one to develop. They have other distracting questions, growing out of the Spanish War, and they dread any further complications. Probably the most that can be expected is some declaration which will formally recognize the word coin wherever it occurs in our financial laws as meaning gold coin. That anything will be done for bank currency is somewhat problematical. It is possible that Congress may see fit to allow the issue of National bank notes to the par value of the bonds deposited. If this can be done and legal-tender and Treasury notes, when presented for gold, be retired as National bank notes are issued, the legal-tender notes would be so reduced in amount that they would no longer be a threat to the Treasury.

The silver certificates are the anomalous currency of the country. Any plan that does not take them into account is incomplete. Mr. CORNWELL did not say anything about them. He alluded to the dangerous power possessed by the Secretary of the Treasury and referred to the fact that the credit of the United States is very largely

dependent upon the character of the man holding that office. This is only true in part; the danger is even greater than Mr. CORNWELL represented. A Secretary who was sound as far as his own views are concerned is the creature of the President. Unless the President permits him to carry out his views he can do nothing. A Secretary must conform to the policy of the Administration if he continues to hold office. When Mr. McKINLEY selected Mr. GAGE as Secretary of the Treasury, he evidently did so thinking it to be a concession to the financial requirements of the Republican platform of 1896. From the inaction which has since prevailed in regard to currency matters, it almost looks as if this was about all that would be done.

The probability of additional issues of bonds in the near future, owing to the war expenses and the increased demands for pensions, is great. If bond issues are continued, the present system of issuing currency is, notwithstanding its defects, a great support to the credit of the Government. If National banks were permitted to issue currency on the Baltimore plan, and could do business without the necessity of purchasing bonds, it is almost sure that the price of United States securities would be greatly reduced.

There is another very serious defect in our present monetary system, which has apparently been very much overlooked. This is the independent Treasury system by which the greater part of the cash receipts of the Government is at once locked up in the Treasury, only to get into circulation as expenditures occur. The receipts of the Government are always greater when the business of the country is most active and requires the greatest amount of money. If at the same time the expenditures of the Government equal the receipts, no harm is done; the money flows freely in and out of the Treasury. But the expenditures of the Government occur in masses at set times. Payments of pensions and of interest on the debt occur at regular periods. These payment dates have no relation to the receipts. Between times receipts may be locked up, business may be active and great stringency in the money market is the result. The strengthening of the gold standard would not remove this difficulty. If the only money in use were gold coin, the independent Treasury system would still lock up the coin at one time when it was needed to be poured out again when it was not. When the independent Treasury system was inaugurated, the receipts and expenditures of the Government were small and had very little, if any, effect on the cash circulation of the country. Now they are so large that when they rush into and out of the Treasury in torrents they threaten to swamp ordinary business.

The subject of monetary reform will be treated incompletely if the independent Treasury system is not modified.

The patchwork of financial laws of the United States are so incongruous and contradictory that when attempting to remedy one difficulty another presents itself. To retire the legal-tender notes is to pull a prop from under the silver certificates. If we build up an elastic bank note currency, the dangers to the money market from the independent Treasury still remain. To inaugurate banking reform in a practical manner, the currency issued by the banks should be made free and elastic, but, at the same time, Government receipts should be deposited with the banks, so that they may be available for the business of the country, instead of being locked up as they now are in the independent Treasury.

It seems almost hopeless that Congress will treat this great question in the way it should be treated. It is no wonder that the minds of those who have thought most deeply on the situation have arrived at a point when they will view with content legislation by Congress enacting unequivocally that the gold dollar shall be the standard and measure of all values in the United States, and that legal-tender notes when paid to the Treasury shall not be reissued except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin. This is about as far as legislation can now go without running the risk of causing the collapse of some other part of the financial structure.

THE BONDING OF EMPLOYEES AND OFFICERS OF BANKS has grown into a very great and important business. Formerly where bonds were required they were given by the relatives and friends of the party to be insured. This form of carrying on the business did well enough when the number of cases in which bonds were required was comparatively small, and when business was carried on by individuals or firms consisting of a small number of partners. The bonds required were furnished by individuals and firms having mutual business relations to each other. The man who asked a friend to give a bond for him would on occasion arising reciprocate the service. But with the growth of corporate business and the decline of individual enterprise, the parties from whom bonds are required are not only more numerous, but they belong to a class quite different. The responsible men of the country are fewer in number compared with the mass of those who without monetary responsibility are placed in positions involving more or less trust. The business of banks and other great corporations is carried on by employees who seldom have any capital, except their trained ability, for the use of which in its interest the corporation pays a fixed salary. One bank clerk or bank officer is seldom in a position to give satisfactory bonds for another. Moreover, as the struggle for existence has grown more intense, men

hate to assume risks for others which leaves an opening for heavy contingent liability. Like everything else the business of furnishing security for personal good behavior has been taken out of the hands of individuals and placed in those of special corporations.

This business is yet in its infancy, as has been shown by the investigations made by a committee appointed by the American Bankers' Association in 1898, and who made a report to the convention in Cleveland. The duty imposed on this committee was to examine into the rates of insurance charged for surety bonds and to recommend a standard form of policy. The committee sent out inquiries to the members of the association, and received 2,286 replies. The field that yet exists for the extension of surety business is indicated by the fact that 1,282 of the banks replying did not carry corporate fidelity suretyship, while 1,004 carry such insurance. The average outlay for this protection paid to the companies was found to be about $200,000 per annum, while $30,000 has been the annual average sum returned to the insured parties, indicating that either the rates are much too high or that the business has not been long enough in operation to encounter the full risks. There are, however, many indications that the rates charged for this kind of risk are too high.

The committee has procured information from banks which keep up a guarantee fund for the bonding of their own employees. The rates charged were one-half of one per cent. per annum on the amount of the bond required, payments continued for five years only. This is about the same annual rate as the highest charged by the surety companies, although the payments to the latter do not cease after five years. The report from the banks was that the results have shown that the guaranty fund, obtained by the annual payment of five dollars a thousand continued for five years, was greater than was required to meet losses. A portion of it was transferred to make a beginning of an officers' pension fund.

The great variation in the rates charged by the several surety companies also points in the same direction. The committee found these rates to run from $1.40 per thousand to $5 per thousand, and the rates vary in the same company, probably according to the nature of the insurance. It is the uncertainty that exists as to the value of this insurance, because of the diverse forms of policies employed, which makes it extremely difficult to judge to what point the rates might be fairly reduced. The only sure line on this is derived from the great disproportion between the amount annually paid by the banks, $200,000, and the amount annually received. The difference seems to afford a great margin both for profit and for future risk.

The committee found, after careful examination, that the form of bond now used by the companies ought to be radically changed to

afford protection to the insured. Of course, with a loosely drawn bond, a company might be able to carry on its insurance of employees for a long time and have some legal or technical reason for refusing to pay losses.

The committee also report that of the surety premiums paid to American companies, from fifty-five to fifty-six per cent. are consumed in expenses. This seems to indicate that the companies are aware of the disproportion between the rates and the risk taken.

The English companies of the same character appear from the researches of the committee to be more liberal in the settlement of claims than the American. Their losses were small and their expense account shows that but little was spent in litigation and contesting claims.

This committee of the American Bankers' Association has performed a valuable service, not only to the banks, but to the whole business community in securing a comprehensive view of the surety business as now conducted by corporations in the United States. The information which the committee has procured from the members of the American Bankers' Association would have been obtained with great difficulty from the companies themselves. The direction in which the committee suggests that improvements in the surety business should be made include uniformity in the form of policy, and uniformity in the rates charged for the same character of risk.

The experience of the surety companies with this class of risks points to the general honesty and trustworthiness of those employed in banks. The exceptions by which losses occur are few in number. The probability is that the repose of trust in the hands of any body of men who are moderately well paid tends to increase their power to endure temptation. The bond requirement is a salutary check, but it does not altogether account for the superior trustworthiness of those who are employed in banks. The committee does not compare losses incurred by the surety companies on risks taken in banks with those taken on the employees in other classes of business. Nor does it say whether the rates charged for banks are higher or lower than those charged for bonds given for other responsible positions. It is presumed that full statistics on this point are not yet attainable. Probably the companies charge the same rates for all classes of business.

A BUREAU OF BANK CREDITS was proposed at the recent convention by the committee on credits. It was suggested that such a bureau be established in New York for the purpose of collecting information in regard to the standing of makers or endorsers of commercial paper offered on the market. No action was taken on the

report of the committee. There seemed to be among the delegates a great diversity of opinion as to whether it would be wise for the association to take up this work.

The idea of the committee appeared to be that members of the association should furnish this bureau the information they possessed regarding the character and financial standing of individuals and firms who dealt with the banks in their localities. That the bureau should collate and publish this information for the benefit of all the members of the association. It was assumed that the bureau, under the auspices of the association, could do this with more accuracy than the regular commercial agencies on whom banks are now forced to rely more or less for similar information. Supposing, however, that the bureau could by the good offices of the members of the association obtain and keep up to date a reliable record of all those whose paper as makers or indorsers is offered for sale, it is evident that it would increase the tendency to centralization that is taking place in the banking business, and that this might work to the disadvantage of the country bank. As was justly observed by a delegate from a country bank: Why should I send to this bureau all the information I have stored up through long years of experience as a banker in my locality in regard to the business men of that locality?

Reliable information being free to all the banks at the money centres on application to this bureau, a good customer of a country bank could with all confidence send his paper for discount to any of the cities where the rates happened to be lowest. He would no longer be dependent upon his local bank. The banks at the centres would be brought into direct competition with the city banks as purchasers of paper in all sections of the country. These last could always offer lower rates, and would always have the pick of the best paper, leaving that only to the country bank which was second class or dubious. On the other hand the city banks might, notwithstanding the reports of the bureau, prefer the present method of taking paper from outside localities with the endorsement of the local bank, than to take it without that endorsement on the information obtainable at the proposed bureau. In fact it is not easy to tell what the effect of such an institution would be. It would depend greatly on its efficiency, and it is extremely doubtful whether in the long run the reports made by the bureau would be of much more value than those now furnished by the existing agencies.

If its information were absolutely accurate, if it could become a reservoir of all the knowledge of paper now possessed by the individual members of the American Bankers' Association, then the fears of the country banker that the cream of his business might be taken away from him would be just. In this case the country bank's

business would tend to be reduced to that of a collecting agency. Incidentally it may be said that the effort being made for securing uniform laws for the collection of paper and uniform laws for days of grace are all similar steps in the direction of greater centralization of the banking business. All these strivings for uniformity are the results of the struggles of the business of the country to overcome the restrictions of State lines and to use the whole territory of the United States as the field of its endeavor. A uniform currency, the great lines of transportation, the association among banks, and among corporations in the shape of trusts, are all efforts in the same direction. If carried to its ultimate conclusion, as far as banks are concerned, the country banks would become mere agencies and branches of the greater financial institutions of the money centers.

From present indications, this tendency to centralized organization of the business of the country seems one of such great force that it probably will not be stopped by the complaints of those whose manner of doing business will in due course of time be changed by the incoming of newer methods. Probably the time has not yet fully arrived for the establishment and successful operation of such a bureau as that proposed by this committee. But it is within the bounds of possibility that a few years more may see its establishment. It is not certain either that the country banks are at the present time equipped to furnish information which would make the proposed bureau effective.

Here comes in the effort now being made by Mr. JAMES G. CANNON to secure the adoption by the members of the association of uniform statement blanks and credit department methods. Instead of proposing a central bureau like that suggested by the committee, Mr. CANNON shows the feasibility and value in the establishment by each bank, for its own use, of a credit department, in which the financial standing and credit of its own customers may be systematically recorded. Mr. CANNON suggests a series of uniform statement blanks and uniform methods of filing and preserving them. At the convention he had an exhibition of the apparatus required to make such a credit department efficient and complete. He proposed that the model of such a credit department should be set up in the rooms of the American Bankers' Association in New York city, so that anyone who desired could go there and learn just how to conduct one. If every bank belonging to the association should, each for itself, establish such a credit department, within a year or two it would be possible to make such a bureau as that proposed by the committee a success. Mr. CANNON, however, did not have this in view. He merely advocated the methods exhibited by him as the most efficient and up-to-date for any bank that wished to conduct its business safely and profitably.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, according to the last report of the secretary, has nearly four thousand members. The attendance at any convention seldom exceeds five or six hundred. Nevertheless, those who attend the conventions are the ones who, under the constitution, select the officers and direct the policy of the association. If a banker is ambitious to become prominent as an officer, he must attend the conventions, and many who have this laudable ambition attend from year to year. The delegates at any convention do not see why the majority of those in attendance should not control. The power given to the executive council is excused by the fact that they represent the whole four thousand members. This is true, but nevertheless they are generally selected from the small number who attend the conventions.

The mass of the delegates, even under the present provisions of the constitution, suspect, if they cannot prove, that the selection of officers is as much a matter of previous preparation by the organized officers as any other part of the programme. The nominating committee, selected by the State delegations, is commonly susceptible to the influence of the most prominent and only organized part of the convention, viz., the executive council and the other officers.

To propose names in opposition to the slate prepared by the nominating committee renders a delegate liable to the charge of delaying the programme and places him in a sort of opposition to the regular authorities of the convention.

In the belief that a freer expression of the will of the convention could be had by a more popular plan of nominating the officers, an amendment to the constitution was proposed by BRADFORD RHODES. It provided for a roll-call of the States in open convention, each State and Territory being permitted to present a candidate, and upon the completion of the roll-call a ballot was to be taken. The two gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes were to be declared the nominees for the office of president, the election to be held at the closing session of the convention as heretofore. A similar method of procedure was to be observed in nominating the vice-president.

The main idea of this method was that delegates would ballot with perfect freedom, and would be allowed a choice of a large number of candidates. This amendment was reported unfavorably by the executive council. It was opposed chiefly on account of the alleged confusion it would cause in the convention. This has always been the stock argument against permitting the convention to exercise freedom of choice. But the principle sought to be secured is one of the utmost importance, and instead of encouraging political methods the amendment, in reality, would put a stop to the caucus and star-chamber log-rollings now suspected by a large number of the delegates.

Until some such change is made in the method of nominating the officers, there will always be a certain discontent among the delegates which will have its influence in checking the growth of the association. Now that the American Bankers' Association has passed its twenty-fifth year, it would seem to be time for it to become disenthralled from the hypnotic spell thrown about it by the executive council, and which has retarded the free exercise of the organization's capacities.

The full text of the proposed amendment will be found in the proceedings of the recent convention reported in this issue.

THE PRESSURE FOR MONEY in New York at this season of the year is only another manifestation of those periodic disturbances whose causes are now generally understood. The great accumulation of the reserves and surplus moneys of the country banks and of capitalists throughout the country in the banks of the money centres, in order to realize the interest paid on balances, and to be ready for use in the various enterprises and speculations which the situation offers, compels the depository banks to loan these accumulations in order to pay the interest. As all these deposits are on demand and may be called for at any time, so the loaning banks make their loans on collateral security payable on demand. There comes a time when the opportunity of using money more profitably at home presents itself, and the country banks and other capitalists call for their money. The movement of the crops requires much currency. The money pours out of the banks of the money centres until their reserves fall, and they are compelled to call in their loans to make them good. The borrowers thus pressed often have to permit their securities to be sold and this results in a fall of prices. When the call for money from the interior is supplemented by the drain into the Treasury caused by heavy receipts without corresponding expenditures, then the strain on the cash held by the banks at the money centres becomes excessive. The demand for payment of loans further increases this strain, for the only source from which the bank involved can get the cash is from the other banks, most of which are in equal want. Of course much of the money in circulation is gathered into the banks, but there is no source of new supply. Neither the Treasury nor the banks have any way of putting out new issues to meet the immediate want. The National banks can, it is true, deposit bonds and get currency on them. They may not be able to obtain the bonds and the currency may take weeks to prepare. The only other resource is to obtain gold from some easier foreign money market, and this takes time. The Government may resort to the device of paying interest in advance, but often this affords but temporary relief.

The periodical spasms in the money markets vary in their intensity. The banks have gone through them so often that when there is not some complication causing extraordinary distrust, they know how to weather the storm.

The present situation is likely to be relieved by the importation of gold. The prosperity of the country would lead foreigners to send their money to our market as soon as the rates of interest seem to warrant, even if there were no balance abroad in our favor. It seems probable, however, with the large prospective export of cotton, and of manufactured articles, that there will soon be a heavy balance in favor of the United States if there is not one already.

There is no reason to believe that the existing stringency will be of long continuance or have very serious consequences. But while there will probably be nothing approaching to panic, there is not the least uncertainty of the disastrous losses to individuals which such sudden changes in the money market bring about. It is by these waves and pulsations of the great monetary atmosphere that fortunes are lost and made. If it were only the speculators who expect such things who suffered, it would not matter so much, but there is reason to think that established business suffers still more from these fluctuations.

UNDER THE WAR REVENUE LAW persons and corporations dealing in exchange are defined as brokers and are required to pay a special annual license tax of $50. This hits all the banks and bankers, but for some reason the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that express companies are not subject to this war tax as brokers either for their central or branch offices.

It is well known that the express companies are carrying on the business of selling and buying domestic and foreign exchange. This discrimination appears to be unjust and is regarded as a very serious grievance by the banks. Not only do the express offices engage in the exchange business, but they are from their widely extended system of branch offices better equipped to carry it on than is any single bank. In this respect an express company is more like a central bank with widely distributed branches, and the law against branch banking in the United States prevents any bank from competing. The decisions of the courts and of executive officials, when questions of taxation arise, seem as a usual thing to be very lenient with corporations like express companies or other corporations which are constituted to accomplish some special kind of business, yet in addition manage to perform some one or more of the functions that properly belong to banks.

The express company becomes a dealer in exchange, but because this is only one of the by-products of its machinery, chiefly used for other purposes, the company escapes the tax laid on a bank because it has the right of buying and selling exchange among its enumerated banking powers.

By and by the various powers of banks will be parcelled out one by one among other corporations, so that the genuine banks will find themselves competing with the trust companies for deposits, with the express companies and post offices in dealings in exchange. Perhaps the railroads will take to buying and selling bullion next, and the insurance companies to making commercial loans.

It seems no more than just when the banks are taxed for exercising any power they possess, that when other corporations exercise the same power they should in so far be taxed precisely as the banks are taxed, and not be permitted to compete with the banks to this extent, and then be allowed to evade taxation because they are not in every respect identical with banks.

Another remedy giving some relief to banking corporations would be to lighten some of the restrictions and taxes now imposed on them, but as long as the country needs revenue this measure of relief seems impracticable. It is, however, the heavy burdens, Federal, State and municipal, imposed on the banks of the country, which are forcing many of the functions which were supposed to belong to banks exclusively into the hands of different corporations. The burdens under which the banks struggle force them to charge more than they otherwise would for certain accommodations to the public, and this opens the door for the express companies to undertake the same kind of service more acceptably.

The only protection against the absolute absorption by these outside corporations which the banks have is the system of remittance by individual checks which has become so prominent a feature of business during the last twenty years. No man who has a bank account, and who can make a remittance by sending his own check, will purchase exchange at an express office. The latter find the greatest portion of their customers among those who do not deal with banks.

The banks could put an end to much of the exchange business of the express companies, if instead of throwing difficulties in the way of the circulation of the personal checks of depositors throughout the country, they regulated and encouraged the use of these checks. Such small accounts as are represented by the purchases of exchange from express companies would be unprofitable to the banks. It is not probable that the taxation of express companies as brokers would stop or even much retard their exchange business.

A committee was appointed at the convention in Cleveland to investigate whether there is any way to compel the express companies to pay the war tax on their exchange business. If every office of these companies was treated as a separate broker and compelled to pay the fifty dollars annual license tax, this course would perhaps break up the business. But if each company with all its branch offices paid one license tax only, the effect would be imperceptible. The taxing of every express office as a separate broker would be difficult to reconcile with justice. It would be a prohibitory tax and produce no revenue. To impose on each express company, including all its offices, one license tax only would not have the effect to lessen the competition, and the increase in the revenue would be of no importance. The whole question of the dealing in exchange by express companies should be investigated by the committee. Perhaps such an investigation would prove that the competition with banks was more apparent than real, that the express companies catered to a class of customers who would not deal with the banks in any case.

THE RISE IN INTEREST RATES, due to the usual fall demand for money to market the crops, and this year increased by unusual business activity, may not be regarded as an unmixed evil. Speculation in stocks has been somewhat feverish for several months past, and prices have, perhaps, gone as high as conditions warranted. Speculation will be temporarily checked by the flow of money to the country, and the rise in prices of securities will be stopped. While both these results of the monetary stringency are probably beneficial, on the other hand the ordinary business of the country must suffer more or less from this sudden and somewhat violent advance in the rates for money. But if this be true, it is also obvious that when money accumulates at the financial centres all kinds of business enterprises partake of the advantages of low interest. The distribution of these benefits is not, perhaps, so wide as it should be.

There is, therefore, compensation for some of the evils of our monetary system. Although the BANKERS' MAGAZINE has been for many years a persistent advocate of financial reforms, we have never agreed with those who condemn our present currency system as wholly bad. There is considerable intemperance manifested in discussing questions relating to money; as, for instance, at the recent convention at Cleveland where the National bank notes were referred to as the worst money in the world. In view of the large volume of uncovered Government paper in existence in various countries this is certainly an exaggeration. Our currency, including National bank notes, is bad enough without magnifying its defects.

TRUST COMPANIES AND BANKS.

The Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association, although a new feature, the first annual meeting having been held in Detroit during the convention of 1897, has already done a surprising work in revealing to the public interested in the subject a great deal as to the nature and business of this class of corporations. The purpose of the organization of these companies was to remedy the defects in the management of trust funds and trusts of other character committed to individuals. These defects became more noticeable and dangerous with the increase of accumulated wealth. To remedy the shortcomings of trusts managed by the courts or by individuals, experience devised the plan of corporations duly authorized to act in all respects as individual trustees. They were found superior to individual trustees in their unlimited existence, and in the superior power they gained by the coalition of the resources of the numerous trusts committed to them. They had the same advantage in the handling of the investments in which trust funds consist, over individual trustees, that a bank has in handling the deposits of money of individuals, over the handling of the same money by the individuals themselves. The result was economy and safety.

The papers and addresses published in the proceedings of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association, throw great light on the operations of trust companies in what all will acknowledge is their legitimate sphere. Also these meetings have been of vital importance to the companies themselves by the mutual instruction derived from a careful comparison of the best methods, as shown by the experience of each. It will, however, be noticed that comparatively little has been said at these meetings as to that portion of their business in which trust companies seem to come into competition with regular banks. For a number of years there has been a grievance on the part of the banks, that the trust companies have gone outside of their proper sphere and have solicited commercial deposits and made commercial loans. The mere fact of their doing this, if true, would only indicate that there was need on the part of the public of accommodations larger than the banks were able to furnish. But the further complaint is made that these companies can do this business more cheaply than banks, because they are not taxed as heavily as banks, and because they are not required to keep as heavy cash reserves as banks in the same locality.

In the litigation brought by National banks to show that the State taxation of their shares was at a greater rate than moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens, the lighter taxation of the shares of trust companies as compared with the taxation of the shares of banks in the same State, was cited in this litigation as a case of the discrimination claimed. The courts have always decided that this was no discrimination, because the business of trust companies was of a character different from that of banks. The courts always assumed that the trust companies conducted their business upon the lines for which they were theoretically organized. It seems that no proof

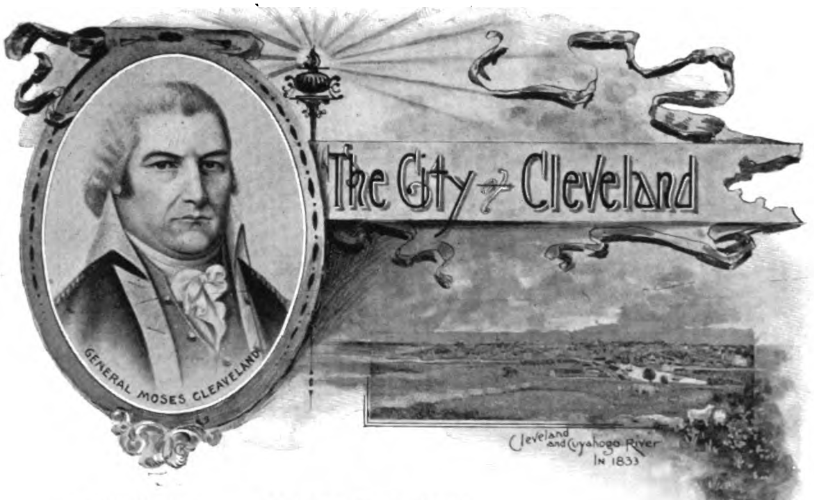
was offered to show that their charters permitted them to conduct a banking business, or to show that they conducted such a business either within or without the limits of their chartered powers. Although no proof has been presented before the proper tribunals that trust companies in addition to their proper functions for which they are lightly taxed, also do a purely banking business for which they are taxed no more heavily, yet the allegation that they do conduct such a banking business is repeatedly heard.

The advantage they have over banks as to the taxation of their shares is not the only one they have. There is no legal requirement as to the cash reserve they shall carry. It is alleged that they as a matter of fact carry very little if any cash reserves, but keep their reserves chiefly with the banks, receiving interest on them. Their reserves instead of being a source of loss are a source of profit. In the large cities such as New York, Philadelphia and Boston, the result is that when there is a demand for greater banking accommodations than the existing banks furnish, capitalists who wish to avail themselves of this demand do not start new banks, but organize trust companies instead. The old established banks can manage to exist, although in some cases with difficulty, as consolidations show, in the face of the trust companies cutting into their business. They have certain advantages derived from their clearing-house monopoly which help them out. A new bank, however, has extremely up-hill work to establish itself. If the trust companies continue to be organized with a greater view to doing a banking business, than the special business for which they were first intended, and if they shall form a clearing-house of their own, as has often been suggested, it is easy to see that in course of time banking capital will rush from banks as they are now constituted to an institution doing a banking business under the disguise of a trust company.

Whether it is public policy to permit this tendency to work itself out to its logical conclusion is a legitimate question of discussion.

The State legislatures should be interested on account of State banks, and Congress on account of National banks, to examine whether trust companies are exceeding their powers. If their powers are so extensive as to permit a banking business, then a further inquiry is necessary whether they should not pay bank taxes on this business, and also be subject to the reserve requirement imposed by law on banks. Without attempting to determine how far the trust companies go in competition with banks, it would seem to be only fair that if they decide to do a banking business they should expect to conform to the same rules regarding taxes and reserves as are applicable to the banks. If the bank taxes were reduced to the level of the taxes of trust companies, it would doubtless be fully as satisfactory to the former class of institutions as to raise the trust company taxes.

There ought to be no irreconcilable differences between the two classes of institutions, and any attempts to provoke a hostile spirit should be discountenanced. Such controversies as exist in regard to real or imagined discriminations can be adjusted by the Legislature when it is possessed of the information necessary to form a proper basis of action. Doubtless some mutual concessions will have to be made. With the increasing profits of the trust companies and the diminishing profits of the banks, it is but natural that the latter should resent any real or supposed favoritism shown their competitors—for such the trust companies are now regarded.



The City of Cleveland

By EDWARD and ALFRED F. WHITE.

THE growth of the City of Cleveland is one of the marvels of American thrift and enterprise. In thirty years it has more than quadrupled its population, and in the past ten years its every material interest has doubled in capital, capacity and strength. And there is nothing of the mushroom or spasmodic character in this growth. Every step has been a sure one. The best types of American manhood have been attracted to the city, and there has been a correlation and a conservation of forces which meant nothing short of permanency in all its achievements. It has a population of upwards of 400,000 and each year finds the percentage of increase greater than the one which preceded it. Some of the largest manufacturing institutions in the world are located here, and each succeeding year witnesses a substantial increase in every line and new enterprises are continually being established, until now a capital of fully $100,000,000 is engaged in operating the various plants, and over 60,000 men are employed in them. The best evidence of the permanency of this employment, as well as the general increase in manufacturing, is found in the table given elsewhere showing the increase in savings deposits. It will be seen that from 1890 to 1899, the deposits in Savings banks alone increased from $36,914,354 to $75,115,248, a net increase of more than one hundred per cent. for the ten years. Those deposits represent for the most part the savings of wage-earners, and they tell a more forcible story than we could give the reader in a whole volume of abstract reasoning or statement. And yet those are only the deposits in Savings banks, and do not represent the entire savings of wage-earners, many of whom use the National and State banks and the building and loan associations as depositories.

Source of Greatness.

That Cleveland owes its commercial supremacy to the rapid yet substantial development of its manufacturing interests is beyond question, but the real source of its greatness—the prime factor, it may be said, in its initial hold upon these interests—is found in the economy of its geographical position, both as to production and distribution. Its proximity to the great

PUBLIC SQUARE—CLEVELAND'S COURT OF HONOR.

Showing the Society for Savings, Chamber of Commerce, Government, Cuyahoga and Williamson Buildings, and Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

Ohio coal fields and its water-way communication with the Superior ore regions make it at once the most accessible point on the continent to the fuel and the raw material. Other cities may be nearer to the one or the other, but Cleveland is the most economical meeting point for both. This is the solution of the problem by the profoundest and most painstaking students of the subject. Their reasoning is that the limit in the production of metal from ore has been reached; that is, that as much metal can now be taken from a ton of ore as there possibly ever can be; while the possibilities in the uses of coal and coke have by no means yet been exhausted. And further, it requires two-thirds more ore to produce a ton of metal than it does of fuel. Those facts being established, then, it is but following the most natural rule of economy for the producer to get as near as possible to the heavier article of transport and still be within a reasonable distance from the lighter. In other words, he can afford to haul his fuel one hundred or even two hundred miles further, if by so doing he can get into all-water communication with the ore and thereby considerably more than offset the difference in expense.

As will be seen from the subjoined tables, this course of reasoning is well borne out by facts. It will be observed that the receipts of Superior ore in the Cleveland district, which embraces the ports for about one hundred miles along Lake Erie, are nearly two-thirds of the entire product.

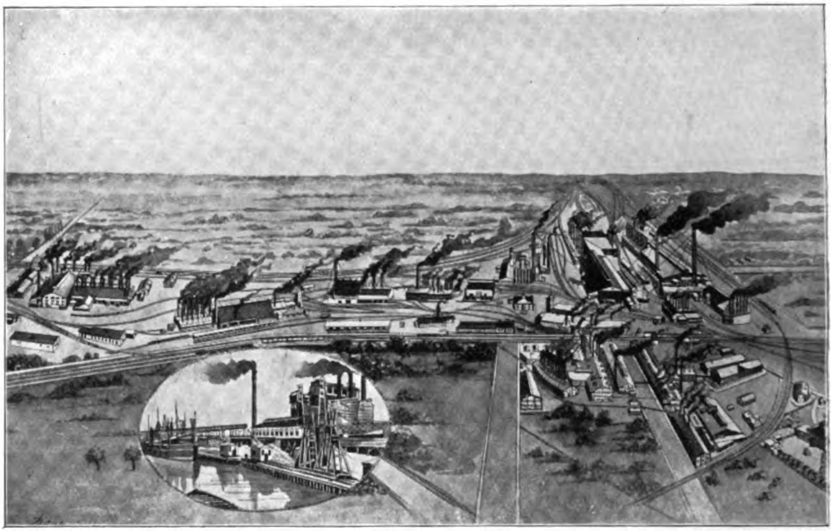
LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE PRODUCT.

YEAR.	*Total shipments. Tons.*	*Received in Cleveland District.*	*Per cent. Cleveland.*	*Per cent., all other ports.*
1880	1,908,745	1,057,577	55.40	44.60
1881	2,306,505	1,204,395	52.23	47.77
1882	2,965,412	1,591,085	53.64	46.36
1883	2,353,288	1,459,257	62.02	37.98
1884	2,518,692	1,608,106	63.85	36.15
1885	2,466,372	1,216,406	50.68	49.32
1886	3,568,022	1,918,394	53.76	46.24
1887	4,730,577	2,956,394	62.49	37.51
1888	5,063,693	3,068,465	60.60	39.40
1889	7,292,754	4,454,934	61.09	38.91
1890	9,012,379	5,499,080	61.02	38.98
1891	7,062,233	3,823,003	54.13	45.87
1892	9,069,556	5,562,651	61.33	38.67
1893	6,060,492	4,064,638	67.06	32.94
1894	7,748,932	4,902,474	63.26	36.74
1895	10,429,037	6,400,761	61.37	38.63
1896	9,934,828	6,166,236	62.07	37.93
1897	12,457,002	7,354,828	59.04	40.36
1898	14,024,673	8,183,015	58.34	41.66

The above figures are for the entire Cleveland district. The following table shows the receipts of ore at the Port of Cleveland from 1880 to 1898, inclusive:

PORT OF CLEVELAND.

YEAR.	*Tons.*	YEAR.	*Tons.*
1880	758,983	1890	1,945,432
1881	826,419	1891	1,257,775
1882	993,048	1892	1,950,224
1883	723,129	1893	1,260 716
1884	904,850	1894	1.799,847
1885	589,234	1895	2,468,919
1886	1,034,650	1896	2,417.115
1887	1,216,423	1897	2,473,451
1888	971,795	1898	2,986,701
1889	1,330,283		



ROLLING MILLS AND BLAST FURNACES, AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.

COAL AND COKE.

The receipts and shipments of coal and coke, it will also be seen, have kept pace with the amount of ore handled, and the increase is remarkable.

Receipts and Shipments of Coal at Cleveland.

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	*Bituminous.*	*Anthracite.*	*Coke.*	*Total.*
1897	3,798,305	207,906	179,891	4,186,102
1898	4,533,721	179,891	482,539	5,196,151

SHIPMENTS.

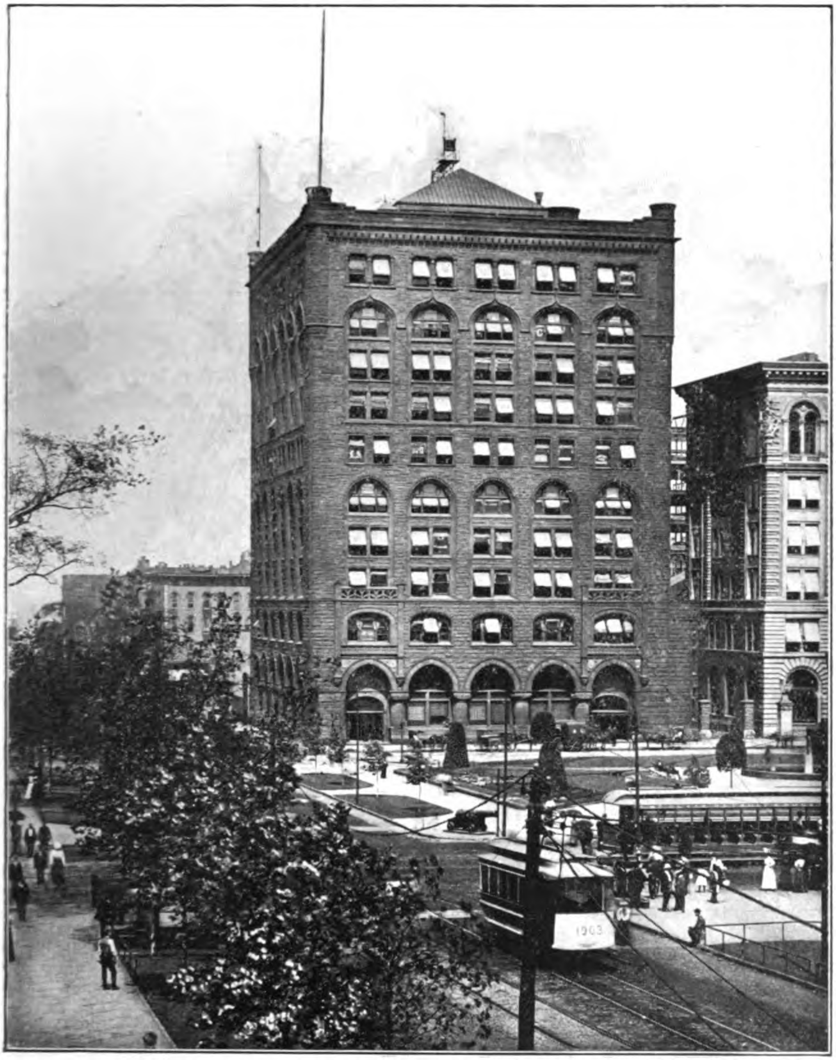
YEAR.	*Anthracite, Railway.*	*Bituminous, Railway.*	*Bituminous, Lake.*	*Total.*
1897	33,750	71,770	2,027,693	2,133,213
1898	27,632	511,447	2,108,310	2,647,389

Clearances of Coal at Cleveland District.

1897 .... 3,613,245 | 1898 3,844,239

BANKS AND BANKING.

One of the most important factors in Cleveland's thrift is her banking interest. It is not only a barometer of the state of trade; it is the surest index of the permanency of prosperity. When it is seen that the deposits in the National banks have nearly trebled in the past ten years, while they have considerably more than doubled in the savings banks in the same time, it is easy to understand that Cleveland's prosperity has come to stay. The following tables tell their own story:



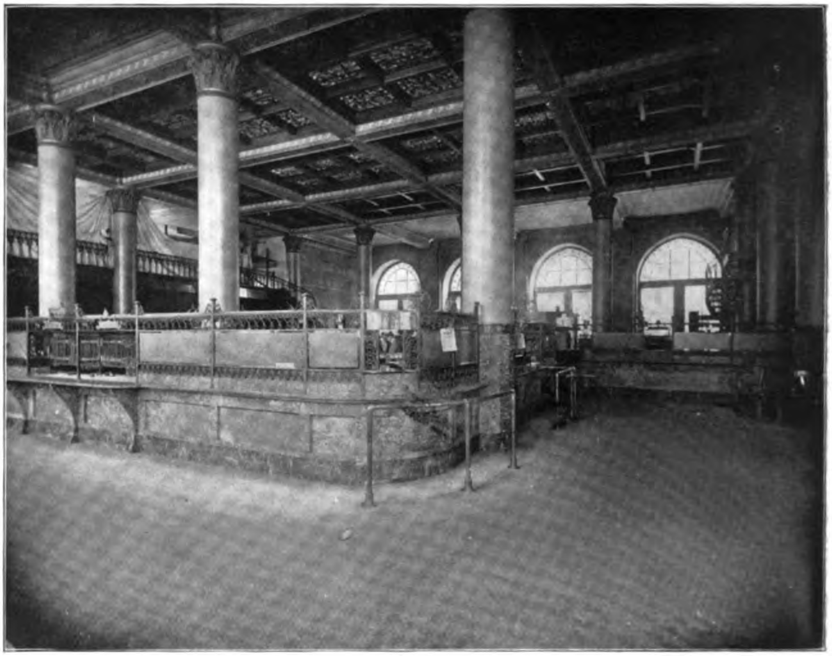
Society for Savings.

National Banks.

Year.	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.
1890	$7,550,000	$1,875,229	$15,037,606
1891	8,050,000	2,488,574	17,602,370
1892	9,050,000	2,385,098	21,098,624
1893	9,050,000	2,480,272	20,608,544
1894	9,050,000	2,531,398	23,390,699
1895	9,550,000	2,627,325	22,440,754
1896	9,550,000	2,724,024	22,782,522
1897	9,725,400	2,671,798	30,039,787
1898	9,400,000	2,887,701	36,570,380
1899	9,840,250	2,861,041	42,517,538

Savings Banks.

Year.	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.
1890	$2,469,460	$2,846,798	$36,914,351
1891	3,923,500	3,271,127	39,361,257
1892	4,144,300	3,123,680	44,739,810
1893	4,292,347	4,029,723	39,994,697
1894	4,437,740	3,972,722	44,422,222
1895	5,078,900	4,052,722	47,315,806
1896	5,835,800	4,391,306	50,933,559
1897	5,933,850	4,728,074	57,232,798
1898	5,939,000	4,554,706	73,825,657
1899	6,443,500	5,032,041	75,115,248



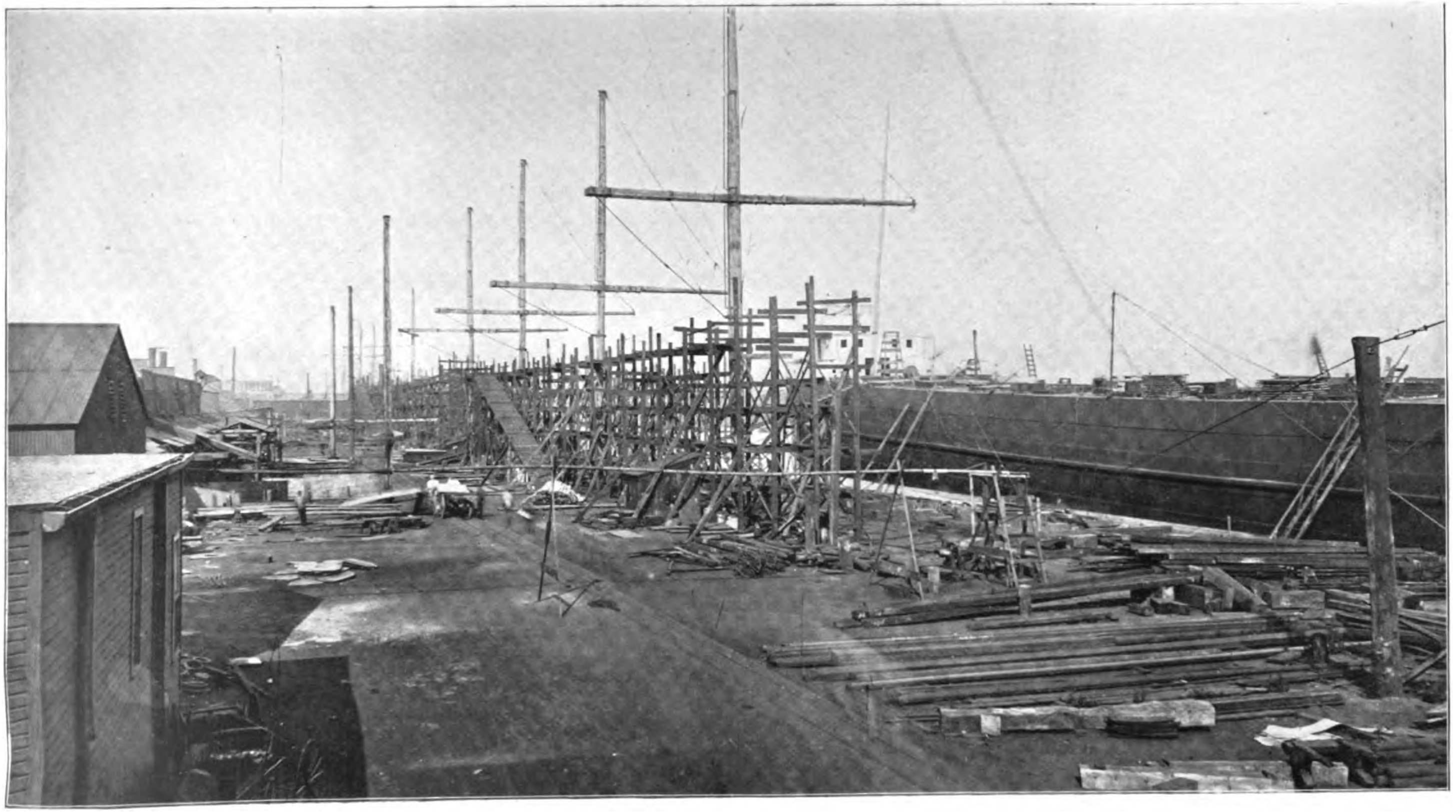
Society for Savings—Interior View of Banking Room.

The date of the report for 1899 is April 3. From January 1, 1890 to that date, it will be seen that the deposits in the National and savings banks have increased from $66,693,447 to $141,811,718, a showing which is at once both gratifying and remarkable.

Bank Clearings.

Table showing for several years past the total clearings of commercial banks holding membership in the Cleveland Clearing-House Association.

Year.	Total clearings.	Year.	Total clearings.
1887	$163,943,775	1893	$267,885,797
1888	164,335,938	1894	244,978,503
1889	196,272,121	1895	299,784,645
1890	264,470,453	1896	299,397,076
1891	264,000,372	1897	317,454,607
1892	296,577,748	1898	389,054,790



Ship Yards of the American Ship Building Co.

PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS' ROOM, SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS.

POPULATION.

Another interesting statistical study is the increase in population. From a city of less than one hundred thousand in 1870, it has grown to a metropolis of more than four hundred thousand and it is still gaining in percentage of increase. The table is interesting:

YEAR.	*Increase.*	YEAR.	*Increase.*
1870	92,825	1885	204,577
1871	98,027	1886	214,846
1872	103,520	1887	225,631
1873	109,321	1888	236,957
1874	115,447	1889	248,851
1875	121,916	1890	261,353
1876	128,748	1891	274,420
1877	135,963	1892	288,141
1878	143,582	1893	302,548
1879	151,628	1894	317,675
1880	160,141	1895	333,558
1881	168,180	1896	350,233
1882	176,622	1897	367,746
1883	185,488	1898	386,133
1884	194,799	1899*	400,041

* Estimated from City Directory.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Number and Value of Transfers of Real Estate in Cleveland for the First Seven Months in 1899.

January	$946,298	May	$1,859,994
February	1,071,125	June	2,027,812
March	2,289,821	July	1,011,009
April	1,264,689		

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1848, and chartered in 1866. It was known as the Cleveland Board of Trade until 1893, when a reorganization was effected, and the name changed to the Chamber of Commerce. Its present home, on the northeast corner of the Public Square, is one of the finest buildings belonging to a commercial body in the United States. Its scope is broad and public spirited, and it is very thorough going and enterprising in its work. Great effectiveness is secured by a division of the membership into subsidiary bodies, such as the Wholesale Mer-

chants' Board, the Manufacturers' Board, etc. Each board works independently in its particular sphere, and a more extensive influence, as well as a wider range of usefulness, is thus secured. Questions of national, State and municipal interest are constantly being considered and acted upon, and direct results of the most beneficial character are seen. Its officers and managers are thorough-going, up-to-date business men, who are ever on the alert for the best that is going with which to advance Cleveland's interests, and their work never fails to show good results. The Chamber now has a membership of 1,350, and it represents the brains, the thrift and the enterprise of the city. Its officers are as follows: Malcolm S. Greenough, President; Jacob D. Cox, First Vice-President; Edward P. Williams, Second Vice-President; Joseph Colwell, Treasurer; F. A. Scott, Secretary.

The reports of the officers and directors for 1899 make a most gratifying showing. There is evidence of efficiency and diligence on the part of the officers, and an amount of painstaking effort on the part of the various auxiliary boards and committees that denotes genuine co-operation of the members. There was little or no work without good results, as is shown in the passage of the bill by Congress for a new Federal building, the additional tax levy for a new public library building, improved transportation facilities, and the extension of trade by means of organized excursions into territory tributary to Cleveland. In every public enterprise or affair which affects the city's interests the Chamber is always found effectively at work, and it is continually striving for improved conditions in all departments of municipal life. As a progressive commercial body it is indeed a credit to the city of which it is justly the pride, as well as the nation of which it is so important a constituent.

Port of Cleveland.

The average registered tonnage of merchant vessels is higher in Cleveland than in any other port in the United States.

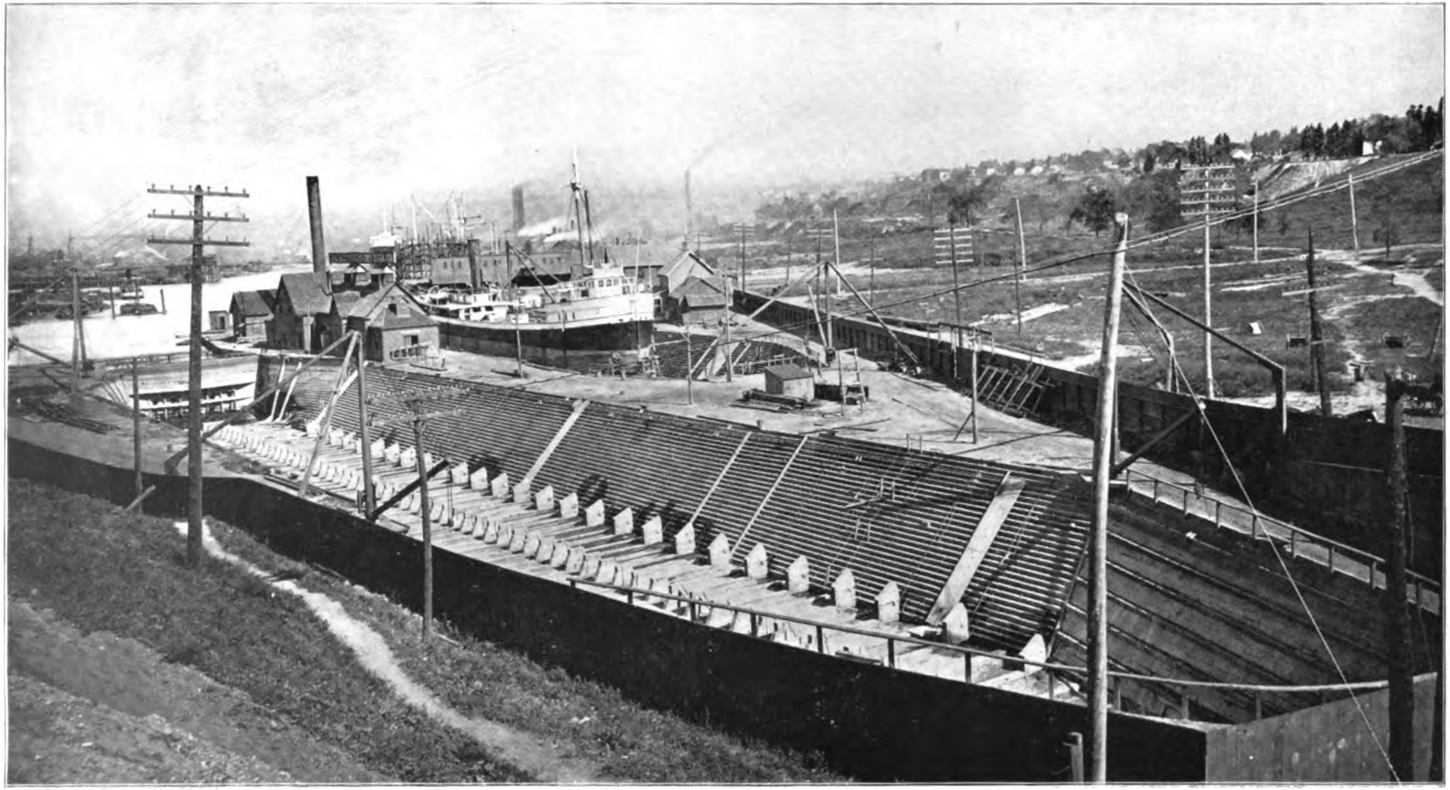
The registered tonnage of all vessels at Cleveland is greater by 60,000 tons than that of any other port on the inland lakes.

Between 1870 and 1899 the largest vessel entering Cleveland harbor increased from two hundred to four hundred and thirty feet, or more than one hundred and fifteen per cent. The carrying capacity on fourteen feet draft increased from 1,200 to 4,000 tons, or two hundred and thirty-three per cent.

The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Cleveland increased from 4,668,040 in 1890 to 6,575,488 in 1898.

Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared from the Port of Cleveland 1890 to 1898, inclusive.

Entered.			Cleared.		
Year.	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*	*Year.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
1890	3,5 2	2,274,293	1890	3,581	2,393,747
1891	3,069	2,015,095	1891	3,151	2,100,699
1892	3,680	2,389,423	1892	3,701	2,464,696
1893	3,071	1,980,516	1893	3,173	2,047,170
1894	3,384	2,264,929	1894	3,345	2,287,073
1895	3,763	2,829,362	1895	3,711	2,830,165
1896	3,378	2,974,403	1896	3,119	2,789,516
1897	3,783	3,257,540	1897	3,855	3,298,999
1898	3,913	3,254,361	1898	3,887	3,271,127



DRY DOCK OF THE AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING CO.

BANK OF COMMERCE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

SHIP BUILDING.

Cleveland is the largest ship building port in the United States, and it is the headquarters of the consolidated ship building interests of the lakes, which have a greater capacity than any two of the largest concerns on the Atlantic coast.

Nearly all the shipping used in the iron ore traffic is owned in Cleveland, and more than eighty per cent. of the modern steel ships in service on the great lakes is owned in Cleveland.

The vessel tonnage owned in Cleveland is valued at more than $30,000,000.

Steel ships have been built in Cleveland ship yards four hundred and thirty feet long, and of 6,000 tons capacity on nineteen feet draft.

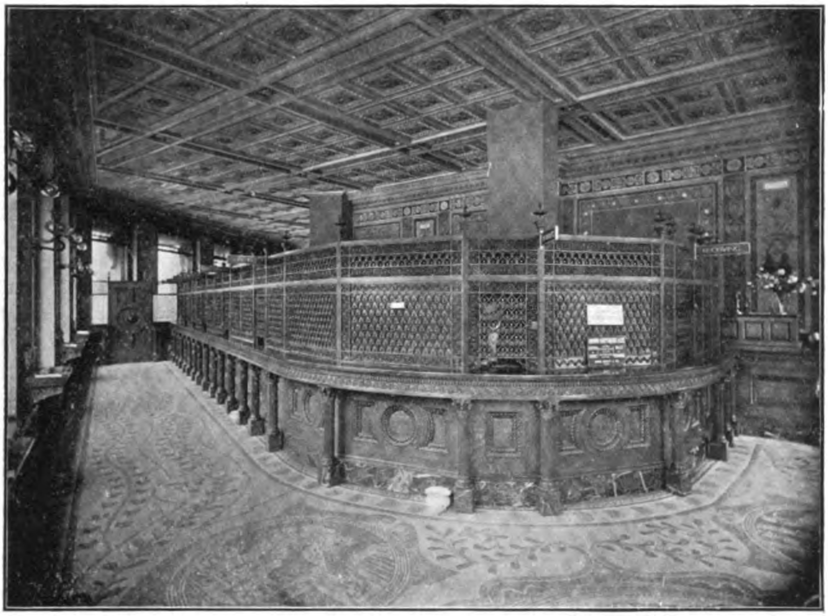
WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

The annual wholesale transactions are in excess of $50,000,000. Cleveland's commercial travelers reach every State and Territory in the Union, be-

sides Canada and Mexico. The business for 1898 reached the following enormous amounts: Groceries, $9,000,000; dry goods, $9,000,000; hardware, $4,000,000; produce through commission merchants, $4,750,000; merchant iron and steel out of store, $3,250,000; boots, shoes and rubbers, $2,800,000; rubber goods, $2,300,000; cloaks from manufacturers, $2,250,000; made-up clothing, $2,000,000; books and stationery, $2,000,000; drugs and druggists' sundries, $2,000,000; teas, coffees and spices, exclusive of sales under head of wholesale groceries, $1,900,000; crockery, $900,000; furniture, $500,000; toys and notions, $350,000.

The City Government.

The system of municipal government is the so-called Federal plan. It limits political corruption and places the control of affairs more nearly in the



Interior Bank of Commerce National Association.

hands of those who are interested in the city's welfare than any other that has ever been devised. There is a single legislative body called the Council, composed of two members from each of the eleven districts of the forty-two wards of the city. The executive business is in the hands of a Board of Control, more commonly known as the Mayor's Cabinet. It is made up of the Director of Law, Director of Public Works, Director of Charities and Corrections, Director of Police, Directors of Fires, and Director of Accounts. These directors are all appointed by the Mayor and are given a salary of $4,000 a year, with the exception of the Director of Law, who receives $6,000 a year for his services. Each director is held personally responsible for the proper conduct of the affairs of his department, and he may be removed for cause at any time. A heavy responsibility rests upon the Mayor, and makes

it quite necessary that an able and efficient man shall be chosen for the position.

RAILROADS.

Nine railroads enter and pass through Cleveland, and included in them are all the great systems of the Middle West. They are: The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern (two lines or divisions westward), one of America's greatest railroads, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (the Big Four), the Cleveland and Pittsburg (Pennsylvania lines), the Erie system, the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate), the Valley (Baltimore and Ohio system), the Cleveland, Canton and Southern and the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling. About 150 trains enter and leave the Cleveland depots every day, and there are fully seventy-five miles of steel track within the city limits. It will be readily seen that Cleveland's railroad facilities are unsurpassed. They place it in touch with the whole of the United States and make it accessible to every market.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Cleveland's public library system is one of the best in the country, and many others have been modeled on its plan. It embraces a main or central library and four branches in different parts of the city, all in handsome and commodious buildings. There are over 150,000 volumes in the five libraries, and the system of operation and control is the best extant. Aside from the public libraries there are the Case Library, the Western Reserve Historical Library and the Hatch Library The Case has about 50,000 volumes, chiefly of technical, scientific, art and historical works, and the Western Reserve has one of the most extensive and valuable collections of American historical works in existence.

STREET AND SUBURBAN RAILWAYS.

Cleveland's street railway system embraces nearly 150 miles of double and single track roads. There are twenty lines owned and operated by four companies, all but two of which have electric equipments. Cleveland was one of the first cities in the United States to apply electricity to street railway purposes, and it has always taken the lead in designing and equipping cars for that purpose.

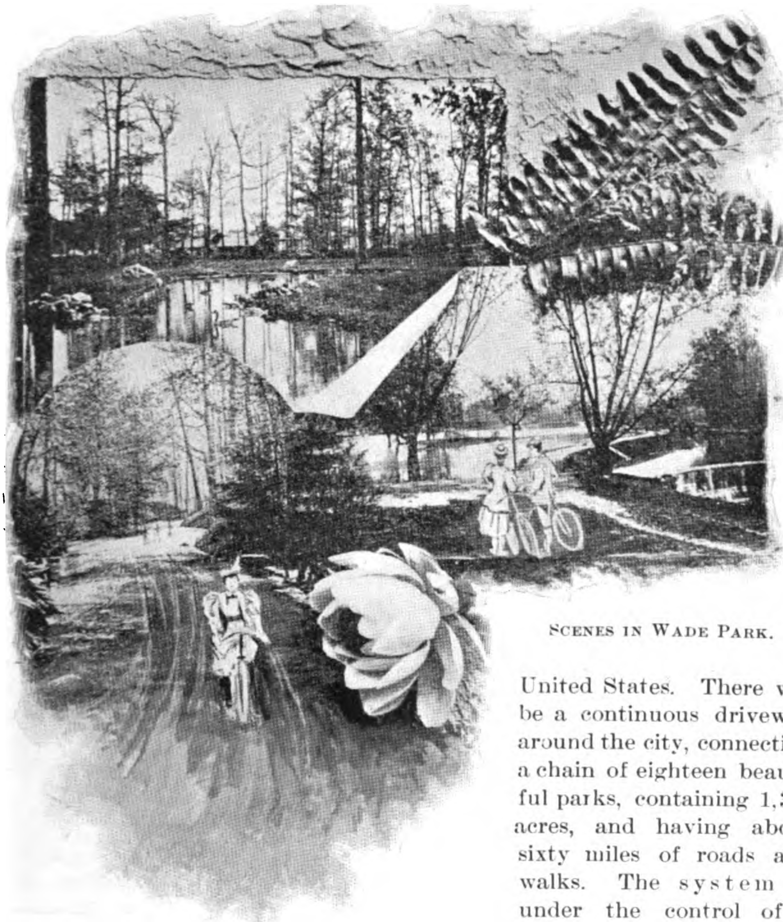
In the matter of suburban electric railway service Cleveland has probably not an equal in the world. In every direction to the landward lines run direct from the Public Square to all the neighboring towns thirty and forty miles away. These roads are all equipped with handsome, commodious cars, and the service is admirable.

BUILDINGS.

One of Cleveland's chief glories is found in the magnificent modern buildings which have been erected in the past few years. All over the business district there are springing up great steel structures, some of which are fifteen and sixteen stories in height, and many more are designed for building the coming year. The preliminaries are already begun for the erection of a great city hall, and also a public library and Federal and county buildings commensurate with the growth and importance of the city.

THE PARK SYSTEM.

Cleveland has for several years ranked with the chief cities of the country in the number and beauty of its parks. When the work now in hand is completed it will have a system of boulevards and parks second to none in the



SCENES IN WADE PARK.

United States. There will be a continuous driveway around the city, connecting a chain of eighteen beautiful parks, containing 1,300 acres, and having about sixty miles of roads and walks. The system is under the control of a Board of Park Commissioners which is composed of men thoroughly qualified for carrying forward such an important work. A competent force of engineers, landscape gardeners, foresters and superintendents is constantly employed. The board is provided with ample means for the prosecution of the work, and the process of development is therefore both rapid and satisfactory.

The Treasurer's report shows receipts for 1898 to the amount of $1,004,480.09, while the disbursements were $657,452.42, leaving a balance on hand at the beginning of the year of $353,027.67.

A CONVENTION CITY.

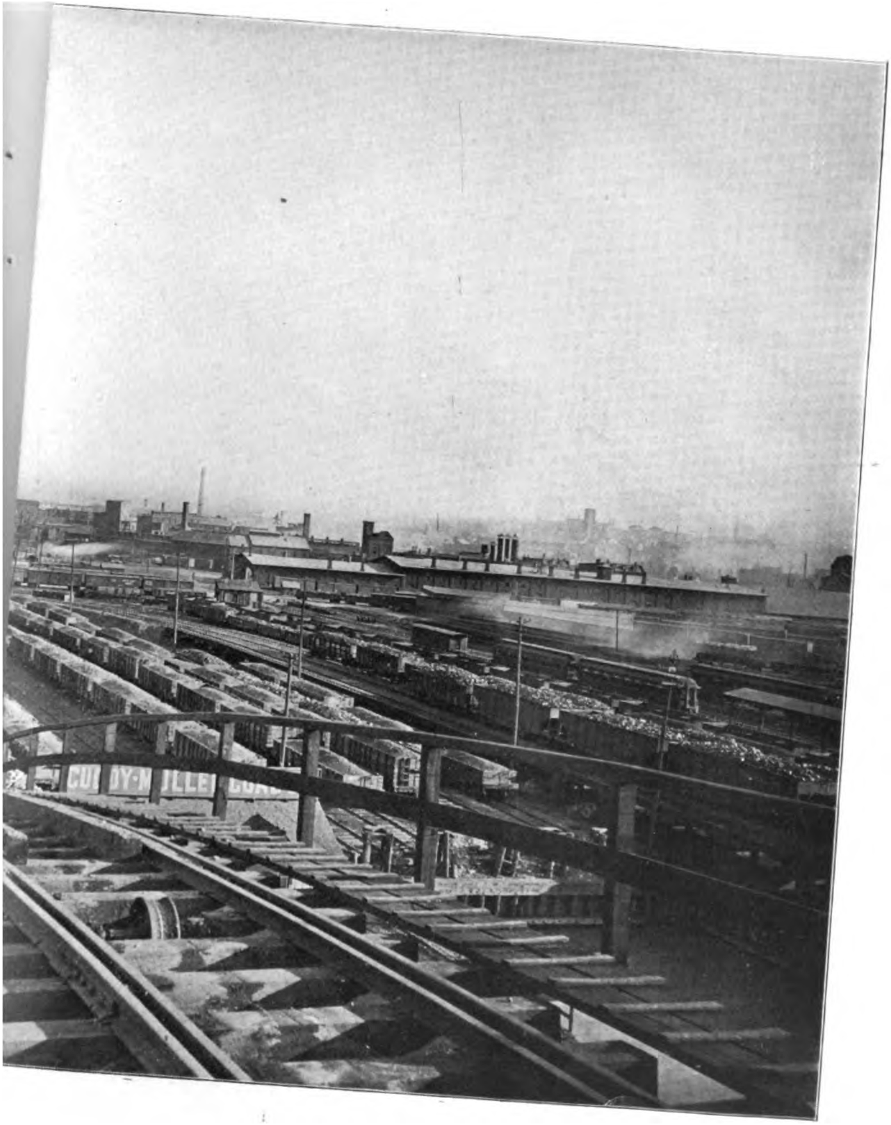
As a popular convention city Cleveland is second only to New York and Chicago. Its accessibility, its delightful climatic conditions, its excellent hotel facilities, its convenience to the great lake resorts, and the well known hospitality of its citizens, make it deserving of its popularity as a meeting place for bodies of all kinds. It has several large auditoriums, among them being the huge Central Armory, pronounced by the Methodist Conference the best place it had ever used; the big Gray's Armory, Association Hall, the Chamber of Commerce Hall, Germania Hall, Hungarian Hall, and others.

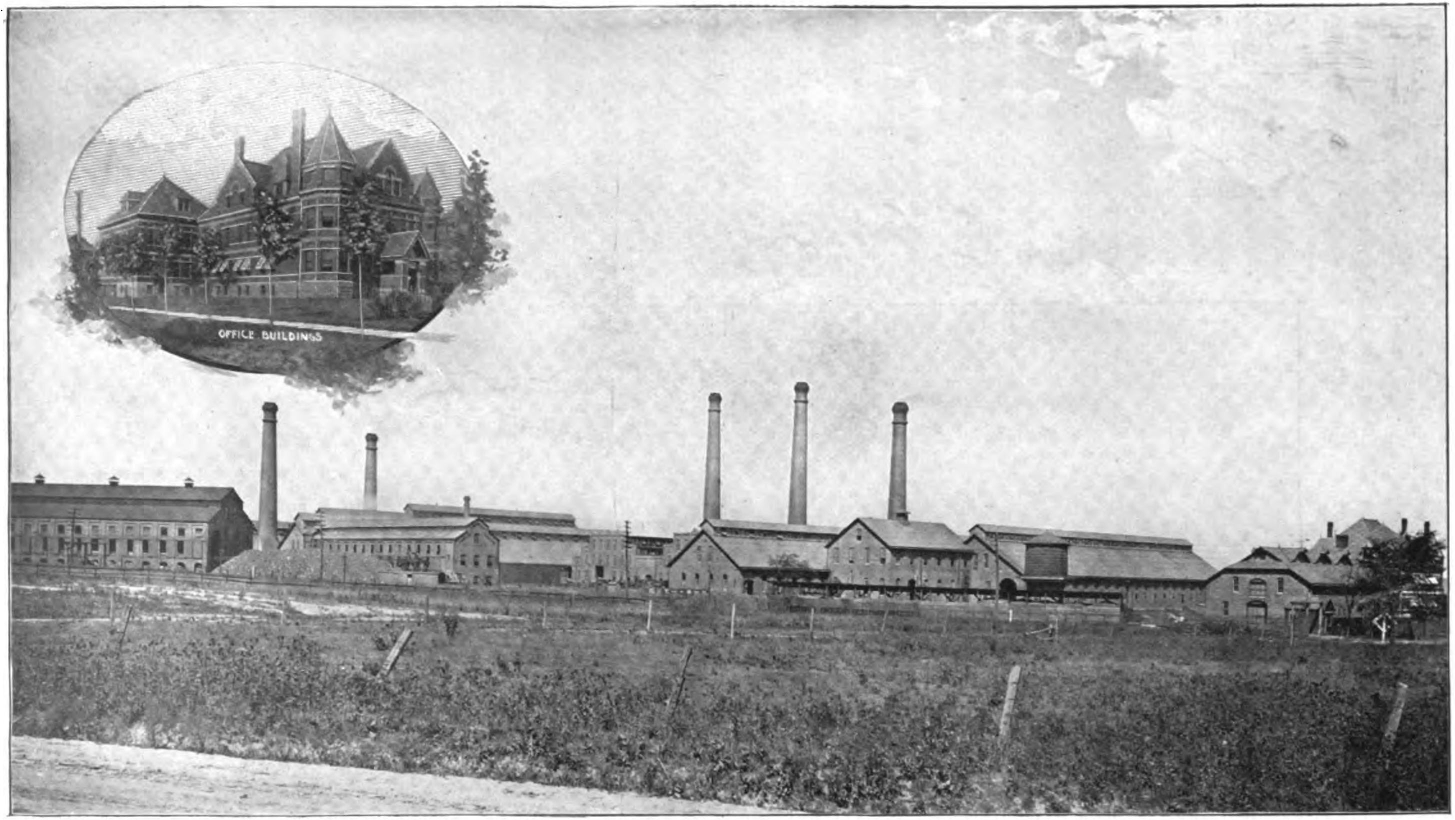
Commercial National Bank. National City Bank. Central National Bank.
PERRY PAYNE BUILDING.

The members of the American Bankers' Association, which met here in September of this year, were very pronounced in their praises of Cleveland's general attractiveness and the unequalled hospitality of its citizens. While the arrangements were in direct charge of local bankers, there was such a general co-operation on the part of the various business and social elements as to make the delegates feel that they were the honored guests of the city as a whole. Like the members of many other important conventions which have met here in the past few years, they left Cleveland with the feeling that it is entitled to a place in the front rank of America's great cities.

THE NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY.

The manufacture of carbons for electric lighting has attained great importance in the industrial world. Without them there could be no arc lamps,





NATIONAL CARBON WORKS.

and without arc lamps there could not be very much illuminating of any kind on a large scale. A visit to the Cleveland factory of the National Carbon Company by a representative of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE recently disclosed some interesting facts relative to the process of manufacture. The basis is powdered petroleum coke mixed with pitch and other carbonizable liquids into a stiff dough. This is moulded into rods, pencils, plates, bars, battery cells or other desired shapes by the pressure of powerful hydraulic presses. After drying the carbons are placed in crucibles or furnaces and raised to an intense heat, at which they are maintained for eight or ten days. By carbonization of the hydro-carbon liquids the carbon paste becomes strongly coherent, and by the action of the heat its conducting power is increased.

EUCLID AVENUE NATIONAL BANK.

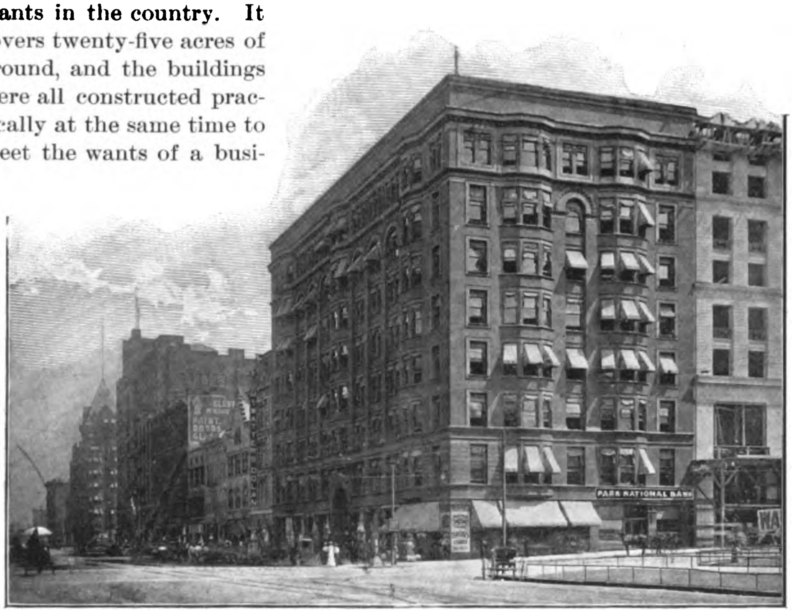
The carbons for arc lamps are then copper-plated so as to decrease their resistance and to insure a more uniform consumption. This process is highly interesting because of the great labor-saving devices used in the work.

The National Carbon Company was organized February 1, 1899, and is a consolidation of all the companies in the United States engaged in the manufacture of carbons for electric lighting as well as all the leading companies manufacturing carbons for battery cells and plates and electrolytic furnaces. The companies included in the consolidation are as follows: The National of Ohio, Thomson-Houston, Faraday, American, Washington, Solar, Partridge, Phœnix and Globe Carbon Companies. The company is capitalized at $10,000,000, $5,500,000 of which is common and $4,500,000 seven per cent. preferred stock. It has paid dividends on the preferred stock right from the start, and it has earned dividends on its entire capital; so that the belief is warranted that it will in a reasonable length of time begin to pay dividends on its common stock.

The officers of the old National Carbon Company have the management of the new company. For many years the old company practically controlled

the carbon manufacturing business of the United States, and its officers are therefore equipped with ripe experience. The President, Mr. W. H. Lawrence, is a veritable pioneer in the business, he having been General Superintendent of the Brush Electric Company, the first institution in America to make electric lighting carbons. The other officers are as follows: First Vice-President, James Parmelee; Second Vice-President, Webb C. Hayes; General Manager, D. D. Dickey (formerly President of the Faraday Carbon Company, whose whole life has been spent in this business); Treasurer, H. E. Hackenberg; Secretary, Henry J. Davies; Executive Committee, W. H. Lawrence, James Parmelee, Myron T. Herrick and D. D. Dickey.

The company employs in its various factories about 1,000 men, and it now has an annual output of 150,000,000 electric lighting carbons, aside from a heavy business in battery cells, telephone parts, electrolytic carbons, motor brushes, etc. Fully three-fourths of this product is made in the Cleveland factory, which is one of the best equipped and most modern manufacturing plants in the country. It covers twenty-five acres of ground, and the buildings were all constructed practically at the same time to meet the wants of a business already established, an obvious advantage over piece-meal construction. A handsome illustration of the Cleveland plant may be seen on another page.



W. J. Hayes & Sons. Park National Bank.
CUYAHOGA BUILDING.

As to the present status of the company and its future prospects the "United States Investor" of a recent date says:

"The shareholders of the old National Carbon Company became very heavily interested in the new company, and have since, as we understand, increased their holdings materially. The old company paid for many years eight per cent. dividends and accumulated a large surplus. It is good judgment that the new company was organized on a very prudent and conservative basis. Its business is increasing handsomely, and it has been enabled to

make a very satisfactory showing without material increase of prices. Its product is used by every electric lighting company in America, and it has quite a large market for its product abroad, and the company is now about to push after foreign trade in a way that its new organization makes it more capable of doing. During the last six months it has perfected carbons used in the so-called inclosed arc lamp, which have been made hitherto exclusively in Germany, and of which character of goods upwards of 25,000,000 per annum have been imported into this country. Good results are looked for from this new branch of the business.

Guardian Trust Co. State National Bank.

WADE BUILDING.

The company started with a working capital of about $700,000, which is considered ample for its uses. It is entirely free of debt of any character. Its plants are in good condition, the plant at Cleveland being very extensive, covering about twenty acres of land. It was built entirely since 1893 and is one of the most complete and modern manufacturing plants in the country, equipped with special machinery of the highest type in every particular. The company's business has been built up along the line of low cost of product and a moderate profit upon sales, and with that policy in the future, it is believed that it will prove a conservative investment to its shareholders, as the old corporation did for many years in the past. It has now 4,500 customers. The National Carbon Company does not issue any statement of its earnings, but it is understood to be doing an enormous business, and the stock is very tightly held by those who are termed as insiders."

THE AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY.

The American Ship Building Company is a consolidation of the American Steel Barge Company, of West Superior, Wis.; the Detroit Ship Building

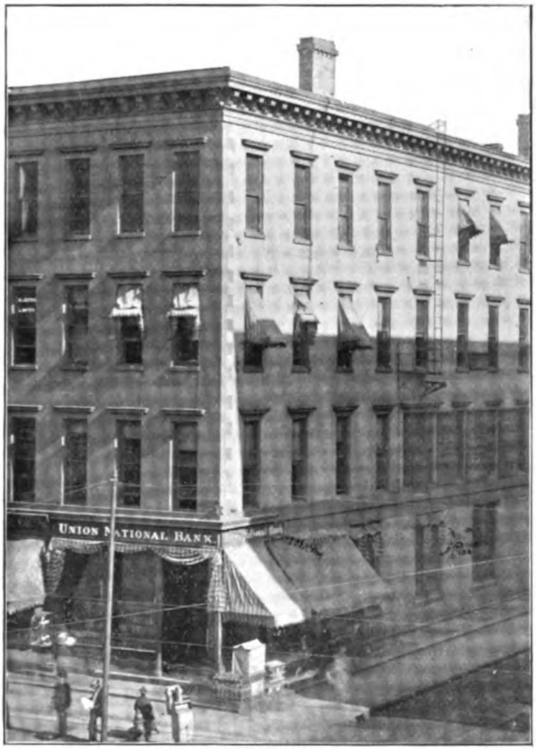
Company, of Detroit; the Chicago Ship Building Company, of Chicago; the Milwaukee Dry Dock Company, of Milwaukee; the Cleveland Ship Building Company, of Cleveland; the Ship Owners' Dry Dock Company, of Cleveland; the Globe Iron Works, of Cleveland; and the Works of F. W. Wheeler & Company, of Bay City, Mich. The organization was effected March 1, 1899, and is officered as follows: W. L. Brown, President; R. L. Ireland, Vice-President; R. C. Wetmore, Secre-tary and Treasurer; J. C. Wallace, General Manager. In addition to building iron, steel and wooden steamships and tugs and marine machinery, the company makes a specialty of high-class yachts of all kinds, and it is probably better equipped for this class of work than any other concern in

GARFIELD BUILDING—CLEVELAND TRUST COMPANY.

the country. The consolidated interests have a greater capacity than any two of the largest concerns on the Atlantic coast. They can turn out fifty-six large freight steamers per year. They constructed the two magnificent steel passenger steamers, "North West" and "North Land," the largest and finest vessels afloat on the lakes, the former having a speed of twenty-two miles an hour and the latter of twenty-two and a half miles an hour. The United States steamships "Gresham" and "Algonquin," each of which has a speed of twenty-one miles an hour, are of their construction, as is also the famous steam yacht "Comanche" and many others of that class. Elsewhere will be found views of their Cleveland ship yards and dry docks, the largest on the lakes.

THE CLEVELAND HARDWARE COMPANY.

The Cleveland Hardware Company is one of Cleveland's most substantial manufacturing institutions. It manufactures wagon and carriage hardware direct from the billet, having its own rolling mill in connection with the factory. It employs about 700 people, and its annual output approximates irons for 400,000 carriages, 150,000 farm wagons, and 75,000 sleighs. The company has a paid-up capital stock of $300,000, and it does a business of about $1,000,000 per year. An excellent view of the factory may be seen on another page.

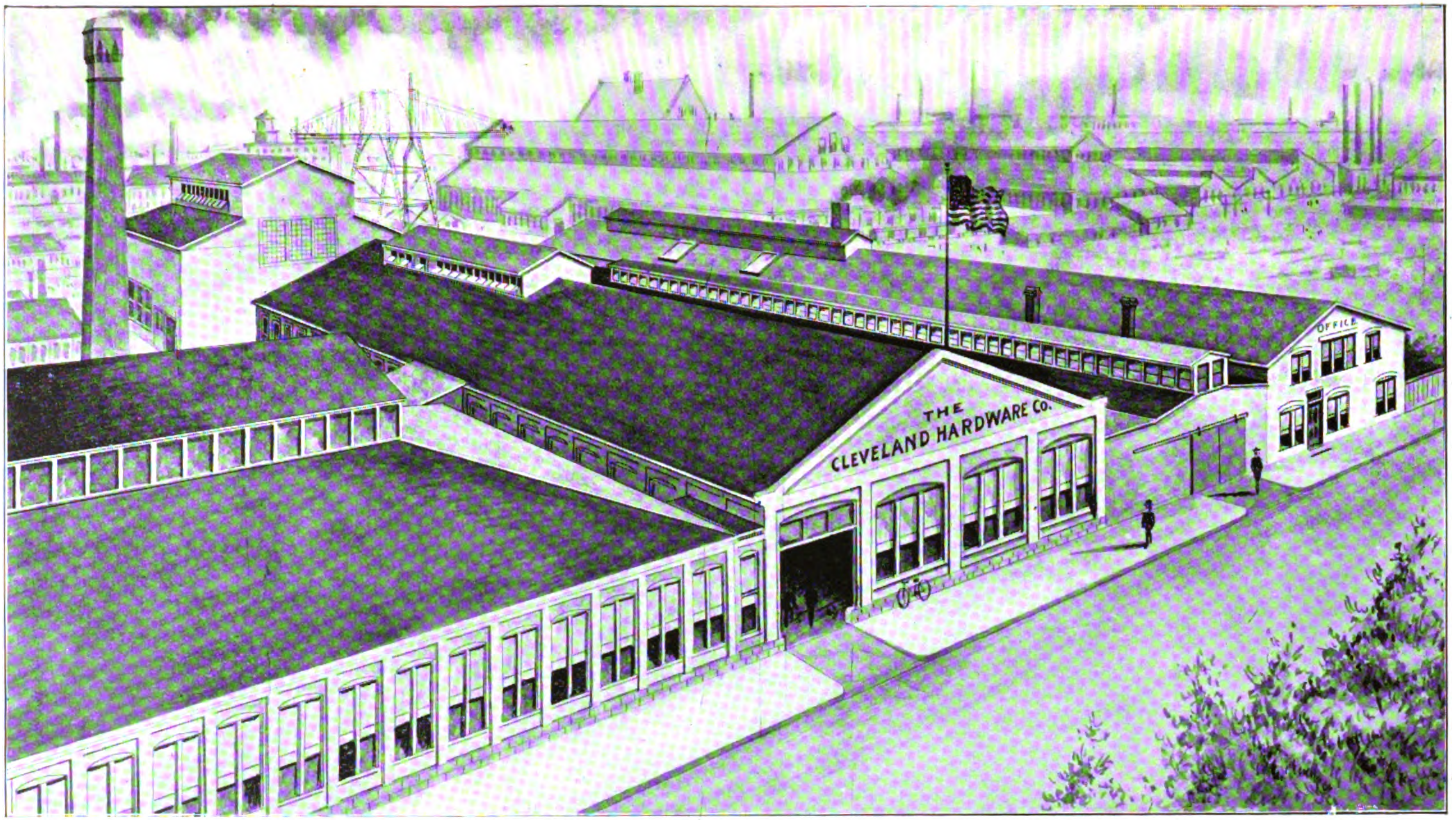


UNION NATIONAL BANK.

As will be readily observed, the company is on a very firm basis. It has all the business it can handle, running its factories twenty-four hours a day, and it pays good dividends to its stockholders. But just at this time its most interesting feature is its treatment of its employees. Mr. Charles E. Adams, the Vice-President and General Manager, has introduced a plan which is making the factory one of the models of America, and which, if universally adopted, will mean the final solution of the capital and labor problem, and do more towards elevating the workingman than all the sophisms of economic writers and all the prejudiced utterances of extremists on both sides of the question combined. The plan, while not entirely original with Mr. Adams, is yet so broadened in its scope and so fraught with his practical ideas as to make him entitled to full credit for its fruition.

The first step taken was that of causing to be organized a mutual benefit society among the employees, which pays weekly benefits to all of its members in case of sickness or in the event of disability through accident. It is officered and controlled by the men themselves, and serves as very cheap and satisfactory insurance.

A bath house, containing ten bath rooms and ample facilities for good shower baths, was next inaugurated. The baths are free to the employees and can be taken at any hour of the twenty-four. The idea not only en-



The Works of the Cleveland Hardware Company.

courages cleanliness, but enables the men to enjoy a privilege they could not otherwise have and makes fresher, better workmen of them.

The spirit of cleanliness does not stop with the baths. It is carried to every nook and corner of the big factory. Every bit of rubbish and dirt is cleared away every day, and order and neatness everywhere prevail. The advantages to all concerned are obvious.

The restaurant feature is one of the most interesting. Clean, wholesome food is furnished at actual cost. A pint of good coffee, with sugar and cream, costs one cent; sandwiches three cents, and eggs one cent each. In the winter season it is proposed to furnish a bowl of excellent soup for three cents. Cigars can be had for one cent each and tobacco at cost. In fact, Mr. Adams says he proposes to give the saloons a good run for their money by underselling them in everything except intoxicating liquors. Credit checks are issued good at the restaurant, and they are deducted from the pay on the bi-weekly pay-days.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

A reading-room is established where all the trade papers and magazines received at the office are placed on file. Besides cultivating a taste for reading, this feature is valuable in that it keeps the men thoroughly informed as to the business in which they are engaged, and helps to perfect them in their work.

Another part of the system is that of hearing suggestions from the men, many of which are acted upon by the management and prove beneficial. Prizes amounting to $200 are given for the best suggestions every six months.

Mr. Adams says the perfect working of his plan is due to the fact that the men receive all these benefits on an independent basis. They are made to understand that they are not dependent in any sense, and at the same time they are made to feel that they are just as much an essential part of the institution as the manager himself. It appeals directly to their manhood and forces upon them the self-evident fact that their services are appreciated. It puts them in touch with the affairs of the company, and makes them feel an interest in their work which they had never before felt.

Mr. Adams says that while every employee is directly benefited by the plan and every one is made to feel that he is working under the roof of an institution partly his own, there is yet no great philanthropy behind it all. It is purely a business arrangement from which the company derives benefits fully as great if not greater than the men themselves. It pays the highest market price for its labor, and by adding a trifle more to the expense account receives in return an increased efficiency in its service which could not oth-

erwise be obtained. In a word the plan is the broadest kind of co-operation without the slightest sacrifice of individuality; it is the best of business methods because it yields the best returns; and it completely effaces the dividing line between labor and capital, and, by a happy combination of self-interest and mutual helpfulness, establishes the only brotherhood of man that is possible on this earth.

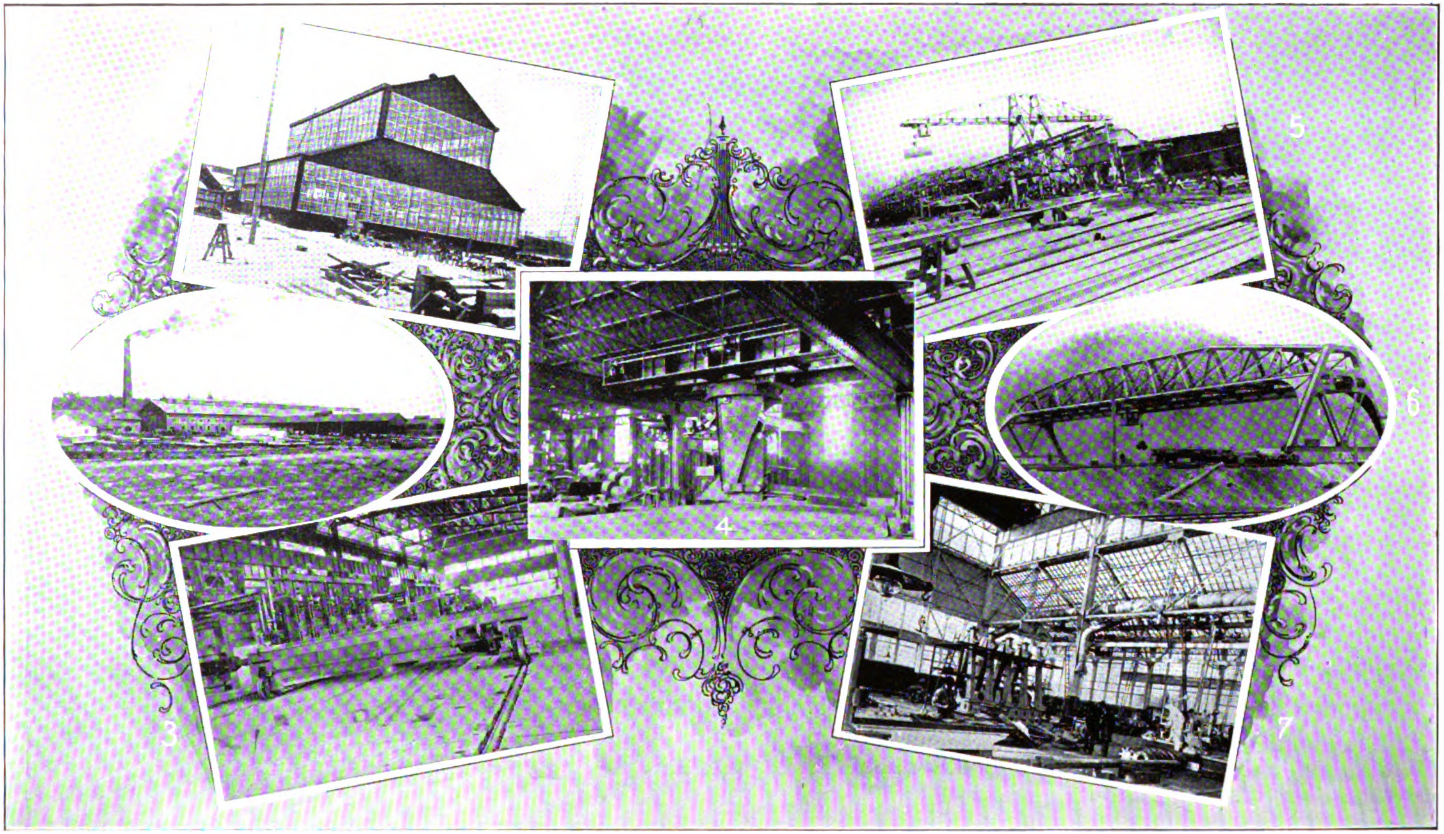
THE WELLMAN-SEAVER ENGINEERING COMPANY.

The growth of this concern, from a business standpoint, is one of the marvels of this marvelous city. Organized in 1896, it has already constructed some of the largest manufacturing plants in the United States, and it has taken contracts for plants in England, Germany, Russia, China and Japan. Its work is divided into three distinct branches. The first includes a consulting engineering practice in a general sense, the solution of new problems in that science, and making reports, estimates and plans for various lines of work. The second line of work is that of furnishing complete sets of plans and specifications to parties who have their own works and who wish to make improvements in their old plants with their own machinery. This line of practice is obviously of great advantage, as it gives the parties interested the benefit of the combined experience of the officers of the company, and enables them to begin work with estimates and drawings which have been made the subject of special study to suit the requirements of each case. The third division of the work is that of contracting for and the complete installation of large plants, or for portions of the machinery. In this branch the company has been very successful and given perfect satisfaction. It assumes entire charge of the work, from designing to installation, and turns it over to the owners in perfect working order. The company employs fifty engineers and draughtsmen, and it is at present engaged on some very large contracts.

The accompanying illustrations show something of the wide range of its work. The officers of the company are as follows: S. T. Wellman, President; J. W. Seaver, Vice-President; C. H. Wellman, Engineer; T. R. Morgan, Secretary; A. D. Hatfield, Treasurer.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The Federal Steel Company, while its plant is located at Lorain, is economically a Cleveland institution. Besides this there are three great steel rolling mills in the city, two large iron rolling mills, four important rod and wire rolling mills, five blast furnaces, Bessemer converters and a large number of other iron and steel works. One of the immense plants of the Westinghouse General Electric Company is located here, as are also several large concerns engaged in the manufacture of electrical equipments of various kinds. The Brush electric light and dynamo found their origin in Cleveland. The body of the largest telescope in the world was constructed here, and the finest astronomical instruments are turned out of its factories. The two great petroleum refining companies were developed in Cleveland, and still have their headquarters here. One of the largest and best equipped fish warehouses is located in Cleveland, and it is the headquarters of the Lake Erie fisheries. Cleveland has fifteen planing mills and its lumber interests are among the largest on the lakes. In 1898 upwards of 40,000 cars of lumber were received and shipped.



Examples of Work Done by the Wellman-Seaver Engineering Company.

1.—Exterior Machine Shop, American Ship Building Co., Chicago. 2.—American Pipe and Foundry Co., Anniston, Ala. 3.—Open-Hearth Charging Machine, Carnegie Steel Co. 4.—Slab Charging Machine, Carnegie Carnegie Steel Co. 5.—Ship Building Crane, American Ship Building Co. 6.—Two-Hundred foot Gantry, Cambria Iron Works. 7.—Interior Machine Shop, American Ship Building Co.

THE SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS.

This is one of the most unique as well as one of the most creditable of America's great financial institutions. Few, if any others, are fashioned on its plan, and it stands as a never-decaying monument to the foresight of its founders, the wisdom and integrity of its managers and the frugality and thrift of its members. The Society was organized June 18, 1849, under a charter granted by a Special Act of the Ohio Legislature, as "A benevolent institution, without capital, managed by trustees without salary, in the interests of depositors only, to whom profits are paid, or for whose benefit they are accumulated and reserved." Business was begun in a room twenty feet square in the rear of the Merchants' Bank, a branch of the State Bank of Ohio. The rental rate was $75 per year. Mr. Taintor, the Treasurer of the Society, was also teller in the Merchants' Bank, and the business hours were fixed to accommodate him in his duties in both capacities. The first deposits were received August 2, 1849. The following table shows the remarkable growth of the Society :

Total deposits received to August 1, 1899	$290,089,436.63
Total deposits paid to August 1, 1899	257,836,291.08
Balance on deposit August 1, 1899	$32,253,145.55
Total dividends paid to depositors to August 1, 1899	$19,226,777.94
Daily average of dividends during the year ending August 1, 1899	3,152.24
Daily average of transactions during the year ending August 1, 1899	747.00

YEAR.	CITY OF CLEVELAND.		SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS.					
			Deposits.		*Depositors.*			
	Population.	*Rate % of increase.*	*Amounts.*	*Rate % of increase.*	*Numbers.*	*Rate % of increase.*	*Average amount of each account.*	*Proportion of depositors as to population.*
1850....	17,034	....	9,471.55	....	130	....	$72.86	1 in 131
1860....	43,417	154	403,370.93	4,158	2,385	1,734	169.12	1 in 18
1870....	92,329	113	3,237,315.73	702	9,499	298	340.80	1 in 9
1880....	160,146	73	9,284,695.99	186	22,584	137	411.11	1 in 7
1890....	261,546	63	19,279,015.66	107	41,498	84	464.57	1 in 6
1899....	400,041	53	32,253,145.55	67	54,966	33	586.78	1 in 7

While the Society is controlled by a Board of Trustees, who have semi-weekly meetings, the details are under the immediate direction of Col. Myron T. Herrick, President, and Albert L. Withington, Treasurer, on whose judgment, foresight and prudence its success depends. The fact that the deposits have reached the enormous sum of $32,253,145, and that one person in every seven of the population of Cleveland is a depositor, leaves no room for doubt as to the faith of the community in the integrity of the institution.

CLEVELAND BANKS AND BANKERS.

BANK OF COMMERCE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Among the leading financial institutions of Cleveland is the above-named bank, which commenced business May 31, 1899, with a capital of $2,000,000 and surplus of $1,000,000, both of which are the largest in the city. It is a successor to the business of the National Bank of Commerce,

and the Western Reserve National Bank. Its success was assured from

GEORGE A. GARRETSON,
President Bank of Commerce National Association.

the start, but it has exceeded the expectations of its managers. It now has deposits of about $7,000,000 and loans of upwards of $7,000,000. Its officers are: President, George A. Garretson, formerly President of the National Bank of Commerce; First

GEORGE S. RUSSELL,
Cashier Bank of Commerce National Association.

Vice-President, Samuel Mather, formerly President of the Western Reserve National Bank; Second Vice-President, Jeptha H. Wade; Cashier, George S. Russell, formerly Cashier Western Reserve National Bank; Assistant Cashier, G. L. Clewell' formerly Assistant Cashier Western Reserve National Bank.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

This is one of Cleveland's most popular banks, and is located in the Perry Payne Building, a view of

J. J. SULLIVAN,
Cashier Central National Bank.

which is shown on another page. It began business May 26, 1890, having been organized by Mr. J. J. Sullivan, the Cashier, who has been the Managing Director since its organization, and the splendid success of the bank is largely due to his conservative and prudent management. Its last published statement shows deposits to the amount of $4,424,437 and loans $4,216,000.

The officers are: Thomas Wilson, President; J. J. Sullivan, Cashier; C. A. Paine, Assistant Cashier. A comparative statement, which is of considerable interest, may be found

on another page. It shows remarkable progress in the nine years of its existence.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This is one of the oldest National banks in the United States, its original charter being No. 7, and the date of its organization being 1863. Its new charter No. is 2690. It has excellent facilities for handling Northern Ohio business, and it gives careful atten-

THOS. H. WILSON,
Cashier First National Bank.

tion to every account it receives. It is under careful management, and gives its customers all the advantages of its facilities. It has a capital of $500,000 and surplus of $100,000. Its deposits are $2,400,000 and show a gradual and healthy increase. Its officers are: James Barnett, President; Thos. H. Wilson, Cashier; John R. Geary, Assistant Cashier.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.

This is one of Cleveland's most solid and substantial financial institutions. It has a capital of $1,000,000 and its surplus and profits amount to $267,000. Its deposits are upwards of $5,500,000. Its officers and directors are among the best business men and heaviest capitalists in the Middle West, and it is regarded as a veritable Gibraltar among the banks in this

E. H. BOURNE,
Cashier Union National Bank.

portion of the country. A view of the building appears on another page. Its officers are: M. A. Hanna, President; Leander McBride, Vice-President; E. H. Bourne, Cashier; E. R. Fancher, Assistant Cashier.

W. J. HAYES & SONS.

This is one of Cleveland's creditable and prosperous financial institutions. It was founded in 1882, by W. J. Hayes, one of Ohio's leading conservative financiers. For a number of years they have made a specialty in municipal and corporation bonds, and to-day they are among the leaders throughout the United States in that line of investment securities. They are located on the Superior Street side of the Cuyahoga Building, a view of which we present on another page, and they also have an office in Boston, Mass., at 111 Congress St. The firm is composed of Wm. J. and Harry E. Hayes, and is a member of the

American Bankers' Association. Mr. Harry E. Hayes being on the Recep-

WM. J. HAYES,
Of W. J. Hayes & Sons.

tion Committee during Convention week.

PARK NATIONAL BANK.

This progressive bank opened for business July 1, 1895, with a capital of $500,000. In just four years from that date its deposits had reached $3,416,150. It is located in the Cuya-

JOHN SHERWIN,
Cashier Park National Bank.

hoga Building on the Public Square, and it is very popular with the mercantile and manufacturing trade. Its success is due to judicious and conservative management and a spirit of progressiveness, which have marked its course from the beginning, and it holds its customers by its uniform courtesy and fairness. Its officers are: President, H. A. Bishop; Vice-President, R. A. Harmon; Cashier, John Sherwin; Assistant Cashier, F. J. Woodworth.

THE GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY.

Few financial institutions in Cleveland have had a more steady and substantial growth than the Guardian

H. P. McINTOSH,
President Guardian Trust Company.

Trust Company. It does strictly a Savings bank and trust business, and by good management it has built up an excellent business in both lines. In the past eighteen months its deposits have increased from $1,100,954 to $3,337,765. Its stockholders and directors embrace a larger number of leading bankers, capitalists and business men than any other institution of its kind in the Middle West, and

its solidity is therefore assured. Its officers are: H. P. McIntosh, President; Geo. A. Garretson, First Vice-President; John H. Farley, Second Vice-President; Wm. G. Dietz, Secretary; Chas. L. Mosher, Treasurer. Among its directors are Hon. M. A. Hanna, United States Senator; John

WM. G. DIETZ,
Secretary Guardian Trust Company.

F. Whitelaw, President of the National City Bank; General George A. Garretson, President of the Bank of Commerce National Association; General James Barnett, President of the First National Bank; Hon. John H. Farley, Mayor of Cleveland; and J. H. Wade, capitalist.

THE EUCLID AVENUE NATIONAL BANK.

This is one of Cleveland's most progressive banks. It was organized in 1886, and has had a steady, substantial growth until it now has deposits to the amount of $4,660,424 and loans and investments amounting to $4,125,436. Some of Cleveland's heaviest capitalists are among its stockholders and directors, and it is managed on a courteous and liberal basis. It has a capital of $500,000, surplus and undivided profits amounting to $250,000. Its officers are: S. L. Severance, President; Kaufman Hays,

C. E. FARNSWORTH,
Cashier Euclid Avenue National Bank.

Vice-President; C. E. Farnsworth, Cashier. Its directors are: H. E. Andrews, H. R. Hatch, Kaufman Hays, F. F. Hickox, S. L. Severance, H. E. Myers, James Parmelee, Benjamin Rose, L. H. Severance.

THE DIME SAVINGS AND BANKING COMPANY.

This is one of the solid institutions of Cleveland. Its officers and directors embrace some of the leading manufacturers, merchants and attorneys of the city, and it is ably and prudently managed. Besides doing a large savings business it has a commercial department and also a trust department, it being a trust company under the Banking Act. Its facilities for commercial business are excellent and it has a heavy volume in that line. Its deposits on October 1, 1899, were $4,418,802. It has a capital of $300,000 and surplus and profits to the amount of $112,000. Its officers are: M. G. Watterson, President; O. M. Burke, First Vice-President;

E. W. MOORE,
Cashier Dime Savings and Banking Company.

E. T. Hamilton, Second Vice-President; E. W. Moore, Secretary and Treasurer; F. H. Townsend, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CLEVELAND TRUST COMPANY.

The substantial growth of this institution is indisputable evidence of

J. G. W. COWLES,
President Cleveland Trust Company.

the fact that conservatism and progressiveness can go hand in hand in the management of financial concerns. Its offices are located in the Garfield Building, one of Cleveland's most substantial business buildings, a view of which is shown on another page. In addition to their trust business, they do a general banking business and have the most convenient and best equipped safe deposit vaults in Ohio. The stockholders are among the best of Cleveland's business men, and its management is safely conservative yet highly progressive. Its deposits have increased in four years from $268,091 to $4,145,909. Its officers are: J. G. W. Cowles, President; H. A. Sherwin, H. A. Garfield and Amos B. McNairy, Vice-Presidents; E. G. Tillotson, Secretary and Treasurer; C. O. Patch, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer; J. R. Wyllie, Cashier.

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK.

The State National Bank has achieved its success by its up-to-date

H. C. ELLISON,
Vice-President State National Bank.

methods and its uniformly courteous treatment of its customers. It gives special attention to business entrusted to its care by country correspondents,

and it is prompt in all its dealings with that class of trade. Through its superior management, it commands a business that is constantly increasing. It has a capital of $500,000, a surplus of $120,000 and deposits to the amount of $3,500,000. Its officers are: M. A. Bradley, President; H. C. Ellison, Vice-President; H. R. Sanborn, Cashier; B. A. Bruce, Assistant Cashier.

THE CLEVELAND NATIONAL BANK.

The Cleveland National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, was organized in 1883 by Mr. P. M. Spencer, who prior to that time had been Assistant Cashier at the First National Bank, Cleveland. The capital stock was at first made $350,000, but two years later was increased to $500,000. It has always been conducted on a very conservative line. At present it has a surplus and undivided profits of $118,000; deposits of $1,500,000; discounts, $1,700,000. In 1892 Mr. Spencer, after having been in active work in banking for thirty years, resigned from the cashiership and active work and was made Vice-President at once, and though he has ever since supervised the bank and given it the benefit of his long experience, he has not felt that he was tied down to business as before, and has spent quite a large portion of his time in European and American travel. When at home he is, however, regularly at his post.

The other officers are: President, Hon. S. S. Warner, of Wellington, Ohio, who was State Treasurer of Ohio for three terms; Cashier, T. W. Hill; Assistant Cashier, H. E. Green. Directors: S. S. Warner, P. M. Spencer, N. O. Stone, of N. O. Stone & Co., Shoe Dealers; H. Tiedemann, President of the United Banking and Savings Co.; S. H. Tolles, of Kline, Carr, Tolles & Goff, Attorneys; F. W. Wardwell, of Wardwell & Co., Fancy Goods; I. N. Topliff, of the I. N. Topliff Manufacturing Co.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Commercial National Bank, a view of which appears on another page, is one of the largest banks in the point of capital and surplus in the city of Cleveland, its capital being $1,500,000, and it having a surplus of $300,000. Commenced business March 1865, succeeding the Commercial Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, established 1846. It is owned and controlled by some of Cleveland's foremost business men, and it has a good local and foreign business. The officers are: Charles A. Otis, President; Joseph Colwell, Vice-President; W. P. Johnson, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK.

One of the oldest banks in the city is the National City Bank, located in the Perry Payne Building, a view of which is presented in this number. It is one of the 361 National banks on the roll of honor as having surplus and profits in excess of its capital. In that respect it ranks first in Cleveland, third in the State, and 198th in the United States. Its capital is $250,000 and it has surplus and undivided profits to the amount of over $300,000. Its officers are: John F. Whitelaw, who has been connected with the bank for forty years, President; T. W. Burnham, Vice-President; E. R. Date, who has been continuously connected with the bank for thirty-five years, Cashier.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

*WALKER HILL,

PRESIDENT.

Walker Hill, President of the American Exchange Bank, St. Louis, Mo., and the new President of the American Bankers' Association, was born at Richmond, Va., May 27, 1855. He comes of English and Huguenot stock. His great grandfather was Col. Humphrey Hill, of London, who came to this country in 1723, settling in King and Queen County, Virginia.

His ancestors were all identified with educational interests. From Col. Humphrey to Mr. Hill's father, they were in charge of Rumford Academy, a high-class preparatory school at which a large number of our prominent men were prepared for college. Mr. Hill's mother was the daughter of William Grimes Maury of "Old Mansion," Caroline County, Va. The name is one of the most renowned in the annals of the Old Dominion State.

Mr. Hill was educated at a private school at Richmond. In July, 1871, he took the position of collector for the Planters' National Bank of that city. One year afterward he was appointed assistant teller, which position he occupied one year, when he became teller of the bank. In this post he served eight years. In 1881 he was offered the position of Cashier in the City Bank of Richmond, which he accepted. He remained with the City Bank until 1887, when (having married in 1885 Miss Lockwood, daughter of the late Richard J. Lockwood, St. Louis) the directors of the bank of which he is now President offered him the cashiership.

In 1888, the time of his association with the bank, its capital was $200,000, its surplus about $70,000, and its deposits about $200,000. It was soon perceived it would be expedient to increase the capital to $500,000, which was done. To-day it has $500,000 capital, $350,000 surplus, $48,000 undivided profits and over $4,000,000 deposits. This growth has been conducted on conservative lines and under the shrewd guidance of Mr. Hill, who became its President in 1894. The bank is to-day one of the strongest and one of the most progressive institutions in the country.

At Atlanta Mr. Hill was elected a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association for three years. At the Detroit convention he was elected Treasurer, at the Denver convention First Vice-President, and at the Cleveland convention President.

Mr. Hill is active in semi-public affairs in St. Louis, and is treasurer of the following societies and associations: The Business Men's League, the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, the Humane Society of Missouri, the Diocese of Missouri in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the St. Louis Y. M. C. A. He is also Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the National Board of Trade of the United States.

* A portrait of Mr. Hill, engraved especially for the MAGAZINE from a recent photograph, is presented in this issue as a title illustration.

Two of his brothers are in the banking business. They are William Maury Hill, Cashier of the State Bank of Virginia at Richmond, and Lewis Fontaine Hill, teller of the Planters' National Bank of Richmond.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE,

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Trowbridge is a native of New York State, having been born in Putnam county about sixty-two years ago. In 1853 he entered a country bank as clerk, and in 1868 came to New York city. He was for several years paying teller of the National Bank of North America, of which he became Cashier in 1883, and was elected Vice-President on June 30, 1897, holding that office until recently, when he resigned to become President of the North American Trust Company—an institution with $3,000,000 capital and surplus. It will be seen from this that his banking connections have been of the highest sort, and he has also been an active and efficient worker in the executive council, of which he became a member in 1896, and was soon after elected chairman, continuing to serve in that capacity until the recent convention, when he was made First Vice-President.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.

COL. MYRON T. HERRICK,

CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The selection of Col. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, as Chairman of the Executive Council, was no doubt a wise one. Col. Herrick was born in Huntington, Lorain county, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1854. He attended the schools there and later at Oberlin and Delaware, taking the degree of A. M. in the Ohio Wesleyan University. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and practiced law until 1886. In June, 1886, he organized the Euclid Avenue National Bank and served as a director and member of the finance committee. In September, 1886, he accepted the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Society for Savings. In 1894 he was made President of the Society, and he still fills that office. In 1891 he was

COL. MYRON T. HERRICK.

THE HOLLENDEN HOTEL—CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS.

made a Colonel on Governor McKinley's staff. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1888 and 1896, and a presidential elector-at-large in 1892.

The following are some of his most important business connections : President of the Society for Savings; director and member of the executive committee of the National Carbon Company; chairman of the board and chairman of the executive and financial committees of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad; director in the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore; director in the Trust Company of America of New York; director in the Cleveland Electric Railway; director and member of the executive committee of the American Cereal Company; director and member of the executive committee of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company; director in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad system, and director in the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company. He is also directly interested in a number of minor corporations and private enterprises.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, HELD AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 5, 6 AND 7, 1899.

CLEVELAND was expected to give a generous welcome to the American Bankers' Association, for the city has an established reputation in entertaining conventions. The expectations were more than fulfilled, and nothing which the bankers and people generally could do to make the meeting successful and pleasant was overlooked. Col. Myron T. Herrick and wife opened their home to the bankers, and entertained them most hospitably. This reception was the most agreeable feature of a convention marked by many delightful social incidents. The reception and supper at the Armory, the excursion on the lake, and other forms of entertainment, were also thoroughly enjoyed by the visiting bankers.

The city of Cleveland itself proved one of the greatest objects of interest to most of the delegates. Its splendid business structures, magnificent residences, beautiful parks and streets, and more than all the magnitude of its commercial and manufacturing enterprises, excited the wonder and admiration of many who had never visited the city, or who had not seen it in recent years. The MAGAZINE presents elsewhere a review of the city's progress, presenting a striking record of growth and development. The city is especially strong in its banking institutions—an unfailing index of commercial and industrial power.

It will, we are sure, be the pleasure of everyone who attended the con vention to proclaim the greatness of Cleveland, not only for its material resources, but for its people who have been the architects of its greatness and whose progressiveness and energy afford a sure guaranty of its continuance.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association convened in the Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, O., on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 10 o'clock, A. M., President George H. Russel, of Detroit, in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT: The Vice-Presidents will please take seats upon the platform. As the hour set for calling the Convention to order has already long since passed, the meeting will begin.

Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association, by virtue of the authority in me vested as your President, I now call the Twenty-fifth Convention of this Association to order. The Rev. Dean Williams, of Trinity Cathedral, will invoke God's blessing upon the deliberations of our assembly.

PRAYER BY REV. DEAN WILLIAMS.

Lord of all mercy and might, Who art the Author and Giver of all good things, Who giveth unto men the power to get wealth, grant with that power grace ever to use it aright to Thy glory and to the blessing of mankind.

Be present, we beseech Thee, in the councils of these, Thy servants, that they may be

imbued with that wisdom which cometh to every man from on high. Teach them the sacredness of things material and secular, that they may consecrate all to Thee and Thy service. Whatsoever they do in word or deed, may they do all in the name of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Save them from all error, ignorance, pride and prejudice, and from the sin of coveteousness, which is idolatry. Grant that gold may be unto them not as a firmament which shall shut out the vision of Thee and things celestial, but as a shining pavement under the feet of life and on its use and service they may move to and fro as upon the streets of the New Jerusalem.

Direct them in all their doings with Thy most gracious favor and grant unto them Thy continued help, that in all their works begun, continued and ended in Thee they may glorify Thy holy name, and finally by Thy mercy obtain everlasting life through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the first order of business is the calling of the roll.

M. M. WHITE, of Cincinnati, O.: I move that the calling of the roll be dispensed with.

W. C. CORNWELL, of Buffalo, N. Y.: I second that motion.

RESIDENCE OF COL. MYRON T. HERRICK, WHERE RECEPTION WAS HELD.

THE PRESIDENT: All in favor of the motion, that the calling of the roll be dispensed with, will say aye, opposed no. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The Mayor of the city is unable to be present to welcome us this morning, and, in his absence, Mr. T. H. Hogsett, Director of the Law Institute, of Cleveland, will deliver the welcoming address to the delegates to this convention on behalf of the city of Cleveland.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY T. H. HOGSETT, DIRECTOR OF LAW INSTITUTE, CLEVELAND, O.

Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association—On account of illness in his family Mayor Farley asked me yesterday to represent him at this meeting, and therefore I am here in his place.

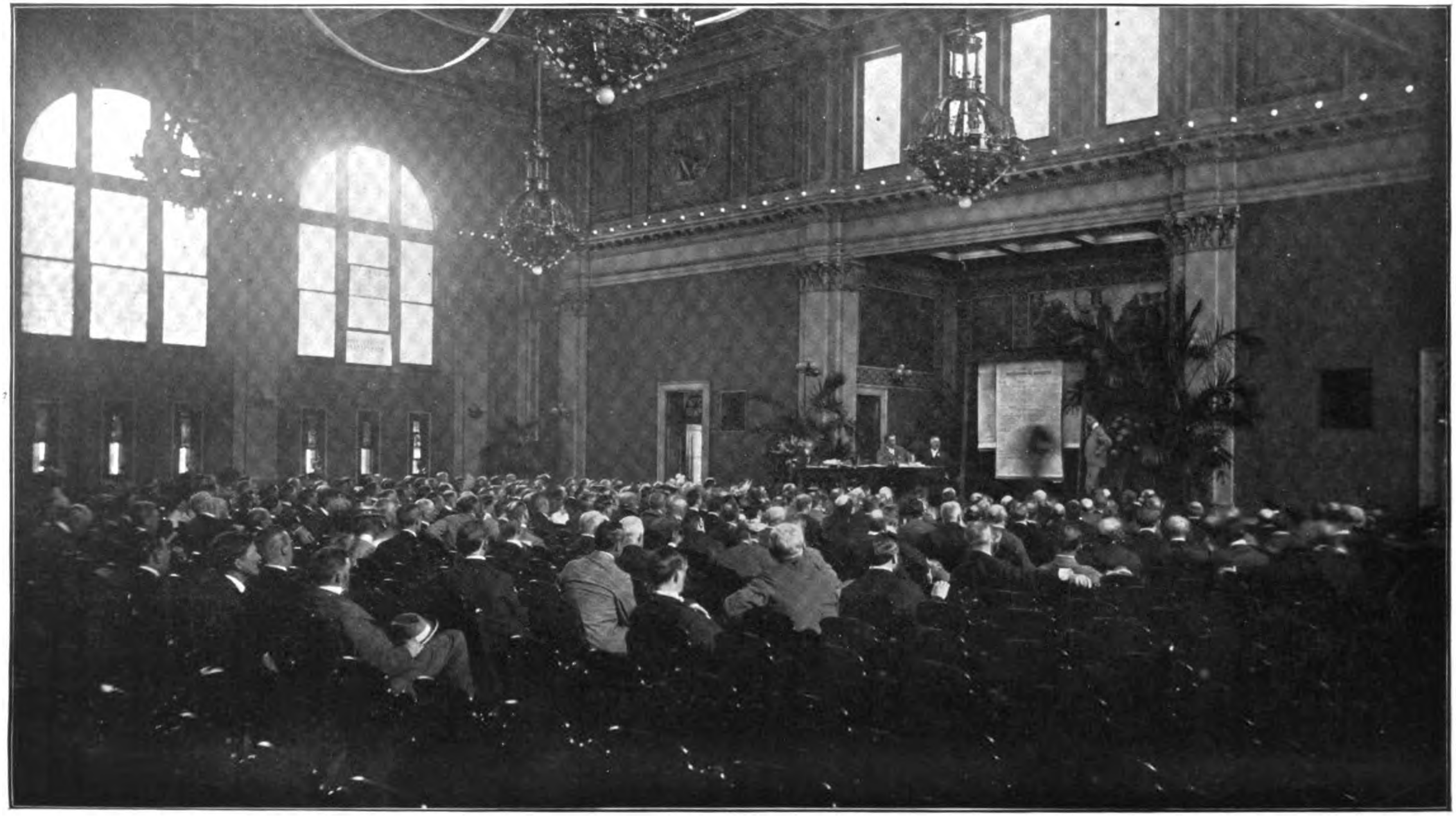
Heretofore I have imagined that if I could successfully cope with one banker at a time I would be doing reasonably well, though I might not be able to say so much for the banker. Now that I am called upon to meet more than one I give you warn-

ing in advance that if the interest account against me when I shall have finished is to be in proportion to the numbers I see before me I shall at once resort to the bankruptcy court for relief. I believe that as a rule lawyers are fond of the society of bankers—at least, until the loan has been obtained, and then, as I understand it, the banker rather seeks the society of the lawyer at intervals.

You will undoubtedly be interested to learn that in our profession I quite frequently hear complimentary references and comments upon these meetings, called bankers' conventions, and particularly upon the worthy motives which bring you together. We understand, of course, that one of your chief purposes is to reduce the rate. But seriously, gentlemen, the meeting in convention of that vast body of men who occupy the most important place in the business affairs of this country must in its objects and purposes mean much to the industrial, commercial and financial world. I am not one of those who deprecate the existence of banks. I believe the time has come when the banker provides the conduits through which the life blood of the vast interests of this country flows, and that banks are the power houses of American industrial and commercial institutions; each banker is the governor on the engine, and each bank is or should be a bulwark of safety behind which the credit of the entire country may seek shelter from the storms of the radical and reckless. We often hear it said that there are too many banks, but it is just as frequently said that there are too many lawyers, too many grocers, too many dry goods stores, and the like, and my observation has led me to the conclusion that the variety is less in the banking business than in any other. I believe the vast majority of those in the banking business are of that careful, cautious and conservative disposition which is so essential to the stability and permanency of our institutions. Those of us who seek credit apply to the banker. Those of us who seek letters of recommendation or certificates of good character apply to the banker. Those of us who seek aid in time of need apply to the banker. When we are worthy we receive what we ask for, as a rule. Of course, there are exceptions. Sometimes you will find one of those close-fisted niggardly souls, claiming to be a banker, who will never under any circumstances loan you a dollar unless you give him two dollars to hold as security and with the right reserved to him to keep one of them for what he is pleased to term the "accommodation" to you, and who thinks that no man is honest or of any moral character who is not engaged in the banking business. But I venture the assertion, gentlemen, that you never saw that kind of a man at a bankers' convention. They would'nt attend unless they could get transportation for the round trip for one fare and could board for nothing with some relative.

In my opinion, the influence of the banker upon things most vital to the interests of the people cannot be overestimated. If the force of their calm and deliberate judgment, supported by that well directed action of which they are so capable, be exercised in favor of those measures most conducive to the welfare of the people, good results must follow and the banks and the bankers be a blessing to the country. If, on the other hand, they neglect to carry their able judgment and discretion into all the things over which they necessarily have much influence they do an injury to themselves and their countrymen almost irreparable. They injure themselves by destroying their rights to the confidence of the people; they injure the people by destroying the confidence reposed in them, to say nothing of the destruction, disaster and distress which may follow in the wake of such neglect of duty or the wrongful exercise of power.

I believe in what I shall term the bankers' conservatism in all things, and such conservatism can be no more wisely or judiciously exercised than in the matter of the aggregation of capital. While I am not opposed to a reasonable combination of capital and skill in industrial pursuits, it is my opinion that great trusts and monop-



American Bankers' Convention in Session.

olies are a menace to American institutions, and that the bankers of the country can and should do much in the way of restraining them, and thereby avert the consequences that must inevitably follow an era of successful promotions in this line. All aggregations of capital and of property, or either, should be under such restrictions and control as will best serve and protect the interests of all concerned, and no greater influence can be brought to bear by such restrictions than that which the American banker is so capable of exercising. Gentlemen, I do not wish you to understand that I subscribe to the proposition that the American bankers are greater than the American people. I simply say that their opportunities for doing good or promoting evil are many, and great indeed, and I hope the time will never come when the true American citizen will have cause to say that the American banker is no longer entitled to confidence because he has exercised his judgment and directed his power in support of policies detrimental in any degree to the best interests of the people.

I have spoken thus briefly of the esteem in which the American bankers are held, and of some of the causes which merit that high regard. I only desire further to say that no more practical demonstration of their greatness could have been exhibited than the choice by this Association of the city of Cleveland as the place for holding this Convention; and, gentlemen, while the citizens of our city could but deplore the coming of those who might bear with them that type of ignorance which begets callousness, they hail with delight that good citizenship which is born of intelligence and recognizes and yields obedience to the law. Therefore, on behalf of our people, I bid you welcome.

THE PRESIDENT: On behalf of the Cleveland bankers, Mr. E. H. Bourne, Vice-President of the Clearing-House of Cleveland, will also welcome us. I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. Bourne.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY E. H. BOURNE, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CLEVELAND CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. President, Members of the American Bankers' Association, and, I may say, Ladies of the American Bankers' Association (Applause)—On account of the unexpected but unavoidable absence of Mr. Thomas H. Wilson, the President of the Cleveland Clearing-House Association, it has become my pleasant duty to extend to you a most cordial and hearty welcome to our city, and to express to you our sincere thanks for your acceptance of our invitation to hold your Twenty-fifth Annual Convention with us as the guests of the banks and bankers of Cleveland.

To the ladies here we express our pleasure and appreciation at their presence, knowing, as we do, that the noble and elevating influence which they exercise in our homes, cannot but prove the same great incentive and help to you in your deliberations in this Convention.

We appreciate the honor you have shown us, and are glad indeed to meet and greet you here; and we sincerely hope that your visit here may be so pleasant, and fraught with enjoyment to you, as to ensure your return before another quarter of a century shall have rolled by.

We confidently express the hope that the work of your Convention here will evidence the same wisdom and careful foresight as in the past, and that you may accomplish much of benefit to yourselves, and the banks and bankers of the United States. Such accomplishment means much, not only to the banks, the bankers and their customers, but more, far more, to the vast and varied industries and enterprises of the entire country. You hold the pulse of trade, and diagnose its needs; it throbs and thrills in answer to your touch and your action. Let that action be wise.

When we remember that the members of this Convention are the active officers

and agents of the financial institutions of the country, controlling not alone their own capital and means, but the deposits, savings and accumulations of their customers as well; when we remember that these deposits represent, in thousands of cases, the accumulations of a lifetime of industry and thrift; when we remember that in handling these funds we are providing the life-blood of trade, the means that maintain the farming, mining, manufacturing, mercantile, shipping and railroad interests of the country, which support toiling millions of our people, we cannot but realize to the full extent, and appreciate the trust reposed in us, and the obligation to perform to the utmost of our ability the duties we have assumed. Not alone are we responsible for the preservation of these millions entrusted to our care, but we are bound to see that they are judiciously used to further the wishes of the community as well as our own. As an evidence that they are so used we believe you will see here, among the thousands of varied industries of our city, many instances of a business nursed from a feeble infancy to a strong and profitable maturity by the careful and considerate aid of the bankers of Cleveland. The rapid changes that have been going forward during the past year in the methods of transacting business; the vast and varied combinations of capital; the concentration and consolidation of numerous industries and branches of trade under one head; and the consequent change in business and banking methods, may render necessary important changes in our methods to meet the new and changed conditions. I have no fear and no doubt that the same foresight and wisdom which have characterized your actions during the past twenty five years will be displayed in solving the problems before us, and in anticipating and meeting the requirements of the new conditions. I have no fear and no doubt you will continue in the future, as you have proven in the past, a useful and great power for the good of the country.

I will no longer trespass on your time or your good nature, but will close by again extending to you a most cordial and hearty welcome to our city and to the hospitality of our people, and by expressing the hope that your visit may be one fruitful in pleasant recollections of the "Forest City," as well as of its banks and bankers. (Applause.)

Response of President to Address of Welcome and Annual Address of President.

I desire first to make grateful acknowledgments to the American Bankers' Association, by whose favor I stand in this place, and have the honor and pleasure to answer and accept these most kindly addresses of welcome.

And now, in such representative capacity, on behalf of the members of the American Bankers' Association here assembled, I say to you, Mr. Hogsett, and to your good citizens, and to you, Mr. Bourne, and the bankers of Cleveland, that we accept with great pleasure and joyous anticipation your most hearty welcome and proffered hospitality. This is the only association that makes particular boast of the total of its liabilities and obligations. We can, therefore, accept easily and graciously the further obligations your kindness and generous hospitality heap upon us.

Your city was the first choice of our Council for the Convention this year, and we all agree that no better place could have been selected. At this season, too, it is particularly pleasant for the tired banker to visit so fair a city, upon the border of this great lake. I congratulate you upon having the largest attendance of any convention in the history of this Association. Last year we met at Denver at this same season. Then peace was assured and the beginning of better times, after the preceding lean years, seemed to be established, and the prospects for the future, brighter for the people. But now we can mutually felicitate ourselves that we meet at a time of the most unexampled prosperity in the history of our great country. Again

Providence smiled upon our broad fields and the world took our cotton, corn and wheat, and gave us great wealth. But the dawn of a new commercial prosperity and business activity is always first evidenced by the increased manufacture and use of iron and steel, and here we meet in the very heart of that industry. Here is infused the iron into the blood of our rapidly developing commerce and manufactures. Upon your wharves and in the harbors of your great lake are gathered and distributed ten millions of tons of iron ore from the northwest, and from it is converted a trade that has no limit of boundary nor fear of future foreign competition. Into your ports come and go the magnificent ships of our unequaled commerce.

It seems to me that it is peculiarly fortunate that the banking interests of this country should meet at Cleveland at this time, where they can best feel the throb and impulse of an industry that demands no further protection, but can successfully compete with all the nations of the world.

I am proud to represent this great Association, and I bear to you the thanks of all here present and the regrets of the many members, who unfortunately cannot be present to hear your welcome and accept your courtesies.

As Mr. Bourne was speaking, it occurred to me that in this city we find a bourn to which every traveler will gladly return. (Laughter and applause.)

To the Members of the American Bankers' Association: You will pardon me, I am sure, if I depart from the usual custom of a formal address upon some subject of financial and banking interests, and let me in a few words speak to you of our Association and the changes that have come to us and that confront us for the future, in our business as bankers.

It would be proper, and I should like to review at this twenty fifth convention of the Association, the history of its growth and the development of the banking interest in this country for the past quarter of a century. But this would weary you. My first experience in practical banking and the sympathy I have for bankers runs back less than a decade. Before that time, I met the banker on the other side of the counter, and I now publicly express my regrets for some unjust and undeserved criticism I have passed upon the fraternity, of which I am now a member and seek at all times to defend. However, from either side of the bank counter, we must recognize the changes which have come during the life of this Association. In the past twenty-five years there has been a large increase in the number of banks and consequently greater competition in the banking business, a decrease of fully fifty per cent. in discount rates, much better facilities are given the depositor, and the old exchange and collection charges are well-nigh abolished. There is much larger capital invested and much smaller profits in banking, more work and responsibility, less returns and appreciation. In the past two or three years, we note greater resources and a growing independence of the money centers on the part of the South and West. But we must accept the conditions that now exist, and recognize the fact that with the age and greater wealth of this nation, the rates of interest will gradually and naturally decline.

We recovered slowly from the financial disturbances of 1893, but during the following five years, by enforced economies, the lesser cost of living, the sale of our surplus crops, the large production of our mines, we awoke to the fact that we were a rich country, and will hold our place as a creditor among the nations of the world.

To this change of condition, the banker must accustom himself, and perhaps largely change his methods. The business of the country is being done upon a cash basis. The annual and semi-annual settling days of the older States are not upon the calendar. The jobber finds his profits within the discount of the manufacturers and the country merchant has learned the lesson, buys more carefully and pays cash, and so we see business paper surely disappearing. Banks must invest in other good

securities, which under this new demand appreciate in value. Under this process and the growing wealth of our nation, high-grade securities will be absorbed, and the banks will lend their aid to the development of our industries and trade with all nations. Already we are purchasing the bonds of foreign countries. The savings depositor must satisfy himself with a lower rate of interest.

It is to be hoped that this condition will not again stimulate a fever of speculation, which when it breaks, as it did in 1893, may reduce us to a long and anxious period of convalescence. We must not forget the lessons of the past. In times like these, we take our reckoning and set our course. With clear skies and favoring winds, we know that storms must come, and we should feel the responsibility of the lives and cargoes we carry. In times of such prosperity as this, bankers will be tempted with many visionary schemes, in which large profits are promised. These must be avoided while we must not too conservatively deny aid and encouragement to the development of our most wonderful resources.

I have referred to the growing wealth and financial independence of the South and West. I can best give you an instance by citing statistics from my own State of Michigan, which are easiest obtainable to me. For the year ending June 30, 1899, in the one hundred and eighty-five State banks, eighty National banks and three trust companies, of Michigan, there was an increase in the total deposits of $20,949,795.53, of this amount $8,344,623.77 was in savings deposits. January 1, 1899, there was a total deposit in the banks of Michigan of $127,975,498.75, and on July 1, 1899, a total of $140,311,558.29, showing a gain for the first six months of this year of over $13,000,000. It is probable that this proportionate increase may obtain throughout the great States of the West. Do you wonder, then, that this year and probably for the future, we can handle our crops without financial aid from the great money centers, and that for the past two months interest rates have been actually lower in central and far western cities than in New York city.

In the matter of collection charges, the Clearing-House Association of New York city has set an example which it is to be hoped other clearing houses in the larger cities may promptly follow, and that the members of this Association may not longer conduct and advertise the Great American Free Express and Collection Company. A reasonable charge for exchange and collection would partially reimburse the larger banks for cost of stationery and stamps. In other countries these exchange or commission charges go far toward paying the entire administration account.

I have no theory of currency reform to propose. I trust that the recommendation of the Congressional Committee appointed for that purpose will declare unequivocally in favor of the gold standard, sift and reconcile the differences of theorists, and propose such moderate reform measures as will commend themselves to the united support of this Association. I am a State banker, yet I desire a currency under National regulation, and it may be that under the policy to which we seem committed, we shall likely have Government bonds enough to secure sufficient issue of currency and reserve gold enough accumulated by the banks to meet any probable call for redemption of currency. And an association like this, with a membership of nearly four thousand, representing a total deposit of four and one-half billions of money, largely the savings of wage earners, can and should not fear to use a conservative influence in favor of a monetary system best adapted to our new conditions.

Consolidation and combination are the order of the day, and in many instances it would be desirable to consolidate banks, where the smaller banks separately cannot use their deposits with safety to their depositors or profit of the stockholders, after paying the cost of administration. We have looked with alarm upon industrial combinations or trusts, so called, and yet many of them, conservatively formed, will remain with us, and by intelligent and economical administration and a lessen-

ing of the cost of selling to the consumer, may serve to largely expand our home and foreign trade. Bankers, after a time, will need to investigate carefully and discriminate fairly among these gigantic industrial organizations. Like the department store to the small merchant, these large corporations will seriously affect the business of the banks in cities which are not favored with the location of their head offices and financial management.

We enter under the most auspicious circumstances another year, which will probably show the greatest development of the resources of this country. However, let us realize our responsibilities, put a curb on wild speculation and in all things choose a "golden mean."

Gentlemen, I congratulate you upon the growth and influence and interest and education evidenced by this large attendance. I thank you for the distinguished honor of presiding over the deliberations of such an assembly. Under your excellent Constitution the President has no other duties. I can therefore commend to you the administration of your affairs by the Executive Council, and its most efficient and untiring Chairman. I can praise the work of your Secretary, whose report shows progress in every line and figure. The report of your Treasurer shows a sound condition of our finances and an increasing balance in the treasury. The report of the Protective Committee will, I am sure, meet with your approval and strike terror to the evil-doer. The special committees have given much time and care to the subjects committed to them, and their work will certainly prove advantageous to the Association.

The Chairman of the Council has prepared a programme that will interest you and invite your discussion.

The local committees, composed of bankers, know that bankers are sometimes social beings, and have provided in bounteous measure for your entertainment and enjoyment. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next business in order is the annual report of the Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

This being the Twenty-fifth Anniversary, it might not be regarded as out of place to refer here briefly to the history of the American Bankers' Association. The sentiment which led to the formation of this organization, in 1875, being embodied in the preamble of the Constitution, is familiar to us all. To Mr. J. T. Howenstein, of Washington, is accorded the credit of founding the Association. The story of the preliminary steps was given by this gentleman at the Convention of 1895. The first meeting was attended by the following: Geo. F. Baker, Cashier First National Bank, New York, N. Y.; Arthur W. Sherman, Cashier Dry Goods Bank, New York, N. Y.; Edward Skillen, Cashier Central National Bank, New York, N. Y.; Edward H. Perkins, Jr., Cashier Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York, N. Y.; George W. Perkins, Cashier Hanover National Bank, New York, N. Y.; John M. Crane, Cashier National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York, N. Y.; John S. Harburger, Cashier Manhattan Company Bank, New York, N. Y.; Charles E. Upton, Cashier City Bank, Rochester, N. Y.; John S. Leake, Cashier First National Bank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Amos P. Palmer, Cashier Albany City National Bank, Albany, N. Y.; Royal B. Conant, Cashier Eliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.; Morton McMichael, Jr., Cashier First National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.; John D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.; Joshua W. Lockwood, Cashier National Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.; Logan C. Murray, Cashier Kentucky National Bank, Louisville, Ky.; Charles C. Cadman, Cashier Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit, Mich.; James T. Howenstein, Cashier Valley National Bank, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Hall, of Boston, was elected President and Mr.

Howenstein, Secretary. The first Convention was held at Saratoga, N. Y. The questions of chiefest interest at the time were the taxation of banking capital and deposits and the usury laws. Overshadowing these was the problem of the resumption of specie payments. Taxation and usury are matters which still afford the Association opportunities for debate, while the resumption of specie payments is an accomplished fact.

In 1876 the Convention was held at Philadelphia, where the Centennial Exposition was in progress. The temporary chairman of that meeting referred to the fact that a committee of the Association had waited on Congress to urge measures for the benefit of the people and the relief of business. He lamented that the committee's work had been in vain; and yet when we look back from our present far-off point of vantage, it was not altogether fruitless. In that Convention the then ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCulloch, delivered an address on the "Financial Condition of the Country," and Mr. Coe, late President of the American Exchange National Bank, discoursed on the currency, all of which seems like a leaf torn out of one of the reports of our recent conventions, so perennial seem these questions.

In the Convention of 1877, held at New York city, the only convention, in fact, that New York has been honored with, the discussion of the resumption of specie payments and the silver question took up a good deal of time.

The Convention of 1878 was held at Saratoga. This meeting was signalized by a larger number of addresses than that of any previous one. The familiar questions of the alleged public preference for "greenbacks" over bank notes and the prejudice against banks received some attention after the reading of two able papers on these topics. At the Convention of 1879, held at Saratoga, the Secretary was able to congratulate the delegates on the successful resumption of specie payments. A prominent feature of the meeting was an exhaustive paper by the then Comptroller of the Currency, John Jay Knox, on the operations of the National banking system and the currency question in general. There were papers on silver as money, losses by bank failures, the South and the National banking system, popular delusions about banking, the clearing house system, permitting National banks to loan money on real estate, etc., etc. In 1880 the Association again met at Saratoga. In 1881 the meeting took place at Niagara Falls, returning to Saratoga in 1882. The variety of the topics which came under review gradually widened, including the history and operation of the banks of different States and the status of foreign banking. The currency question, of course, came up in all these meetings. At the Convention of 1882 a good deal of attention was given to Southern credit and industrial progress.

In 1883 the Convention was held at Louisville, at which a paper was read on the appreciation of gold. At this meeting our present Secretary of the Treasury was elected President of the Association. A notable increase of valuable banking literature signalized the Convention of 1884, which was held at Saratoga Springs. It was at this meeting that the still unsolved question of the collection of country checks came up for the first time, as also the possibility of a clearing-house for interior paper.

At the Convention of 1885 the main feature was a discussion of the silver question, brought about by the introduction of a resolution demanding the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars, then going on under the Bland-Allison Act. It is of interest to note that this resolution, which was adopted unanimously, declared that this coinage should be suspended until an "international agreement with leading commercial nations shall give substantial assurance as to the future relations of gold and silver as money." The advance of the Association from this rather vague and bimetallic position to its present firm adherence to the single gold standard is in accordance with sound reason and accumulated experience. There were also papers

on defalcation, bank deposits and panics, uniform legislation regulating commercial paper, relations between interior banks and their city correspondents, extradition laws, bonds for officers and employees, and banks as collection agencies.

In 1886 the Association met at Boston, on which occasion the noteworthy papers discussed the financial situation, that topic being treated by the Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. W. L. Trenholm, branch banking by Mr. Hague, the well known Canadian banker, and bills of lading as collateral for loans. The Convention of 1887 was held at Pittsburg, and that following at Cincinnati. The labor question having become prominent about that time through the rapid growth of the organization known as the Knights of Labor, a paper was devoted to that subject by the late Elliot F. Shepard, of New York city, at the Convention of 1887.

In 1889 the Association met at Kansas City. A large portion of its time was taken up with a discussion of the policy of the Government towards silver, and a resolution was referred to the Executive Council urging members of the Association to use drafts of uniform size. Papers were read on the questions of preserving the National banking system, a National clearing-house for banks, collections, State securities for National bank circulation, the coinage of the silver dollar, mortgage loans, bank examinations, deposits of National banks with State banks, and the influence of bankers and banking in practical charity, etc.

A prominent feature of the Convention of 1890, which was held at Saratoga, was an address by Prof. James on "Schools of Finance and Economy," and a notable article on credit as the main factor in making prices, by Mr. Atkinson, of Boston. Mr. Torrey, of St. Louis, read a paper on a National bankruptcy law, and there were papers on the bonding of bank officers and clerks, clearings of country collections, banking on the Pacific Coast, the functions of clearing-houses, safety paper as a protection against fraud, etc. The next Convention was held at New Orleans, at which Prof. Hadley, now president of Yale University, read a paper on recent railroad legislation and its effect on the finances of the country. At that convention the Executive Council brought in a report advising the Association to take steps toward the institution of a school for the thorough training of young men in the theory and practice of banking. At the same convention an important question arose respecting the relationship between the State Bankers' Associations and the American Bankers' Association. A serious crisis had in fact been developed in the history of our organization. There was a feeling that the work which it was doing could be better done by an organization, made up of delegates from the State associations, nineteen of which had already been organized. Happily, a solution was afterwards found whereby the delegates from the State associations were accorded a representative place in the American Bankers' Association. The discussion culminated in the following convention, which was held at San Francisco, where a resolution was introduced providing for a radical reorganization of the Association, the preamble of that resolution embodying a severe criticism of the manner in which the affairs of the Association were being conducted. That the matter had become serious is obvious from the reports of the Secretary. In 1891 the membership was 1,993, while in 1895 there were but 1,527 members who paid their dues.

The Convention of 1893 was held at Chicago, under circumstances of gravest import. The convention was to meet in August, but on account of the panic did not take place until October. In the circular letter announcing the postponement of the convention, signed by W. H. Rhawn, President, and E. H. Pullen, Chairman of the Executive Council, it was urged that an immediate and unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver act was of the greatest necessity, and that the Association should do what it could to promote this end and strengthen the hands of the President, who had convened an extra session of Congress for that purpose.

In 1894 the Convention was held at Baltimore, under more favorable auspices.

At that Convention a resolution was adopted favoring a change in the banking system now known as the Baltimore plan. Addresses were read on the influence of the public press on finance and the responsibility of bankers to the general public. The panic of the year before had left indelible impressions, and the need of spreading correct views of the true functions of banks was felt more than ever, owing to the slander which had been spread in the West and South to the effect that the American Bankers' Association had deliberately brought about the panic. A noteworthy paper was presented on the protective features of the Association and proposals for rendering the committee more efficient were adopted. The clause "and for protection against loss by crime," which appears in the declaration to our constitution, was not included in the original draft, but was added to it in 1881. The possibility for good which lay in it did not really become manifest to the Association until recent years. Efforts were made to protect the members of the Association against the operation of forgers, but they were too crude to be effective. In 1888 the Secretary reported that he had endeavored to communicate with the police authorities of the country in order to procure early information of the operations of bank robbers and forgers, but that he had not been successful. In the Convention of 1890 Mr. Van Allen, of Albany, offered a resolution appropriating $5,000 towards making the protective feature of the Association's work effective, and a plan was proposed to aid members who had been defrauded or robbed in the arrest and prosecution of the depredators. In 1891 a resolution was passed appropriating $2,500 for the use of the Standing Protective Committee, and a plan of operation was adopted. This was more fully elaborated in the report of the next year. In 1894 the chairman of the Executive Council, the late, and, I may well say, widely lamented Eugene H. Pullen, suggested earnestly that the work of the Protective Committee should be greatly extended and more attention devoted to it. The amount of money appropriated for the use of the Committee was increased to $5,000, and this proved to be the beginning of that remarkable series of triumphs for the safety of the banks with which you are now all familiar, which has resulted in the capture of 199 criminals since 1895.

The Convention of that year was held at Atlanta. There a rule was adopted permitting the State Bankers' Associations to send one delegate for each fifty of their members to the American Bankers' Convention, entitling such delegate to all the privileges of the same. The Executive Council was increased from twenty-one to thirty members, and other amendments were added to the by-laws of the Association calculated to facilitate its work and extend its usefulness to the banking fraternity. Most of the addresses of that Convention were devoted to the currency and banking questions in anticipation of the issues which were to threaten the business and banking communities in 1896. The Convention of the Presidential year was held at St. Louis, where but a few months before the Republican party had declared for the gold standard. The report of the Executive Council referred to the competition which the express money orders exercised against the banks, thus recognizing a problem in practical banking which several of the State bankers' associations had already attacked with varying success. A luminous and noteworthy report from the Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, co-operating with the Protective Committee, was also presented. The Secretary's report showed a large and encouraging increase in membership. There was a thoroughly practical discussion of the question of diligence in presenting checks for payment and on the abolition of restrictive indorsements. A report from the American Warehousemens' Association, showing its work in improving warehouse interests and the interests of those dealing with such business, was read and referred to the Executive Council. Other practical questions were debated, among them the collection of interior checks and the safeguarding of checks and drafts against fraudulent alterations. At this Convention the Trust Company

Section of the American Bankers' Association was organized. Although the Convention avoided any definite reference to the issues of the Presidential campaign then pending, the Executive Council had adopted a resolution some months previous to the meeting in which it stated that "The Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association declare unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value," and all members of the Association were urged to do their utmost, as citizens, to promote that end.

The Convention of 1897 was held at Detroit. The currency and banking questions were discussed, currency shipments by registered mail under proper insurance, the organization of National banks of less than $50,000 capital, the present limit; express money orders, and other matters of practical interest came up. In 1898 the convention met at Denver. The Spanish war had come and gone. A report favoring a Congressional inquiry as to the banking systems of our newly-acquired territories was adopted. Mr. Pullen, in a remarkable address, detailed the experiences and observations of his thirty-seven years of service in the National Bank of the Republic, New York. Other subjects were: The need of banking facilities in rural neighborhoods, the treatment of bank clerks, the uniformity of law for holidays and days of grace, banking and its relation to industrial development.

The membership and resources of the Association have increased as follows:

	Paid membership.	*Annual dues.*
1880	1,825	$10,597
1885	1,395	10,940
1890	1,828	14,490
November 1, 1895	1,711	14,145
September 1, 1899	3,915	53,240

Thirty thousand dollars was transferred as per order of the Executive Council, from the Membership to the Standing Protective Account, and the Treasurer holds $24,000 Government bonds, the value of which is $26,460.

In the past year 211 members were lost through failure, liquidation and withdrawal from the Association, leaving the membership at the beginning of the fiscal year, 3,174; 741 members have joined from September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, a net gain over last year's total membership of 530.

The roll now embraces 3,915 members, whose capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregate	$1,230,192,191
Combined deposits	4,501,367,328
Total	$5,731,559,519

This is $841,211,025 more than the same assets of last year's members.

These figures do not include the capital and deposits of 372 members who are private bankers and make no statements.

Want of space and time has forced me to make this imperfect review of the history of our Association as brief as possible, but a careful perusal of our published proceedings will show that they are an almost perfect history of the financial affairs of this country for the last quarter of a century. No transaction of moment to the financial world has occurred in that period but what it has been discussed and debated at our annual conventions. The Association, which was practically started to induce the Government to resume specie payments, has never ceased to work steadily and openly for the benefit, not only of the banking fraternity, but the country at large. One thing stands out clearly, and that is the American Bankers' Association has become what it was intended to be—an organization of utility for banks and bankers, and an authoritative exponent of the highest aims and purposes of the banking world. To day, long since emerged triumphant from the vicissitudes which at one time threatened the Association's welfare, if not its actual existence,

it has a membership of nearly four thousand, and looks forward with confidence and enthusiasm to a still larger recognition of its usefulness.

The Secretary desires to thank the officers and members for their uniform courtesy and cheerful efforts to assist in the upbuilding of the largest Association of banking men the world has ever seen. Very respectfully,

JAMES R. BRANCH, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Secretary. What will you do with it?

JOHN H. LEATHERS, of Louisville, Ky.: I move that it be received and printed in the proceedings of the Convention.

THE PRESIDENT: If there is no objection it will take that course.

Next in order comes the annual report of the Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

CHICAGO, September 1, 1899.

To the American Bankers' Association:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements since the beginning of the current fiscal year, viz., August 15, 1898.

General or Membership Account.

Balance on hand August 15, 1898		$65,286.81
Rebate, account bond issued Walker Hill, Treasurer		10.00
Interest on bonds		1,000.00
Dues from members 1898-1899:		
450 at $10.00	$4,500.00	
223 at 15.00	3,345.00	
26 at 20.00	520.00	
15 at 30.00	450.00	
27	662.83	9,477.83
Dues from old members paid in advance for 1899-1900:		
116 at $10.00	$1,160.00	
106 at 15.00	1,590.00	
10 at 20.00	200.00	
1 at 22.50	22.50	
6 at 30.00	180.00	3,152.50
Drafts deposited in Continental National Bank, Chicago, for dues for membership for the ensuing year (subject to deductions for unpaid drafts):		
1,672 at $10.00	$16,720.00	
1,249 at 15.00	18,735.00	
225 at 20.00	4,500.00	
209 at 30.00	6,270.00	46,225.00
Total		$125,151.64

Disbursements.

Disbursements as per accompanying vouchers		$70,641.74
Drafts charged back account dues for year 1898-1899:		
111 at $10.00	$1,110.00	
61 at 15.00	915.00	
8 at 20.00	160.00	
8 at 30.00	240.00	2,425.00
Balance on hand close of business August 31, 1899		52,084.90
Total		$125,151.64

Standing Protective Account.

Balance on hand August 15, 1898	$1,649.84
Transferred to this account from general or membership account as instructed by resolutions of Executive Council	30,000.00
Total	$31,649.84
Disbursements to September 1, per accompanying vouchers	22,709.14
Balance September 1, 1899	$8,940.70

The Treasurer holds for the Association as an investment the following United States Government bonds: $14,000 par value five per cents. of 1904, valued at $15,610; $10,000 par value three per cents. of 1918, valued at $10,850.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. M. REYNOLDS, *Treasurer.*

THE PRESIDENT: This report will be received and take the same course.

I now call upon Mr. C. A. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y., to present the report of the Auditing Committee.

AUDITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

CLEVELAND, O., September 4, 1899.

To the American Bankers' Association:

Gentlemen—The undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, beg leave to make the following report:

Balance on hand as per last report	$65,296.81
Receipts during the current year	59,864.83
Total	$125,151.64
Disbursements as per vouchers at close of business August 31, 1899, including unpaid drafts returned	73,066.74
Balance on hand	$52,084.90

Standing Protective Account.

Balance on hand August 1, 1898	$1,649.84
Receipts	30,000.00
Total	$31,649.84
Disbursements to September 1, 1899	22,709.14
Balance on hand September 1, 1899	$8,940.70

Your Committee has examined the accounts and vouchers and find the same to be correct. The books and papers have been correctly kept, and the finances of the Association are in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. PUGSLEY, J. P. HUTTON,
JOHN H. LEATHERS.

THE PRESIDENT: This will be received and take the usual course.

The next business in order, Gentlemen, is the report of the Executive Council, which will be presented by its Chairman, Mr. Alvah Trowbridge, of New York.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association: The progress of this Association for the past year is no less encouraging than during the two previous years upon which I had the honor of reporting. As you have learned from the report of the Secretary, from 1,911 members in 1896, 2,800 members in 1897, 3,400 members in 1898, we have now 3,915 members, and if the Secretary had stayed at home another day there would have been 3,930 members to report in 1899 (applause), and my statement that the American Bankers' Association is the most important association in the world holds good.

As the years go by we are taking up the most important questions of banking and general business and discussing them from practical points of view, and the reports of our committees will show that we are making an advance on every line. Our protection from swindlers, our progress in the establishment of uniform laws regarding commercial paper, and the successful relationships which have been established among the fraternity, are all of the greatest value and well worth the labor and thought which we have given to these subjects. The Executive Council

has its committees on protection, uniform laws, education, credits, fidelity insurance, and warehouse receipts, and all these reports, which will be presented, will give you the results of active discussion and investigation. Hence, one by one we are bringing every branch of trade into harmony with sound principles, and bankers everywhere are taking their place as conservators of public credit.

Twice I have reported that every member should endeavor, in the interim between our annual conventions, to bring in at least one new member of the Association in order that we might include the whole fraternity in our body, and this recommendation I present again for the last time, as my term of office as a member of the Executive Council expires with this meeting. I beg to express to the Council and to the Association my grateful thanks and my appreciation for the uniform courtesy which has been extended to me as Chairman during the past three years. (Applause.)

The Executive Council held a meeting last evening at the University Club, in this city, and there are several matters which I, as Chairman, was directed to submit to this Convention to-day. The first is the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Council recommend the adoption of the form of bond drawn for the Association by Messrs. Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, and copyrighted by our committee on fidelity insurance.

Resolved, That any company doing a fidelity business who may file with the Secretary a statement that in consideration of the privilege of writing our copyrighted form, the said company will not furnish this form to any bank not a member of the Association nor be permitted to write said copyrighted form of bond during the pleasure of the Executive Council.

We recommend the adoption of this resolution by the Convention.

THE PRESIDENT: What is the pleasure of the Convention in respect to this matter?

G. D. ABEL, of Mississippi: I move the adoption of the resolution.

JOHN FARSON, of Chicago, Ill.: I second the resolution.

THE PRESIDENT: Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of the adoption of the resolution will vote aye—opposed, no. Adopted.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: The Executive Council also approves, and orders submitted to the Convention, the following resolutions, prepared by a member of the Executive Council, Mr. James G. Cannon, of New York:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Association be and hereby is requested to confer with the Vice-Presidents from the various States and prepare a uniform and property statement blank which can lawfully be used in each State of the Union by the members of this Association, the same to be designated as the Standard Form of the American Bankers' Association: the statement blanks to be supplied to members for their use, at cost price, upon application to the Secretary's office.

Resolved, That the American Bankers' Association, in Convention assembled, approve the system of credit departments for banks, and that the Secretary of this Association be and be hereby is authorized to prepare and set up in his office a model credit department, and to furnish such information as he may be called upon for, from time to time, to the members of the Association, regarding the workings of the same, and also to prepare and furnish to the members of the Association, at cost price, any and all blanks which are needful in connection with the same.

ROBERT J. LOWRY, of Atlanta, Ga.: I move the adoption of those resolutions.

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, of Chicago, Ill.: I second them.

JAMES H. WILLOCK, of Pittsburg, Pa.: One moment, Mr. President. I should like to know what this proposed credit department is. This is something entirely new to me, and I would like to hear some one, who knows something about the subject, explain it in a two or three minute speech. I am not prepared to vote upon it one way or the other.

JAMES G. CANNON, of New York: If the Convention will kindly allow discussion and action upon these resolutions to remain open until to-morrow, after I have

made my speech as laid down on the programme. I will then give full information to the gentleman and think I can satisfy him and every member of this Association of the wisdom of adopting these resolutions.

THE PRESIDENT: With the consent of the Association that course will be followed. There not appearing to be any objection, the matter will lie over as requested by Mr. Cannon.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: The following communication was received by the Council, approved by it, and the resolution contained therein recommended to the Convention for adoption:

Whereas, The several express companies are actually carrying on the business of buying and selling domestic and foreign exchange; and

Whereas, Under Section 2 of the War Revenue Law, persons and corporations dealing in exchange are defined to be brokers, and are required to pay a special annual license tax of fifty dollars; and

Whereas, While banks and bankers are each required to pay such United States license tax, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for some reason has decided that the express companies are not subject to such war tax as brokers, either for their principal offices or for their numerous and various branch offices in which exchange is bought and sold; and

Whereas, Such decision is not only an injustice, but a great injury to the banks and bankers throughout the country, and, in our opinion, a manifest violation of the strict interpretation of the War Revenue Law; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of this Association to give this subject careful consideration, and to report to this Convention recommendations for the correction of any violations of the letter or intent of the War Revenue Law, and the resulting damages and loss to the banks and bankers with whom the untaxed express companies and their thousands of industries are now competing in the business of buying and selling exchange.

F. W. HAYES, of Detroit, Mich.: I move the adoption of that preamble and resolution.

D. B. COOPER, of Helena, Mont.: I second its adoption.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any discussion upon this matter? If not, the Chair will put the question. All in favor of the adoption of the preamble and resolution reported will say aye—opposed, no. Adopted.

I will name as the committee under that resolution the following gentlemen: F. W. Hayes, of Detroit, Mich.; Charles R. Hannan, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Ferdinand Kuhne, of New York city.

This is an important subject, gentlemen, and the Chair feels that it has committed it into good hands.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. Bradford Rhodes, a member of the Executive Council, presented to the Council last evening certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, as follows, and the Council directed me as its Chairman to report the same to the Convention to-day with the recommendation that they be not passed:

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

MAMARONECK, New York, August 3, 1899.

Mr. James R. Branch, Secretary Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, 20 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y.

SIR—I herewith beg to submit proposed amendments to the Constitution of the American Bankers' Association, as provided by Article IX, Section 1 of the said Constitution, to go into effect immediately upon adoption by the Convention.

Amend Article III, Section 2, by inserting the following paragraphs in said Section immediately before the wording of the Section as printed in the Proceedings of the last Annual Convention:

"The order of procedure to be observed in nominating candidates for the office of President and First Vice-President shall be as follows: Immediately before the first adjournment that occurs in the session of the Annual Convention, the Convention shall resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of President and First Vice-President. The usual parliamentary order shall be observed in the proceedings.

The Chairman of the Executive Council shall preside, and appoint three delegates to act as tellers, and also three delegates to act as ballot clerks, distribute blanks and collect the ballots. After the clerks have distributed blank ballots, the Chairman will state that nominations for the office of President are in order, and direct the Secretary to call the roll of States and Territories in alphabetical order for such nominations, each State and Territory represented in the Convention to be entitled to present a candidate for the office of President. Upon the completion of the roll-call and presentation of candidates, the ballot clerks shall proceed to collect the ballots, delivering same to the tellers in the presence of the Convention. Upon completion of the count, the tellers, by one of their number, shall announce the total vote cast and the vote for each candidate respectively; and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared to be the candidates before the Convention for the office of President.

Candidates for the office of First Vice-President shall be selected in like manner."

In Article III, Section 2, as now printed, at the end of the first sentence, after the words "Committee on Nominations," add "for members of the Executive Council."

At the end of Article III, Section 2, as now printed, after the words "unless otherwise ordered," add "the election for officers and members of the Executive Council, as herein provided, shall occur under the proper order of business at the final session on the last day of the Annual Convention." **Respectfully submitted,**

(Signed) BRADFORD RHODES.

A. P. WOOLDRIDGE, of Austin, Texas: I move the adoption of the report and recommendation of the Executive Council. And, lest I may have been misunderstood by the members of the Council in the course I took at its meeting last night, I desire to explain my position here. At the meeting of the Executive Council I moved that Mr. Rhodes' proposed amendment, which has just been read, be brought before this Convention for its action to-day. I did that not to stifle and kill the amendments. I did not vote for or against them. I voted simply for their presentation here, because I thought it proper and the only right thing to do. This is a matter of such extreme moment that I thought the whole Convention should dispose of it instead of having it disposed of by the Executive Council. I wanted the matter decided on its merits.

The Constitution of this Association says that its officers shall be nominated by a Nominating Committee, which Nominating Committee shall be composed of representatives from every State in the Association. When that committee reports to the Convention, the Convention can either approve or disapprove the action of the Nominating Committee or substitute other nominees. That is the present method imposed. Now, Mr. Rhodes' proposed amendments would take that duty from any Nominating Committee and throw the whole matter open to the Convention in a more or less confused manner. I think it is a decidedly wrong thing to do.

In the Nominating Committee as constituted every State has equal representation. The Nominating Committee get together in private, without confusion or disorder, and pass upon and consider the qualifications of men for these high offices. They consider their valuable and distinguished services to the Association. They consider the man rather than the locality he comes from; his services to the organization and his capacity for the position. Now, the method proposed would change all that. Before the Convention adjourns, while it is *en masse*, 1,000 or 1,200 men, it shall make nominations. Who is going to vote for New York, or Texas, or Rhode Island, or Illinois? Why, we would have to have thirty or forty committee rooms here in which the members from the various States could get together and consult, and it would be a regular political convention. You see what the effect of it would be. It would not be carrying out this democratic idea after all. It looks so at first glance. Indeed, it pretty nearly caught me. But I have been thinking it over since last night, and I tell you it is not democratic after all.

The men that should have the voice in the nomination and election of the officers should be the members of the Association at large; not the men who happened to be in attendance, perhaps in large numbers, from the State in which the Convention

happens to be held. From Texas, for example, we have probably 200 members of this Association. They are not all here to be sure, but the voice of those men should be heard, and the voice of the members of this Association in California and in Maine should be heard. But they will not be heard if this plan is adopted.

These are the reasons why I opposed these amendments. It introduces the element of confusion into the Convention. It takes away the voice of the members of the Association who are at home, and gives it to those members of the Association who happen to be present. I know very able men in this Association who live in obscure and remote places, and they would never be heard from. Delegates would be swayed by an eloquent speech in favor of some man from a State like New York or Pennsylvania, from which a good many delegates were present, and they would be able to nominate and elect the officers of the Association every time, and these States with a smaller representation would never get any recognition. I say that the present method gives an equal representation to all parts of the Union.

I move that the recommendation of the Executive Council be adopted and the proposed amendments be voted down. I am free to say that last evening I did not know but I was half way inclined in favor of the proposed amendments, but after studying the matter over I came to the conclusion that it would be an unwise move, and would result in masses rather than merit winning—not the right man getting elected President, but it would result in whoever happened to be the most popular man in the particular locality getting elected.

For these reasons, gentlemen, I move the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Council, which is, that the proposed amendments shall not prevail. (Applause.)

M. M. White, of Cincinnati, Ohio: I second the motion that has just been made by the gentleman from Texas. Gentlemen, this seems to be the grand object of putting some friend in office. That is not the object of this Association at all. The officers of our Association are simply our servants. We may not go into log-rolling here as they do in a political convention. It is unbecoming to the dignity of the American Bankers' Association. The offices will seek the men, and not the men the offices. (Applause.)

Let us get down to practical methods and allow, so far as the selection of officers of this Association is concerned, deliberation and proper attention to the qualifications of the men. Look at the able men we have had as Presidents of this Association: George S. Coe, Lyman J. Gage, Morton McMichael, E. H. Pullen, and the present incumbent of the President's chair—no less able and honored than the others—George H. Russel. (Applause.)

After this, gentlemen, let us not be afraid that there is any danger that we shall get some man in as President or some man in on the Executive Council who will not faithfully represent all sections of the country. Let us look upon this thing not as being the vote of this man, or that man, or any clique. We are not here for that sort of thing. I am ashamed that such a state of affairs has come into the Association, or that an attempt has been made to bring it in. New forms are better than old forms, some people say. I do not think so in this respect. We have only a very few offices to fill, and we have got plenty of material from which to fill them. I doubt that there is a person here who hears me speak who is not able to be President of this Association, in his own opinion, at least. It is proper to aspire to such a high position as President of this Association or as Chairman of the Executive Council. Look at the men who have represented us on the Executive Council. They have all been good men. When Mr. Pullen declined to serve longer we thought we could never fill his place. In Mr. Trowbridge, however, we found a worthy successor to our lamented friend. And so it will ever be. As one retires from office his position will be taken by another man quite as able, quite as useful to the Association, and we

need not fear that any harm will result if we follow the good old system that has carried us through so well in the past years. (Applause.)

BRADFORD RHODES, of Mamaroneck, N. Y.: Mr. President and Gentlemen—On behalf of the minority of the Executive Council I wish to take your time for a few minutes to give you some facts in regard to the rise and progress and present condition of the American Bankers' Association from the standpoint of the men behind the guns.

I am glad to see over the platform here the word "Progress." It is a good omen for this Association. We have progressed in numbers remarkably during the last five or six years, but we have not progressed in good old-fashioned American methods of doing business. When my friend from Cincinnati (Mr. White) was made President the Committee on Nominations consisted of five men appointed by the Chair. At Detroit, two years ago, we succeeded in amending the Constitution, admitting into equal membership in the Executive Council the delegates from State bankers' associations, so that now one-half of them are elected directly by the several State organizations.

Now, the men here are not ward politicians, and the man from Arkansas or from Alabama or from California has, and ought to have, a right to say in the Convention who he wants nominated to fill the offices. According to the plan I have proposed it will not occupy more than thirty minutes of the time in the Convention; calling the roll of States from Alabama to Wyoming, and allowing each delegate to stand up and nominate whom he pleases.

I claim that we cannot delegate to a committee consisting of one from each State the full behests of our wishes. It is not democratic, it is un-American and unfair, and we are too big and too wise, I hope, to go back to such antiquated methods. Therefore I move, as an amendment to Mr. Wooldridge's motion, that the report of the Executive Council and its recommendation be not agreed to.

I. E. KNISELY of Toledo, Ohio: I desire to make a suggestion. I am opposed to disposing of this question to-day. If we vote upon this now the matter won't remain settled. The best policy to pursue is to let the members who have come here understand what this amendment means, and understand what the old method is. If the Executive Council stood eight to seven upon this matter this Convention may stand just as nearly even as that, and I do not think it right to dispose of this question hurriedly. Due consideration ought to be given to the sentiment that actuated the minority of the Executive Council. This question has been up before, and it will be up again unless we settle it now in a fair and amicable manner for all time.

THE PRESIDENT: You mentioned a vote of eight to seven in the Executive Council.

MR. KNISELY: I simply inferred so from what I have heard.

THE PRESIDENT: It so appeared in the public press this morning. I desire to say that there was no minority of the Executive Council authorized to make a report. No minority report was noticed in the Council. How the deliberations of the Council appeared in the morning papers I can best leave you to imagine. As to the vote of eight to seven, there were twenty-six members present at the Council meeting; several of them did not vote.

JOHN P. BRANCH, of Richmond, Va.: That vote of eight to seven did not come up as might be inferred here. There were eight who were in favor of reporting the proposed amendment to the Convention without any recommendation, and eight who wanted to report the matter to the Convention with the recommendation that it be not passed.

THE PRESIDENT: That is right.

MR. KNISELY: I move that the further consideration of this matter be postponed until the next meeting of the Convention.

THE PRESIDENT: You cannot amend an amendment.

BRECKINRIDGE JONES, of St. Louis, Mo.: In disposing of an important question of this kind I think there should be a clear understanding of the point at issue. Until two or three years ago, so far as nominations were concerned, a committee was appointed by the Chair. There were various State associations which had no voice in the Convention, and the Constitution was amended so that the various associations should name one-half of the Executive Council, and then in order to see that there should be a fair consideration of the qualifications of various candidates a Nominating Committee was made—not to be selected by the Chair, but it was provided that each State bankers' association should name one man, or the delegates from each State should name one man, and that a Nominating Committee constituted in that way should make its report to the Convention. In that way the State of Alabama has as much voice as the State of New York, and Rhode Island has the same power that Texas has. It has never been charged that that is not democratic or that it is un-American, and I believe the Constitution as it stands is wise, and that it ought not to be changed, and I therefore move to lay the last amendment upon the table.

J. B. FINLEY, of Pittsburg, Pa.: I second that motion.

BRADFORD RHODES: That would carry with it the whole matter, and I therefore raise the point of order that the question cannot be put in that form.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair thinks the point of order is well taken.

MR. FINLEY: It has been said that this matter should not be considered hastily, but if we act upon it now it cannot be said that we are acting hastily, because every member of this Association has had a printed copy of these proposed amendments in his possession for the last thirty days and knows what it means. So that point is not well taken. Then, again, the several State delegations who elect members of the Nominating Committee have the power to instruct those men, and they can go forward in their meeting as a Nominating Committee and discuss candidates pro and con. A man can go into this general committee fully instructed, knowing the wishes of his constituents, and can act better for them than any member of their Association can act for them when he gets up on the floor of this Convention without having had the opportunity of consultation with his fellows, and nominates John Jones or Jim Smith and plunges the Convention into a contest here each year for the presidency, and another contest for the vice-presidency. I think it would be disastrous to the Association generally to adopt the proposed amendments, and I do hope, I won't say hope, I am sure, you will vote it down and keep the Constitution as it is to-day.

(Cries of question, question, question.)

JOHN FARSON, of Chicago: Mr. President, the world does move, and no more forcible illustration of it can be found than the fact that the Executive Council is willing to permit a question that they do not approve of to be discussed on the floor of this Convention.

I believe that every gentleman who has spoken on this question has been either an officer of the Association, or an ex-officer; of course, they are all on one side of it.

I think a few moments' thought on this question will not be out of the way. For a great many years it was supposed that the members of this Association at large could not have very much to say about the affairs of the Association. Whether that was true or not, it was thought that a few men in the Executive Council dominated the Convention entirely. When, two years ago, in Detroit, I had the honor to introduce the amendment to the Constitution that the Committee on Nominations should consist of a member from each State without elimination on the part of the President, and Mr. Rhodes introduced his amendment governing the election of the members by States, it was bitterly fought at first. I went before the Executive

Council, and I said to those gentlemen, "I believe the delegates are with us on this question, and, if you do not permit us to go before the Convention with your approval, we shall go before the Convention without it."

Gentlemen, a bankers' convention should be exceedingly democratic. Every delegate on the floor should have a voice in its deliberations. It cannot be made democratic otherwise. As a matter of fact, the meetings of the States have not been very fruitful, the Convention has adjourned, and it has been almost impossible to get the members together, and there have been half a dozen men who have got together and arranged matters.

Now, by the adoption of the proposed amendments of Mr. Rhodes, in a very few moments the President and the Vice-President could be nominated; there would be a full attendance of members, and everybody would be entirely satisfied. It is true, as has been stated, that we have had most excellent officers in the past, and this Association will no doubt continue to grow. Yet at the same time, gentlemen, before you vote these amendments down permit me to suggest that you give them most careful consideration to the end that every delegate may have a voice in nominating its officers.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Rhodes called for a rising vote in the Executive Council on this matter, and therefore the Chair calls for a rising vote now on Mr. Rhodes' amendment to Mr. Wooldridge's motion.

MR. FINLEY: What is Mr. Rhodes' amendment?

THE PRESIDENT: Will Mr. Rhodes state it?

MR. RHODES: Mr. Wooldridge moved the adoption of the report of the Executive Council. I moved as an amendment that the report of the Council and its recommendations be not agreed to. This is a plain amendment to an original motion.

MR. FINLEY: That is just the same as voting in the negative on the original motion; that is, to vote it down. The amendment does not amount to an amendment because it is only a negative motion. To vote the motion down is to do what Mr. Rhodes wants.

THE PRESIDENT: This would simply be calling for the negative.

MR. WOOLDRIDGE: I want to state my motion clearly. I moved that the recommendation of the Executive Council be approved by this Convention. Now, Mr. Rhodes comes in and moves to amend my motion by substituting his minority views. You have got to put the question first on Mr. Rhodes' amendment, and every delegate who is against Mr. Rhodes' amendment will vote aye on that proposition.

MR. RHODES: No, no; you have got it all wrong.

MR. KNISELY: I think Mr. Rhodes' amendment is out of order, and that there is nothing before the house but the adoption of the Executive Council's report.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, of Madison, Wis.: I do not think, gentlemen, that we can afford to quarrel, and I hope this question will just be put aside until our next session. Let us adjourn and get our dinners and vote upon it this afternoon.

E. C. CURTIS, of Grant Park, Ill.: Mr. President, I think the easiest way to dispose of this whole matter is to lay it on the table. Therefore, I make that motion.

THE PRESIDENT: That motion is out of order, because we have got to vote upon Mr. Rhodes' amendment first.

MR. CURTIS: I submit that the Chair is in error.

MR. JONES: There is a motion before the house to approve the report of the Executive Council. Mr. Rhodes has moved to amend that motion by moving that the Convention disapprove of the report. There is no minority report from the Executive Council. The question should be: Shall the report of the Executive Council stand approved? That will dispose of the entire matter.

MR. WOOLDRIDGE: I will accept the suggestion that there be an aye and nay

vote on the action of the Executive Council. Let all who are in favor of the action of the Executive Council rise.

Mr. Rhodes: That is just the reverse of what should be the procedure. My amendment takes precedence in the voting. You must vote on my amendment first.

The President: The Chair rules that Mr. Rhodes has not made an amendment to the motion, and therefore that the question is on the adoption of the report of the Executive Council that the proposed amendments be not passed. Those in favor of that will please rise—those opposed will now rise. Carried.

[The decision of the Chair is not in accordance with the usual rules of parliamentary procedure. Mr. Rhodes offered an amendment to an original motion, and the amendment should have been voted on first.]

The President: The report of the Protective Committee is next in order.

Mr. Hayes: I would suggest that the Chairmen of the various committees be given an opportunity to make such remarks as they wish, and that their reports be received without reading and ordered printed in the proceedings.

The President: The Convention may decide as to that later, but now we will have the report of the Protective Committee read. Mr. S. G. Nelson, of New York, will now present the report of the Protective Committee:

Report of Protective Committee.

The Protective Committee begs to submit the following report of the work committed to its care by the Executive Council for the year 1898-1899:

Balance on hand per Treasurer's report August 1, 1898..........	$1,649.84	
Appropriated by Executive Council..............................	30,000.00	
		$31,649.84
Paid account expenses 1896-1897-1898..............................	351.28	
Paid account expenses 1898-1899....................................	22,357.86	
		22,709.14
Total receipts..	31,649.84	
Total expenditures.....	22,709.14	
Balance, September 1, 1899..		$8,940.70

In the past year the Committee has continued the policy heretofore adopted and sanctioned by the Association with the gratifying results which, in past years, have demonstrated the efficiency of a compact organization clothed with ample executive power for the protection of members of the Association. The Committee started out upon the principle that, if gangs of expert forgers and burglars were thoroughly broken up and their members sent to prison or driven out of the business of defrauding banks, the new organization of such gangs would be rendered difficult. It takes years to bring together an effective band of burglars or forgers. So many men, bent upon crime, have to put themselves in the power of each other that even the selection by a skillful forger or burglar of the men to operate with him, and each other, is a matter of great difficulty. When this protective work was inaugurated, it was developed upon the theory which was embodied in the contract with the Pinkerton National Detective Agency in these words:

"It being the purpose of this Association to relentlessly pursue bank criminals, to keep persistently upon their track, to see that they are never forgiven or forgotten, that they are punished for every offence and kept in prison as long as the law will allow and returned there as promptly as possible after release, it relies upon your agency to represent it in this important work, and to keep up an untiring vigilance in behalf of the bankers who are our members."

In previous reports the Committee has shown how, through the agency of detectives who could reach the dangerous forgers and burglars and their associates, ample notice had been given to every one known to practice such offences that, so

far as the American Bankers' Association was concerned, nothing would be left undone to rid its members of their attacks. Our policy has been strengthened by experience, and the Committee is able to make report at this Convention, based on many facts which it has in its possession, that there is not outside of prison to day a forger or burglar of the grade of skill as great as the skill of those we have placed behind prison bars. There are a number of skillful men in prison, and some of them will be at large in the course of the next year or two, but it will be the fault of this Association and its Protective Committee if they make much headway in the organization of a band of forgers or burglars or in depredations upon our members. The class of cases which we have been called upon to handle during the past year, like those referred to in our report of a year ago, have been minor in their character.

Following are a few brief statements of results:

1. So far as known, there is not an organized band of forgers operating on banks in this country.

2. Only one old hand at the forgery profession has operated on a member during the year. The agents of the Association secured his arrest and he is now serving a ten-year term in the penitentiary.

3. From May 1, 1895, to August 1, 1899, members of the American Bankers' Association have lost by the operations of burglars, robbers and sneak thieves, $12,738.

4. From May 1, 1895, to August 1, 1899, banks not members of the Association have, in the same way, suffered reported losses of over $800,000.

In our report of last year we announced that, after being sentenced to life imprisonment, forgers Charles Becker and James Creegan had been granted a new trial. The continued prosecution of this case during the present year has made it the most expensive case of the season. The new trial resulting in a disagreement, a third trial was promptly urged by the Committee. At the approach of the third trial confessions were obtained from both men, and on December 9, 1898, Becker was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and Creegan was sentenced on March 25, 1899, to two years in the penitentiary, marking the completion of a case which had been in hand for nearly three years.

In one instance during the year just ended, a member of the Association, as stated, suffered loss at the hands of an old and clever professional forger. This is said to have been due to the misplacement of the membership sign. From October, 1897, to November, 1898, A. J. Conover, leader of a band of forgers, had planned attacks on banks in the United States, and had operated during that time on twenty-six banks not members of the Association. In November, Conover selected for attack the First National Bank, Rock Rapids, Ia., and on November 15, Robert King, a member of his band, passed at the bank a fraudulent draft for $550, purporting to be the draft of the Partridge Banking House, Seneca Falls, New York, on the First National Bank, New York city. The bank is a member of the Association, and the agents of the Association accomplished the arrest of Robert King at Walkerton, Ont., December 24, 1898, and the capture of A. J. Conover January 13, 1899, at Port Huron, Michigan, and secured their extradition. On April 22, Conover was sentenced to ten years and King to seven years in the penitentiary at Anamosa, Ia.

With the growth of the Association has come an increased volume of reports for the attention of the Protective Committee. More than twenty-six hundred letters and reports have been carefully considered during the season. Information selected therefrom, giving photographs of active criminals, has been issued in pamphlet form to each member of the Association every few months. Members are requested to read these pamphlets and preserve them. Referring to the operations of a swindler described in our December bulletin, a banker writes: "The value of your publication is demonstrated, and had we examined it earlier we might have been of

some service." The committee has continued to issue to new members the booklet with general advice and instructions, entitled "The Confidential Book of the Protective Committee."

In conjunction with Bulletin No. 4, issued to the members of the Association in May, 1899, there was sent a special bulletin containing the photograph of Timothy J. Hogan, describing his appearance and methods, and requesting members to be on the watch for him. In 1898 the Association co-operated with the Post Office Department and the police in running down Hogan, who had rifled the United States letter boxes for checks, altered them and passed them at the banks on which they were drawn. He was sentenced in June, 1898, to a five-year term in the Columbus penitentiary, and in May, 1899, he escaped from the prison. In July the agents of the Association located Hogan in New York, and he was arrested and transferred to Columbus to complete his unfinished term.

FORGERS AND SWINDLERS.

From August 1, 1898, to August 1, 1899, eighty-seven forgers and swindlers of all descriptions have defrauded or attempted to defraud, members of the Association. Fifty-five of the number have been placed under arrest, and thirty have been sentenced. Four forgers have been incarcerated for crimes committed in previous years, and in four instances forgers have been re-arrested at the expiration of their terms of imprisonment and have been transferred for trial on other charges. A. L. Alford, transferred from Los Angeles to San Francisco, charged with defrauding the First National Bank of San Francisco with a bogus draft for $200, was acquitted on a technicality. W. H. Geer, transferred from Richmond, Va., to Salt Lake City, Utah, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for defrauding the National Bank of the Republic, Salt Lake City, with a worthless check for $365. C. F. Beatty, who was transferred from Pennsylvania to Florida, pleaded guilty to swindling the First National Bank, St. Augustine, with worthless drafts, and was released on payment of a fine. George B. Henry, transferred from York, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado, was acquitted on a technicality. Pending a final disposition of the case he escaped and made his way to Hampton, Illinois. He was located by the agents of the Association, who secured his arrest and transfer to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he is held for trial on the charge of defrauding the People's Savings Bank of Grand Rapids out of $250 on a bogus check.

BURGLARS AND THIEVES.

Reports received during the past year show that fifty-eight attacks have been made on banks not members of the Association by burglars and thieves, who have done considerable damage with heavy explosives and have gotten away with more than $117,000 in money. From the same class of depredators, members of the Association have lost during the same period $3,868, the result of sneak thefts and one burglary. Of this amount $2,500 was secured by a sneak thief who, without being seen, abstracted the money from the wagon of the Anglo-Californian Bank in the streets of San Francisco. Tramp burglars attacked the First National Bank, Ashburnham, Mass., and secured $1,278. About the same time they committed a series of attacks in New England on banks not members of the Association. An investigation of the only recorded instance where bank burglars used the electric current during the year shows that it was made use of merely to arrange a warning signal in the bank with a connection outside.

Following is the detailed financial statement of the Protective Committee from close of fiscal year, July 31, 1898, to September 1, 1899:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand August 1, 1898	$1,649.84
Appropriated by Executive Council	30,000.00
	$31,649.84

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Pinkerton, expense incurred prior to August 1, 1898	$351.28
Paid Pinkerton, expense incurred August 1, 1898 to September 1, 1899	18,942.86
Salaries and expenses as per vouchers	3,170.00
Paid Stewart & Co., 500 aluminum signs	65.00
Paid American Writing Machine Company	10.00
Paid American Bank Note Company, 6,175 booklets	144.00
Petty cash	25.00
Balance, September 1, 1899	8,940.70
	$31,649.84

The Committee frequently receives telegrams and urgent letters asking assistance in a class of cases upon which they have no authority to expend money. These petty swindles are usually due to imperfect vigilance on the part of bank officers, and no protective system could be expanded so as to take them in without an expense that would be burdensome, without adequate results. The casual sharper, confidence operator and dishonest borrower belong to a class with which every bank officer is, or should be, competent to deal. To pay checks upon the identification of ministers, doctors, hotel clerks, or indulgent citizens who, acting upon imperfect information, rely chiefly upon the representations of the swindler and expect the bank officer to take all necessary precautions, is to violate a primary rule of banking. The Committee regrets that its function is sometimes misunderstood, and that a bank officer sometimes expects the elaborate and expensive machinery of the American Bankers' Association to be set in motion to catch a fly-by-night swindler who has found a good-natured, easy-going banker who cashes checks without an indorser of known financial responsibility. The rule of the Committee also prohibits the expenditure of money to pursue and prosecute dishonest borrowers. Bankers should know the genuineness of the obligations they invest in, and no system can supplement their failure to take due precautions.

In conclusion, the Committee begs to tender its cordial thanks for the valuable assistance rendered by individual members who have extended their active co-operation.

We append the report of the detective agents of the Association, which is distributed among the members in printed form and will follow this report in the Proceedings of the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE,

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Protective Committee, and, unless there is objection, the report will take the usual course.

Mr. Frank W. Tracy, Chairman of the Committee on Uniform Laws, will now present the report of his Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM LAWS.

I beg leave to present the following report of Committee on Uniform Laws:

Your Committee on Uniform Laws would respectfully report their proceedings for the past year. The Committee has had many suggestions as to laws it should favor. The importance of the work it engaged in, in trying to enact the Uniform Law for Negotiable Instruments in the different States, seemed to be so great that it turned down all these suggestions, though many of them were very valuable. Our first duty is to get the same uniformity in our credit circulation as we have in our currency. There should be no State lines in rules regarding commercial paper.

As an illustration: A banker was desirous of knowing how to treat a certain kind of paper in his daily business. He applied to his attorney for advice. The

attorney advised him that the decision of the supreme courts of thirteen States were so and so. The banker said: "Well, that settles it, I will handle the paper in that way." The attorney said: "No, for the supreme courts of twelve States, and the Supreme Court of the United States has decided just the opposite."

With the law of commercial paper in such a jumble, how are we laymen to safely conduct our business? Large sums of money are involved every day in such transactions, and were not the bankers of the United States men of such large faith in the integrity of their customers, very little business could be done.

The law, however, is made not so much for men of integrity, as to catch rascals, and there occasionally appears among the customers of a bank such an one, and for him we must have legislation. We need not repeat the history of our Bill for Negotiable Instruments. It was sired in England and has had eighteen years of successful operation. The great business men of England approve it—so much so that they have had it enacted in all their colonies.

In Tennessee we think the most systematic work was done. J. W. Faxon, Secretary of the Bankers' Association, and F. O. Watts, Cashier First National Bank, Nashville, proved themselves generals. Mr. Faxon looked after the preliminary work among the banks, and Mr. Watts gave his attention to the Legislature. At Mr. Faxon's request your committee sent a personal letter, with a copy of the bill to the bank at the home of each legislator, with a request that such banker would see his member and ask his personal support to the bill. Consequently the bill became a law in Tennessee. Your Committee refrains from doing this kind of work in any State, believing it is the province of the State Association. The Committee will be pleased, however, to repeat this work in any State in the future, on the request of the Bankers' Association of that State.

In Texas and Vermont we could get no hearing.

Utah passed the bill promptly, through the influence of S. S. Hill, President of the Deseret National Bank, of Salt Lake City, and J. E. Dooley, Cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank of same city. These gentlemen gave the bill their strong support and the bill soon became a law.

W. A. Vincent, Cashier of the Old National Bank of Spokane, Washington, brought the bill to the attention of the Legislature of that State, and through his watchfulness and care it became a law.

In Wisconsin, F. C. Bigelow, President of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, set the bill in motion, and our old friend, N. B. Van Slyke, President of the First National Bank of Madison, kept his eagle eye upon it to see that no rights were lost. The main power in pushing it through the Legislature was Speaker George H. Ray, whose strong influence rescued it from defeat, and that it is now a law is because of his powerful support.

In West Virginia, J. F. Sands, President of the Bankers' Association, did noble work in behalf of the bill. He did not succeed in passing our bill, but he did succeed in abolishing days of grace, which is a step forward.

We have thus passed in review the work of the past year. We have given in detail the names of the gentlemen in each State who undertook the work. We have done this because we think these men should be honored by the American Bankers' Association as heroes, as much as the people honored officers who led in the Spanish war. Peace has its heroes as well as war. Men who achieve great things in civil life are probably not honored in song and verse, but the qualities needed are as great as those needed in war, and we believe the Association could do no better thing than to pass a resolution of thanks to each of these gentlemen, and send it to them through the Secretary's office.

Your Committee has done a laborious work. Has written over 1,000 personal letters, and has sent out 3,500 copies of the law. The results achieved are, in our opinion, great.

The following States are now working under the law : New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Virginia, Maryland, Colorado, Florida, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Utah, North Dakota, Washington, Oregon, and District of Columbia.

One-third of the States have been conquered in three years. The remainder can easily be conquered in five years more, as the momentum given by getting each State quickens the movement in every other State. Indeed, the project, which was pronounced chimerical by many, three years ago, and entirely too. utopian for success, now begins to assume the condition of actuality, and in a few years more the bankers and business men of the country will probably see commercial paper passing State lines as freely, and with as little friction, as the national currency now does. The whole civilized world will then probably enjoy one universal law, so that whether we deal in commercial paper in New York, in San Francisco, in London, in Hong Kong, in Manila, in Honolulu, or in Havana, we will have the same rule governing all.

This report is respectfully submitted, and your Committee asks for further time to canvass the remaining States. FRANK W. TRACEY, *Chairman.*

FRED HEINZ, of Davenport, Iowa: Mr. President, I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Bankers' Association be extended to the gentlemen who have given such effective assistance to the passage of the Negotiable Instruments Law in their several States during the past two years.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to communicate this vote to each of the gentlemen named in the report of the Committee on Uniform Laws for two years past.

MR. LOWRY : I second that resolution.

THE PRESIDENT : I am very glad indeed to put that resolution. Those in favor of its adoption will say aye; those opposed, no. Adopted.

MR. HAYES : Will that present Committee be continued? If not, I move that the present Committee be continued.

MR. LOWRY : I second that motion.

THE PRESIDENT : All in favor of the motion that the present Committee be continued will say aye; opposed, no. Carried.

WILLIAM C. CORNWELL, of Buffalo, N. Y.: In the interests of all here, I move that the remaining reports on to-day's programme be put over until to-morrow's session.

MR. HAYES : I second that motion.

THE PRESIDENT : All in favor of the motion will say aye; opposed, no. Carried.

In the Council meeting last night, on the motion of Mr. Rhodes, the President was requested to give notice to-day that the delegates from the various State associations should meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in this building, and the Committee on Nominations at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at the same place. That was an excellent suggestion, and I give the notice now that the members of the committees named will meet as requested.

There will be a meeting of the representatives of clearing-houses to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, in the room at the left of the platform. I would suggest, therefore, that the Convention do not assemble until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

JAMES G. CANNON, of New York: I move that when the Convention adjourns to-day it will be to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning instead of 10 as announced on the programme.

CALDWELL HARDY, of Norfolk, Va.: I second that motion.

THE PRESIDENT: All in favor of the motion will say aye; opposed, no. Carried. Adjourned to Wednesday, September 6, at 11 A.M.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1899.

THE PRESIDENT: The Convention will be in order. Our exercises will be opened with prayer by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor T. P. Thorpe, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in this city.

RT. REV. MON. THORPE: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Before attempting the solemn and pleasing duty assigned me, I desire to say that I feel highly honored, as I am deeply edified, to stand before this assembly representing the brain and business enterprise of the country, and, in your name, to ask God to bless your deliberations. It is pleasingly significant at this time when anarchy is found in the land and the rights and liberties of individuals assailed, even God himself blasphemed, to find here a number of men from different parts of our common country filled with zeal not only for the material development of the land and physical progress and a desire for God's glory, as is manifested by your joining with a Christian minister in asking God's blessing on your work. And it shows your broadness of views that you have disregarded the faith of the minister that invokes that blessing upon you. To-day it is my privilege, yesterday it was another's, and to-morrow it will be still another's, and, though we differ from one another in many things, yet we can stand on that grand platform that our Lord laid down for us in His prayer.

PRAYER.

Wherefore, standing before Thy throne of grace, O Almighty and eternal Father, in Whom we live and move and have our being, from Whom cometh every good and perfect gift, look down in Thy goodness and kindness upon this assembly and bless them with the wisdom that is dear to Thee and known and pleasing to them. Give them light to see and to understand, O Father, that there is a blessing and wisdom that comes from Thee and in that blessing and wisdom Thou alone art pleased.

Man's knowledge, man's enterprise, at best, is limited, but God's knowledge and goodness is infinite. Going into council I pray Thee, O God, that Thou wilt direct and enlighten these Thy children to decree and resolve that which is just and equitable between man and man, and all for the common good. Teach them above all things, O Father, as Thou hast taught them, that if a man lose his soul it matters little what else he has gained. Amen.

THE PRESIDENT: We will take up the programme of yesterday where we left off and dispose of that first. The first report, therefore, to be submitted is that from the Committee on Bureau of Education, by Mr. William C. Cornwell, of Buffalo, N. Y.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Your Committee, by direction of the Council, has had turned over to it the petition of a large number of bank clerks in Louisville and Buffalo, requesting the association to form an Institute of Bankers, similar to the one in very successful operation in England. The request, which is voluminously signed, is as follows.

"We, the undersigned bank clerks, desiring a higher development of banking as a profession in this country and enlarged facilities for its thorough study, respectfully show the American Bankers' Association:

That there is not in this country at the present time an Institute of Bankers, nor any sufficient means for securing an education in the profession of banking, available to all those desiring such an education.

That banking is not practiced as a profession in this country as it should be.

That much of the ill will shown towards banks arises from ignorance of their economic value and true function.

That with the facilities for special training in banking and finance, and the laws relating thereto, the standard of the profession will be greatly raised, banks conducted upon safer and more scientific principles, and the people in general better informed of and in harmony with an institution which is so essential to the business of the country. This will lead to more economic and scientific banking and currency laws, and we may hope some time to lead other countries in our financial system, instead of follow.

Believing that the future of banking in this country demands better training than it is now possible for bankers to acquire; and with the desire on our part to use all available means which our circumstances will permit for qualifying ourselves for our profession; we, therefore, respectfully petition that the American Bankers' Association will father a movement toward the founding of an Institute of American Bankers, opening to us, and to all in this country who follow our profession, the facilities for study and training similar to those afforded in England and Scotland, and elsewhere, and which shall be adequate to our needs, and an honor to our country and the American Bankers' Association."

In accordance with this request the committee have examined the operation of the Institute of Bankers in London, and have on file the various documents and issues of same, being in correspondence with Mr. W. Talbot Agar, Secretary of the Institute. The committee beg to report the following as to the operations of the London Institute:

Since its organization in London in 1879 the Institute of Bankers has spread all over Great Britain. It consists of Fellows, Associates, and Ordinary Members, forming a body of more than 8,000 members. The number of candidates for membership in 1899 was 808. Its Fellows include many in Scotland, Ireland, India and the colonies and in America. Examinations in banking were held under its auspices in seventy provincial towns this year.

Any person connected with the various branches of banking is eligible to membership, the primary object of the Institute being to facilitate the consideration and discussion of matters of interest to the profession and where advisable to take measures to further the discussions arrived at. Its second object is to provide opportunity for the acquisition of a knowledge of the theory of banking.

At the ordinary meetings of the Institute, which are held monthly from November to April, papers by members and others dealing with questions akin to banking are read, and these, together with the discussion thereon, are printed in the Institute's "Journal," which also contains, under the head of "Questions on Points of Practical Interest," a variety of carefully considered information on subjects of daily interest to the profession.

Lectures on subjects connected with banking, and usually bearing on the examinations, are held during the winter in London and provincial towns, and these are printed in the "Journal," which is distributed free to members. The examinations for the certificate of the Institute, for which many of the leading banks of England now offer prizes, are held early in May in London and the provinces.

The annual subscription to the Institute is two guineas for fellows, one guinea for associates, and ten shillings sixpence for ordinary members, payable in advance.

The examinations which make a prominent feature of the Institute, are intended principally for junior members. The subjects are Practical Banking, Political Economy, Commercial Law, Arithmetic and Algebra, and Bookkeeping. They are divided into two parts, preliminary and final, and candidates who have passed both examinations receive the certificate of the Institute; French and German may be taken as additional subjects.

Prizes of $100 and $50 are given annually for the best essay on some banking or financial subject. The competition is open to members of all grades. In London the Institute maintains a library and reading room, which is open daily for the use of members. The library consists of 3,000 books on banking and kindred topics.

It is quite natural that an organization as complete as this one is should show its influence in promoting the interests of the profession. The Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, and the Factors' Act, 1888, which were drafted on its instructions and passed through its instrumentality, are instances of its power in legislation. The Institute has also been able on several occasions to facilitate arrangements between bankers and the internal revenue and post-office authorities.

The formation of an Institute of American bankers, on these lines, should be a comparatively easy matter. That the working forces of our banks are willing and

desirous of entering such an association is shown by the petitions to this Association. The proposed Institute would bring to them much knowledge of the theory and practice of banking to be acquired otherwise only by experience, or individual investigation.

As a means of education and training the proposed Institute must be as valuable to the banking houses as to the employees who enjoy its benefits. The per capita cost would be slight, the collective value immeasurable. By systematic local organization in each American city, the Institute may attain large membership and influence within a year. Its aim must appeal to those who believe in a more intelligent application of banking practices in this country.

The committee desire instructions from the Association as to whether it would be the wish of the association to have the matter taken up actively with reference to forming such an Institute of Bankers in the United States as exists in England, or to have preliminary steps taken under direction of the Executive Council.

Appended to the report herewith will be found a printed outline of the objects and work of the Institute of Bankers, London.

OTHER WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

The active work of the Committee during the year has been devoted mainly to the distribution of the pamphlet "What Is a Bank?" through the personal co-operation of hundreds of bankers throughout the United States.

Upon application from these bankers, the pamphlets have been sent in lots of one hundred each, with request for report from the various bankers as to how distributed and how received. The bankers have taken a personal interest in the matter, and we believe that each copy has been carefully placed where, in the judgment of the bankers distributing them, they would do the most good. This is evidenced by the receipt of hundreds of the return postal cards prepared by the committee. In most cases the bankers have gone into particulars of the distribution, and in this way 200,000 pamphlets have been placed this year in the hands of farmers, laborers, mechanics and small tradespeople throughout the West and South. Nearly 2,000 bankers have aided in this distribution this year.

[The report was accompanied by a number of letters from bankers in various parts of the country, highly commending the pamphlet.]

The eagerness with which bankers in all parts of the country, especially in the interior towns, and in the West and South, have taken hold of the matter (large numbers having applied for additional copies, which the committee has been unable to furnish), leads us to think that the work of the Association thus far has yielded very large proportional results.

Respectfully,
W. C. CORNWELL, *Chairman;*
ROBT. J. LOWRY,
HARVEY J. HOLLISTER,
Committee on Education.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

FOUNDED 1879.

President, ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esq., M. P.

Secretary, W. TALBOT AGAR.

Offices: 34 CLEMENT'S LANE, E. C.

OUTLINE OF ITS OBJECTS AND WORK.

The Institute is an association of gentlemen connected with the various branches of banking. Its objects are to facilitate the consideration and discussion of matters of interest to

the profession, and where advisable, to take measures to further the decisions arrived at; and to give opportunities for the acquisition of a knowledge of the theory of banking.

Papers and Lectures.—Once a month, from November—May, an approved paper on some banking subject is read before the Institute, which, together with the discussion thereon, is published in the Journal of the Institute. All members have a right to be present at these meetings and take part in the discussions. A short course of lectures on some banking subject is given during the winter in London, and also in some one provincial centre, a different one being chosen each year. These are followed by an examination and prizes in books are awarded. For the benefit of country members these lectures are published in the Journal.

Questions on Points of Practical Interest.—Members are entitled to lay before the Council, questions on points of practical interest in regard to which they may be in doubt or as to which varying practice exists, that uniformity in such matters may be promoted throughout the country. Such questions, if of sufficient interest, are answered through the Journal.

This privilege has been largely used, and the questions answered in the Journal have been embodied in a small volume, of which upwards of 5,000 copies have already been sold, and which has already reached a fourth edition. Members are allowed to purchase copies at a reduced price.

The Journal of the Institute.—This is issued monthly, from October to June; and in addition to the papers and questions already alluded to, it contains a variety of useful and interesting information to bankers, notes and current legislation, reports of legal decisions, and tables of the accounts of the joint-stock banks and of the notes issues in England, Scotland and Ireland. It is distributed gratis to all members.

Examinations, which are mainly intended for junior members of the Institute, are held annually in May, in London and the provinces. The subjects are, practical banking, political economy, commercial law, arithmetic and algebra, and bookkeeping. They are divided into two parts, preliminary and final, and candidates who have passed both examinations are awarded the certificate of the institute. French and German may also be taken as additional subjects. The value of these examinations is becoming yearly more appreciated, as is shown not only by the increasing number of candidates, but by the fact that many of the leading banks now give prizes to those of their officials who pass them.

Prize Essay.—Prizes of £20 and £10 are given for the best essay on some banking or financial subject. The competition is open to members of the institute of all grades.

Library and Reading Room.—This is open daily for the use of members. Country members can have letters and telegrams addressed to them there, and are entitled to use the room for writing letters during their temporary stay in London. The library now consists of upwards of 2,500 books on banking and kindred subjects, almost the whole of which may be borrowed from the library. They may be retained by town members for a week, and by country members for a fortnight. Additions are made to the library from time to time as the funds of the Institute permit.

The work of the Institute.—Since its foundation the Institute has endeavored as far as possible to promote the interests of the banking profession in every way, but especially by watching and amending legislative proposals or in some cases initiating them. The Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, and the Factors' Act, 1888, which were drafted on the instructions of the institute, and passed through its instrumentality, are instances of this. Further work in this direction will be, from time to time, undertaken. The Institute has also been able on several occasions to facilitate arrangements between bankers and the inland revenue, and the post office authorities, and has collected much valuable information with regard to the gold and silver coinage.

Subscriptions.—The annual subscription to the Institute is two guineas for fellows, one guinea for associates, and half a guinea for ordinary members,* payable in advance on January 1 in each year.

Further information may be obtained on application to the secretary.

MR. WHITING, of Mobile, Ala.: Mr. President, in connection with that report I am requested to submit the following resolutions, and move their adoption:

Resolved, That the Committee be continued in office and the work continued as heretofore.

Resolved, That the Committee on Education present to the Executive Council a plan for preliminary steps in the formation of an Institute of Bankers in connection with this Association.

* The rank of ordinary member is confined to the junior and other clerks in banks who are not eligible for the highest grades.

ROBERT J. LOWRY, of Atlanta, Ga.: I second the adoption of those resolutions.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the resolutions. Is there any discussion? If not, all in favor of their adoption will say aye; opposed, no. Adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: We will next hear from the Committee on Credits, by the Chairman, Mr. Robert McCurdy, of Youngstown, Ohio.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDITS.

ROBERT MCCURDY, of Youngstown, O.: Mr. President and Gentlemen—Your temporary Committee on Credits beg leave to report our recommendations to the Convention briefly, without working out any details at all. You will observe that what we have recommended is a new departure. The Committee are not at all tenacious about the matter, and if the Convention thinks best to postpone action for a while and refer the matter to a committee, that will be entirely satisfactory.

The sale of paper throughout the country has grown to be so important and the difficulties of obtaining information are so great, that the Committee thought we should have an agent of our own and tabulate this information. (In this way only, by having a bureau who will examine all of this evidence, and who will keep it at hand, anybody who buys paper may know something about it.) The brokers who sell the paper are generally reputable men, but you would be amazed at the lack of information that they think necessary in order to float paper. Now that so much business is being done in this way it seems to us that it is exceedingly important that a more orderly way of obtaining information should be inaugurated by having a regular agency to look up only such people as sell their paper, disturbing no other kind of borrowers whatever.

I will not take up time further to discuss the matter, but I think it must be clear that the best information obtainable is necessary in order to keep credits from being unduly expanded, and to have an orderly honest bureau which will do no man any injustice, but which will have charge of these credits and save the bankers from a great deal of loss. We now make an effort to protect a member of this Association from forgery and burglary. This is protection in a much broader way and in a direction where the losses are infinitely greater.

(Mr. McCurdy then read the following report.)

To the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association:

Gentlemen—Your temporary Committee on Credits, appointed at the meeting in March last, respectfully report as follows:

First. That a Committee on Credits be made one of the standing committees of the Association.

Second. That the Association establish in the city of New York an agency to be known as the "Bureau of Bank Credits," whose duty shall be to collect information in regard to the standing of all parties who either as makers or indorsers sell their paper on the market, and such other duties as the Association may from time to time prescribe.

Respectfully submitted,

R. MCCURDY, A. P. WOOLDRIDGE,
J. C. HUNTER, H. L. BURRAGE,
J. B. FINLEY, *Committee.*

THE PRESIDENT: The report just read was presented before the Executive Council in the usual form, and it was laid temporarily on the table because something in the same line is going to be submitted by Mr. Cannon, of New York, before the Convention.

The next report in order is the report of the Committee on Fidelity Insurance.

This report was to have been presented by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. A. C. Anderson, of St. Paul. Unfortunately, he was called away from Cleveland

shortly after his arrival here by reason of the serious illness of his son, and the report will therefore be presented by Mr. Caldwell Hardy, a member of the Committee.

CALDWELL HARDY, of Norfolk, Va.: It is a matter of very great regret to our Committee that Mr. Anderson could not remain to present this report in person. The report has been printed and distributed among you. It was presented to the Executive Council night before last, and in the report of the Executive Council made yesterday were resolutions concerning this report and continuing the Committee in the work. (The report was then presented to the Convention.)

REPORT OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

At the convention of this Association held in Denver, Colorado, in August, 1898, the Executive Council recommended "That a committee of this Association be appointed to inquire into the rates of surety bonds and to recommend a standard form of policy, and to consider any plan or plans that may be submitted." (Page 51 of the minutes.) Pursuant to this resolution the President named as such committee: A. C. Anderson, Cashier St. Paul National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.; Caldwell Hardy, President Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Va.; W. P. Manley, President Security National Bank, Sioux City, Ia.; E. F. Swinney, Cashier First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo., and John L. Hamilton, Jr., Cashier Hamilton & Cunningham, bankers, Hoopeston, Ill.

Your Committee has given the matter careful and diligent attention, and beg to report:

It will be seen from the form of resolution that our work was divided into three heads: First, Rates; second, Standard Policy, and third, General Plans.

RATES.

Inquiries were sent (see Exhibits A and B filed herewith) to the members as shown by the 1897 membership roll. No replies were received from a considerable number of members who are private bankers and brokers in the large cities and do not bond their employees.

We find from 2,286 replies that 1,282 banks do not use corporate fidelity suretyship, while 1,004 of our members carry such insurance, and they are at present covering between 9,000 and 10,000 bank employees, whose bonds aggregate $54,814,310.00, that there was paid for such insurance during the year 1898 $213,552.43, while the cost of such protection for the six years 1893 to 1898, inclusive, has been approximately $1,281,314.58. The total losses reported for these six years, including $40,000 now being contested by the companies with our members, amount to $171,084.96, or an average of less than $30,000 per annum return on an annual outlay of over $200,000. It will be seen that these figures indicate a loss of fifty-two cents per annum on each $1,000 of insurance in force, which is a smaller percentage of loss on bank risks than we had been led to expect, but no other statistics have been placed before us discrediting these figures.

In this connection the following will, we feel sure, prove of interest:

An official of the Canadian Bank of Commerce states:

"The fidelity of the officers of this bank is guaranteed by a fund within the bank, which has been in existence since October 1, 1878.

The officers are insured therein for amounts varying with their rank and responsibilities, and they contribute to the fund five annual payments of one-half per cent. each on the amount of their bonds. When the five years are paid no further contributions are required, although there is a provision for their resumption in the event of the fund becoming depleted, which it has never yet been necessary to enforce. The ordinary contributions, with a moderate contribution from the bank at the outset and the accumulations of interest, have been so much more than we have required to meet losses and maintain a proper reserve fund, that we have been able to take $100,000 from the guarantee fund as a foundation for the officers' pension fund, which is now in existence.

The guarantee bonds outstanding on June 1, 1879, amounted to $847,000. On June 1, 1897, they amounted to $1,732,000.

Judging from our experience, a payment of a single premium of one-half per cent. on all the bonds of the staff would cover our losses for a long series of years, but we might, of course, at any time meet with a series of defalcations which would sweep away a small fund. The present contributions are not felt to be unduly burdensome; as compared with the rates paid to guarantee companies, they are, of course, extremely slight, and the surplus goes back to the officers through the pension fund."

The Bank of Montreal writes:

"We insure the fidelity of the bank's staff to a limited extent each with a guarantee company, and in addition to that we have a guarantee fund of our own to which the bank contributes a proportionate sum annually. Although our staff numbers upwards of five hundred, we have only had occasion to make a claim on the guarantee company or on our own fund once in twenty-five years."

We are reliably informed that a prominent express company has had for years the fidelity of its employees mutually insured, at the cost of the insured, some years as low as forty-four cents, and on an average in the last six years at less than seventy-five cents per $1,000.

The Bankers' Guarantee and Trust Fund of Great Britain, whose thirty-fourth annual report has been kindly furnished us, shows that it has 15,854 policies in force; that it has an accumulated fund of £171,865 (see Exhibit C). The Secretary informs us that a payment equal to three annual premiums at four dollars per $1,000 (our approximate annual rate) has proved sufficient to insure the employees permanently without further contribution.

The Colonial and Foreign Banks' Guarantee Fund, whose head office is in London, and whose business conducted on similar lines extends to British possessions, has had an experience of thirty-three years, and has been equally successful. (See Exhibit D.)

We were specially directed to investigate the question of rates, which we find upon inquiry vary from $2 to $5 per $1,000, a few scattered bonds being written above the higher rate and a considerable number at less than the lower figure.

Among the rates per $1,000 we find the following: $5, $4.50, $4.30, $4.25, $4, $4—two per cent., $4—ten per cent., $4—twenty per cent., $3.80, $3.75, $3.50, $3.33, $3.30, $3.20, $3, $2.70, $2.50, $2, $1.80, $1.66⅔—*i. e.* $5 for three years, $1.50, $1,40.

We have endeavored to ascertain if there be any theory of rates in this wide diversity, but there seems to be none. One of the large eastern banks whose entire force is bonded to the amount of $200,000, is paying $5 per $1,000 for its insurance, while in an Iowa bank a single clerk is bonded for $2,000 at $3 per $1,000. Perhaps the most marked variation in rates that has come to our attention is that between two banks, side by side, in a small Michigan city, one with $15,000 insurance paying $5 per $1,000, while its neighbor with $10,000 pays $1.40 per $1,000, and both banks are insured by the same company.

We find banks in the following cities paying as high as $5 per $1,000 for their insurance, most of it in very large blocks: Cincinnati, Providence, Dallas, Knoxville, Boston, Springfield, Mass., New York, Springfield, Ill., Nashville, Washington, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Los Angeles, Fresno, Norfolk, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago, Louisville, and a number of smaller cities that could not be named without indicating the bank referred to.

We find other banks getting a rate per $1,000 of $2.50, or less, in Boston, Los Angeles, Reading, Waterbury, Philadelphia, New Orleans, New York, Des Moines, and many small towns in Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina, Michigan and other States.

UNIFORM BOND.

Your Committee retained the well-known firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, of New York, to carefully investigate the various forms of bonds that

were being offered to our members, and to look up the decisions of the courts on bonds that had been litigated, with a view to ascertaining what clauses had been passed upon by the courts. After making these investigations they were instructed to draw a bond, plain in its language, clear in its terms, and at the same time just to the insurer and insured. The form, as finally drawn by Mr. Mynderse, of the above-mentioned firm, is submitted, with the belief that it affords better protection and more nearly meets the requirements of banks than any fidelity bond yet issued. Your Committee has spent weeks of labor with its attorneys and the representatives of fidelity companies, in studying and discussing the varying provisions and technicalities of fidelity bonds. A careful consideration of the subject has brought us irresistibly to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary for the reasonable protection of the insured to radically amend and modify many of the provisions of such bonds. We have found no form of bond to-day furnished to banks which we could recommend to our members, nor to the institutions with which we are severally connected, for adoption.

Our form of bond (see Exhibit F) which we submit herewith, has been prepared with the view to eliminating the difficulties referred to, and we feel confident that if our members will devote themselves to a careful consideration and comparison of it with those generally in use, or will refer them to their attorneys for such consideration and comparison, they will readily recognize the advantages offered by our form.

The adoption of our bond will be a step in the line of uniformity. Its terms are intended to be so distinct as to prevent litigation, but should the courts be required for any reason to judicially construe any of its provisions a precedent for any future case would thus be established.

It is impracticable in this report for us to discuss in detail the conditions of our form of bond and to compare them with the conditions of other bonds in use, but we wish especially to bring to your attention the fact that our form is, if renewed annually, a continuous guarantee of an employee, covering the entire period of his service, and also that the bond itself contains all the provisions affecting the contract, there being no multiplicity of outside papers such as application blanks, etc., signed by the employer, that are made a part of the contract, as is the case under most of the forms in present use.

The form as drawn is intended to supply the bank which prefers a schedule bond with a single bond covering its entire force, or if any prefer, a separate bond may be issued on each man. Either plan has some advantages and some drawbacks.

The following companies have expressed a willingness to write this form of bond for our members. Their several comments on the form may prove as interesting to our members as they were gratifying to your Committee :

THE AETNA INDEMNITY COMPANY OF HARTFORD, Conn.

After looking over the form of bond which your Committee has adopted, I see no reason why this company should not be glad to write it for any of our customers who may desire it. It seems to me to be a fair contract for both the company and the assured.

(Signed) R. A. GRIFFING, *President.*

THE CITY TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND SURETY CO., OF PHILADELPHIA.

I beg to thank you for your favor of the 7th inst. covering as stated printed form of bond finally prepared and copyrighted for the use of members of the American Bankers' Association, and in reply to the same I beg to say that our company would be willing to execute this form of bond for members of your Association, and I have no hesitancy in saying that I regard the form of bond as entirely fair both to the surety companies and the banks, and such a bond as any surety company should be willing to execute.

I have no objection to your making use of this letter in your Committee's report. I assume that you will send us a copy of your report when it has come from the printers.

Very truly yours, JOS. A. SINN, *2d Vice-President.*

THE AMERICAN BONDING AND TRUST COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, Md.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 8th instant, enclosing printed copy of the standard form of bond prepared by your Committee, and requesting us to state our willingness to write such a form of bond for the members of your Association.

In compliance with the above-mentioned request, we wish to assure you of our willingness to write the form of bond submitted by your Committee with the conditions stipulated in your letter. Very truly yours,

SAMUEL H. SHRIVER, *Secretary.*

FIDELITY TRUST AND DEPOSIT CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md.

Will write your form of bond. Absence from city prevented earlier reply.

(Signed) EDWIN WARFIELD, *President.*

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 8th inst. enclosing printed copy of the American Bankers' Association Standard Form Fidelity Bond (copyrighted 1899) which has been very carefully examined by our General Solicitor, as well as by myself, and while your Committee in its preparation has (quite naturally) kept most prominently in view the interests of the employer, still the bond, in our opinion, is free from technicalities and fair to the surety, preserving to both the rights to which they are, upon a basis of fair dealing, respectively entitled.

I take pleasure in informing you, and through you your Committee and the Association, that the National Surety Company stands ready to execute this form of bond for such members of your Association as may see fit to favor it with their business.

(Signed) CHARLES A. DEAN, *President.*

PACIFIC SURETY COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

With your letter came a draft of a fidelity bond, which has been carefully examined by our Guarantee Committee and meets with its approval. It appears to be a bond fair to the bank and fair to the surety company.

Referring to the form as finally copyrighted they wire: "Yes, our company will write."

(Signed) A. P. REDDING, *Secretary.*

THE UNITED STATES FIDELTY AND GUARANTY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md.

We acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 8th instant, and note your request that we advise you of our decision in regard to writing the form of bond finally adopted by your Committee.

The bond submitted is indeed a most admirably constructed instrument to safeguard the interests of the banks of your Association. All of its modifications of the standard bank bonds, heretofore written, are in favor of the bank as distinguished from the surety, and while in several instances the changes made serve purely to remove a chance of doubtful construction, or to prevent possible denial of liability upon a technicality, yet the sum total of the liability fixed upon the surety is materially enlarged and the duties and responsibilities of the bank proportionately lessened.

Broadly stated the bond aims to make the surety absolutely liable to the amount of the insurance, for all loss or damage sustained by the bank through the dishonesty of any of its bonded employees, without regard to the position held or the duties performed.

While this is a broad and practically unqualified undertaking, we believe it to be a logical result of corporate suretyship, and this company is prepared to meet the conditions and will solicit a share of the business of the banks represented by your Association.

Very truly yours,

JOHN R. BLAND, *President.*

GENERAL PLANS.

We not only recommend the uniform bond, but also that banks do not allow one man to be insured in one company, one in another, and so on. We deem this unwise because should default come it is liable to be by collusion and no company will consent to pay what it believes a competitor is liable for, and it may be exceedingly difficult for the insured to prove which of the companies should pay the loss.

Where a division of insurance among two or more companies is desired we would recommend that each company carry a *pro rata* on each man.

Our members are at present paying widely-varying rates for numerous forms of bonds, with as widely-varying conditions, and it has been our thought, besides securing a uniform bond, to recommend, if possible, some plan for uniting the business of our members upon a uniform and equitable basis. This naturally led us to the consideration of a mutual plan upon which some company would receive our business, keep it separate from their other risks and share with those insuring any profit that might result.

Several of the companies indicated a willingness to do this, and a contract could have been secured defining satisfactorily the terms on which the business should be handled. In order, however, to give any promise of success to such a plan it would have been necessary for us to have controlled absolutely a large volume of insurance, which we had no authority to promise for our members.

Some companies indicated a willingness to make us a considerable concession in rates if our association would open a bureau of its own through which the business of our members could be received, without expense to either the Association or its members, and placed with the companies without the intervention of agents. This could only be done successfully after the plan had received the assured support of at least a large portion of our members carrying such insurance. Such a plan of business would evidently effect a considerable saving in cost.

Throughout our investigation we have been confronted with the fact that covering a period of years, fifty-five to fifty six per cent. of all fidelity and surety premiums of American companies have been consumed in expenses, while figures obtained from these companies' reports of their fidelity and surety business to insurance departments show that of disbursements for expenses and losses about two dollars goes for the former to one dollar for the latter. And the returns of our members show that they have not had paid back to them in losses quite one dollar to six paid to the companies in premiums.

The contrast between these figures and those of the English mutual companies referred to in this report is striking, the latter more than reversing the American ratio and showing only about twenty per cent. of receipts consumed in expenses. The Secretary of the English companies concludes his letter to us (Exhibit E) by stating that "this fund is a very liberal settler of claims," notwithstanding which fact the losses appear to be small, and at the same time the expense account would indicate that little or no money is spent in litigation and that claims are settled without contests.

Your Committee wish to acknowledge the courtesy and assistance we have received from the members of our Association in replying to our inquiries, and especially to acknowledge our obligations to Mr. W. Talbot Agar, Secretary of the British Institute of Bankers, and to Mr. John A. Allan, Secretary of both the Bankers' Guarantee and Trust Fund and the Colonial and Foreign Banks' Guarantee Fund, of London, England.

And, personally, I desire to say, that no chairman of any committee ever had four associates more willing, more able, more helpful, than the four gentlemen who have served with me on this commiteee; and for myself and for all the members of the Association whom they have served, I wish to place on record my appreciation of their valuable assistance.

Your Committee feel that the work, of which they have made this beginning, can be advantageously pursued, and would recommend that this report be referred to the Executive Council, and that they be authorized to appoint another committee to take up the work from this point, and that our Association continue to gather from its members fidelity statistics for tabulation and report.

A. C. ANDERSON, *Chairman*

The report of the Committee also contained exhibits showing the blank forms of inquiry sent out to obtain information included in the report, and summaries of the working plans of the Bankers' Guarantee and Trust Fund, and the Colonial and Foreign Banks' Guarantee Fund of London. Exhibit F, being the form of guarantee bond specially prepared for the Committee, and accompanying the report, was as follows:

EXHIBIT F.

THIS BOND, WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, ... (hereinafter designated the "Employer") has appointed to positions in the service of the Employer, that certain person or those certain persons (hereinafter designated "Employes") whose name or names appear in the schedule hereto attached, which is hereby referred to and made a part of this Bond, in respect of whom the Employer requires indemnity of the kind and nature hereinafter provided; and

WHEREAS, The Employer may hereafter require like indemnity in respect of other persons (hereinafter included in the designation "Employes") in the Employer's service:

NOW THEREFORE, For and in consideration of a stipulated premium, paid or agreed to be paid by the Employer............ ...., a corporation existing under and by virtue of the laws of.. (hereinafter designated the "Company") hereby covenants and agrees to and with the Employer that it will, at the expiration of three months after proofs of loss shall have been furnished to the Company, pay to the Employer the amount of any loss or damage that shall happen to the Employer, in respect of any funds, property or estate belonging to or in the custody of the Employer, through the dishonesty of any of the Employes, or through any act of omission or commission of any of the Employes, done or omitted in bad faith, and not through mere negligence, incompetency or any error of judgment, and whether such dishonesty or such act of omission or commission occurs in the performance of any duty or trust specially assigned to such Employe or occurs otherwise; subject, however, to the following provisions and agreements:

1. There shall be no liability hereunder on the part of the Company unless the act or default through which such loss may happen shall, in respect of the Employes originally named in the Schedule, occur on or after the................day of................A.D. 190...., and shall in respect of any Employe hereafter added to the Schedule by notice and acceptance as hereinafter provided, occur on or after the date upon which his or her name shall have been added to the Schedule, and shall, in respect of all Employes, occur prior to or on the................day of................A.D. 190...., or prior to or on any other date to which this Bond may be continued.

2. There shall be no liability hereunder on the part of the Company unless such loss or damage shall be discovered during such designated term, or within one year after the final expiry (as determined by the term herein specified and any and all continuances) of this Bond, and within one year after the cancellation or termination of this Bond or of any engagement hereunder in respect of the Employe causing a loss.

3. The Company's liability on account of any Employe shall in no case exceed the amount set opposite his or her name in the Schedule hereto attached, as such name and amount now appear or as they may be hereafter added to or changed upon the Schedule in accordance with the provisions therefor hereinafter set forth.

4. If the Employer requires indemnity in respect of any Employe other than those named in the Schedule hereto attached, or if the Employer requires indemnity in respect of any Employe in the Schedule named in an amount larger or smaller than therein specified, the Employer shall give to the Company written notice of the name of such Employe and the amount for which the Employer may desire the Company to become bound in respect of such Employe, and thereupon the Company, if it elects to become bound for such Employe in the required amount, shall execute and deliver to the Employer its written acceptance, specifying the amount for which and the date from which the Company shall be bound in respect of such newly designated Employe, and specifying in respect of a change in the amount of indemnity, the new amount and the date from which it shall be effective, it being agreed and understood that thereby such name or names and specifications shall be deemed to be added to the Schedule hereto attached, and the obligations of the Employer and the Company in respect thereof shall be subject to all the provisions herein contained and in every way as though such name and specifications had formed part of the original Schedule.

5. Whatever number of engagements may be made by the Company with the Employer in respect of any Employe, either by way of separate bonds, or by acceptances as herein provided, or by continuances as herein provided, the aggregate liability of the Company for all

losses under all its engagements shall not exceed a sum equal to the amount of the largest of the engagements under which such losses occurred, nor shall the Company be liable under any specific engagement for any loss occurring under any other engagement.

6. The Company shall in no event be liable for any matter or thing done by any Employe after definitely leaving the service of the Employer, nor for any act or default of an Employe occurring after a loss in respect of such Employe shall have come to the knowledge of the Employer.

7. The Company shall be primarily responsible to the limit of its bond in respect of any Employe, for any loss sustained by the Employer through the act or default of such Employe without regard to any other security or indemnity held by the Employer. If the Company shall pay the entire loss of the Employer, in respect of any Employe, it shall be entitled to receive an assignment of any other security or indemnity which may be held by the Employer, with authority to seek contribution therefrom. If the Company shall pay only a portion of the loss of the Employer, it shall be entitled to receive an assignment of only such securities and indemnity as may remain after the Employer has been fully indemnified, with authority to seek contribution therefrom. Nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the Company to defer payment of any loss to the limit of its bond pending realization upon other security or indemnity or pending any adjustment of rights respecting the same.

8. The Employer may, at any time, transfer any and every Employe for whom the Company is, or may become, during the continuance of this Bond, bound hereunder, from one position to another, and shift any Employe about at pleasure without notice to the Company, and the Company shall be and remain liable to the Employer for any loss hereunder as fully and to the same extent as if no transfers had been made.

9. The Company shall not be relieved from liability by reason of any Employe being required to perform varied and different and inconsistent duties permanently or temporarily without notice to the Company, and whether or not his or her compensation be at any time increased or diminished.

10. The Company shall not be liable to the Employer for any failure, neglect or refusal of any Employe to repay to the Employer any debt for money legitimately borrowed.

11. The Employer warrants that the following statements are true:

(*a.*) Each Employe named in the Schedule has, while in the service of the Employer, discharged his or her respective duties in good faith (mere negligence or error of judgment not being considered) and with honesty, so far as the Employer has knowledge.

(*b.*) There is at present, so far as the Employer has knowledge, no shortage in the accounts of any Employe bonded hereunder, and no misappropriation by any such Employe of any funds or other property belonging to, or in the custody of, the Employer.

(*c.*) In so far as the Employer has knowledge, no one of said Employes habitually gambles, uses intoxicating liquors to excess, frequents houses of ill-fame, or is a spendthrift living beyond his or her means.

(*d.*) That the written statements made to the Company by the Employer, regarding the indebtedness to the Employer of the several Employes named in the Schedule, truthfully and correctly show the amounts of indebtedness of each Employe to the Employer at the time of making such statements, so far as the Employer has knowledge. A copy of said statements, certified by the Company, is delivered to the Employer with this bond, and receipt of same is hereby acknowledged by the Employer.

In case of the breach of any of the foregoing guaranties in respect of any Employe, then this Bond shall be void in respect of such Employe only, and the Company shall be relieved from all liability in respect of such Employe.

12. The Employer further covenants and agrees that the Employer will not at any time give the Company notice of the appointment of, or request the Company to become bound hereunder, in respect of, or to renew or continue this Bond or any engagement hereunder, in respect of any Employe who has to the knowledge of the Employer, ever been guilty of dishonesty, or who, to the knowledge of the Employer, habitually gambles, uses intoxicating liquors to excess, frequents houses of ill-fame, or is a spendthrift living beyond his or her means; and that on the notice given by the Employer to the Company of the appointment of any such new Employe, and upon the request for any renewal or continuance of this Bond, or any engagement hereunder, the Employer will, upon request of the Company, state truthfully, in writing, the amount, if any, which such Employe or Employes may, to the knowledge of the Employer then owe the latter by overdraft, promissory note, as endorser or otherwise; and any breach of this covenant and agreement on the part of the Employer shall render any such acceptance, renewal or continuance executed by the Company in behalf of any and every such Employe void, and relieve the Company from all liability on account of every such Employe.

A copy of every such statement so made by the Employer to the Company regarding the indebtedness of any Employe, shall be certified by the Company and delivered to the Employer with the Company's acceptance of the risk or renewal of this Bond.

13. The Employer further covenants and agrees that if at any time during the term for which this Bond is written, or during any continuance hereof, there shall come to the knowledge of the Employer the fact that any Employe for whom the Company may be bound under this Bond, is dishonest, or has in bad faith and not through mere negligence or error of judgment, done or neglected to do any matter or thing, or that any such Employe habitually gambles, uses intoxicating liquors to excess, frequents houses of ill-fame, or is a spendthrift living beyond his or her means, the Employer shall promptly notify the Company of such fact, and the failure so to do shall relieve the Company from all liability on account of such Employe, in respect of loss or damage thereafter arising.

14. The Company, upon giving fifteen days' notice in writing to the Employer, may at any time cancel this Bond and terminate its responsibility hereunder in respect of the acts of any Employe done after the expiration of the fifteen days from the receipt of such notice by the Employer. If the Company subsequently pay any loss hereunder in respect of any such Employe the amount of premium paid as to such Employe shall be held to have been fully earned and to belong to the Company. Otherwise the Company shall, upon demand return to the Employer a pro rata portion of the premium.

In the event of the cancellation of this Bond by the Company in respect of any Employe, the Employer may, by notice in writing to the Company, cancel the Bond in respect of all other Employes, and such cancellation by the Employer shall go into effect at the same time, and be subject to all the conditions relative to premiums, as the cancellation by the Company.

15. Upon the death of an Employe, or upon his resignation or discharge from the service of the Employer, the Company, if not more than the first annual payment shall have been paid, shall be deemed to have earned the whole of such premium; but where such occurrence takes place after the second annual premium shall have been paid or become due, the Employer shall be entitled to a pro rata portion of the premium under the same conditions as though the cancellation had taken place at the instance of the Company.

16. The Employer is directly liable to the Company for all premiums provided for herein, and the same shall be payable to the Company, or to the person by whom this Bond is delivered to the Employer, upon reasonable demand in writing. If not so paid, the Company may at once terminate this Bond by notice to the Employer, and upon receipt of such notice by the Employer all liability of the Company for the acts of any and every Employe, committed during the time for which the Company shall have received no premium, shall immediately cease and determine.

17. The Employer shall, whenever required by the Company, give all information within the Employer's knowledge, or which can be obtained from the Employer's books or records, and shall render all assistance (not pecuniary) which will in any way aid in the apprehension, arrest or prosecution of any Employe, for any criminal offense committed by such Employe involving the liability of the Company, and in like manner shall aid and assist the Company in suing for or obtaining reimbursement from such Employe or from the Employe's estate or from other sources any moneys which the Company may have paid or become liable to pay under this Bond on account of such Employe.

18. The Employer shall give notice in writing to the Company promptly after knowledge thereof by the Employer of any loss in respect of which liability of the Company is claimed, and shall, within six months thereafter, furnish the Company proof of such loss, and in default thereof the liability of the Company therefor shall terminate.

19. All notices to be given by the Employer to the Company shall be by registered mail addressed to the Company at its principal office in..............................and all notices to be given by the Company to the Employer shall be by registered mail addressed to the principal office of the Employer.

20. In case the Employer be a corporation, the knowledge of its Board of Directors or Trustees, or of any Executive Officer, such as the President, Vice-President, Cashier or Assistant Cashier of a bank, and corresponding officers of a savings bank or trust company, who shall receive a salary from the corporation and shall be active in its affairs, shall be deemed to be the knowledge of the Employer, excepting that the knowledge of any such Directors, Trustees, or officers in collusion with the Employe through whose act the loss may arise, shall not charge the corporation.

21. So long as the Company and the Employer agree so to do, this Bond may be continued in force from year to year, and in case of such continuance, the Company's liability in respect of the Employes then in the Employer's service and for whom the Company may then be bound hereunder, shall be the same as if this instrument had been originally written for a term including the period of such continuance.

22. No action, suit or proceeding at law or in equity shall be had or maintained on this Bond unless the same shall be commenced within one year from the time of making claim upon the Company for the loss in respect of which such action, suit or proceeding is based, or, in the event that an action, suit or proceeding so commenced shall be discontinued or dismissed without a trial upon the merits, unless a further action, suit or proceeding shall be commenced within thirty days after such discontinuance or dismissal.

23. None of the conditions or provisions contained in this Bond shall be deemed to have been waived by or on behalf of the Company unless the waiver be clearly expressed in writing over the signature of its President or Vice-President.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this instrument to be signed by its ....President, and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed, duly attested by its........... Secretary, the............day of............A.D. 190....

SCHEDULE referred to in the within bond, No. ....

Executed by ....

NAME OF EMPLOYE.	COVERED HEREUNDER.		AMOUNT OF BOND.	
	FROM	TO	IN WORDS.	IN FIGURES.

....Company.

By............ ....

P. W. HUNTINGTON, of Columbus, Ohio: Mr. President, in connection with this report I beg leave to offer the following preamble and resolution :

Whereas, The Executive Council have adopted the following resolutions approving the report and work of the Fidelity Insurance Committee, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Council recommend the adoption of the form of bond drawn for the Association by Messrs. Butler, Norman, Joline and Mynderse, and copyrighted by our Committee on Fidelity Insurance.

Resolved, That any company doing a fidelity business who may file with the Secretary statement that in consideration of the privilege of writing our copyrighted form, the said company will not furnish this form to any bank not a member of the Association, be permitted to write said copyrighted form of bond during the pleasure of the Executive Council.

We recommend the adoption of this resolution by the Convention." Therefore, be it

Resolved, That these resolutions are approved by this Convention; that the Committee be continued and authorized to fill any vacancies among its members, and that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the members for their valuable work.

S. A. MORRISON, of Indianapolis, Ind.: I second that.

THE PRESIDENT: All in favor of the adoption of the resolution just read by the gentleman from Columbus, Ohio, will say aye—opposed, no. Adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: Next in order is the report of the Committee on Warehouse Receipts and Bills of Lading, which will be presented by the Chairman, Mr. M. M. White, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

M. M. WHITE: The Committee appointed on the subject of Warehouse Receipts and Bills of Lading beg to report that they have no recommendations to offer regarding warehouse receipts. In respect to "order bills of lading," the committee have to report that they recommend that bills of lading attached to drafts which pass through banks should carry a notation by the initial bank, "Draft attached," with date of reception and name of bank; also, that when the final bank receives payment of draft the bill of lading should be stamped "Draft paid," giving date and name of bank.

The advantages of this are these: The notations are a mercantile requirement; they exhibit the course of the document; they carry identifications from shipper to delivering lines, thereby in a measure overcoming deception or delivery to a fraudulent holder of a bill of lading. Besides this, they are a necessity from the fact that other than initial lines are called upon to honor bills of lading upon presentation.

It is only by mutual co-operation, gentlemen, that the various interests of the shipper, banker, collection agency, carrier and consignee, are protected.

THE PRESIDENT: This report, as well as the others previously presented, will take the usual course and be printed in our published proceedings. The work of this Committee has been intelligently commenced, but it is only begun, and I suggest that the Committee be continued.

C. H. FERRELL, of Humboldt, Tenn.: I move that the report be received and the Committee continued.

JAMES MCMASTER, Jamestown, Pa.: I second that motion.

THE PRESIDENT: All in favor of the motion will say aye—opposed, no. Carried. We have now finished all that was left over from yesterday's programme, and before beginning with the business laid out for to-day, Mr. E. O. Leech, of New York, has asked permission to introduce a resolution.

HON. E. O. LEECH, of New York: Mr. President and Gentlemen—Probably every member of this Convention is aware that a Caucus Committee of the House of Representatives and the Finance Committee of the Senate have been in session this summer considering measures tending to improve and strengthen the monetary and currency laws of this country, and that in all probability a bill will be reported at the meeting of Congress in December for carrying into effect certain reforms in this direction.

In view of that fact it seems that it is highly important that this Convention should make some declaration touching the subject, without trenching upon any of the disputed questions of banking. I therefore offer the following resolution, believing it will commend itself to all members of this Convention:

Resolved, That the bankers of the United States most earnestly recommend that the Congress of the United States at its next session shall enact a law to more firmly and unequivocally establish the gold standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar, which, under existing law, is the unit of value, shall be the standard and measure of all values in the United States; that all the obligations of the Government, and all paper money, including the circulating notes of National banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that the legal-tender notes of the United States when paid into the Treasury shall not be reissued except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin. (Applause.)

I move the adoption of this resolution.

MYRON T. HERRICK: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—In seconding the adoption of this resolution I desire to say a word. If there is any one thing on which the bankers of the United States can afford to speak it is that which pertains to the welfare of all the people. Heretofore they have hesitated to speak on this question, and often that has been because it was a political question; but, sir, I take it that in 1896 the question of whether we should be on a gold basis, or not, was forever eliminated from the field of politics. (Applause.) Indeed, I do not think the two great political parties were divided upon that question because the bankers, who do represent the people, spoke that year.

Now, I think the time has come when this Association should make itself felt in the deliberations of Congress on this matter. We have the power because we represent the people.

In 1894, at Baltimore, this Association presented a plan for the reform of the currency, and that resulted in the monetary convention which was held at Indianapolis. A plan was there formulated, the beginning of which was in Baltimore. That plan failed, however, because the bankers could not agree on measures. The

prominent newspapers of the country took it up, and went forward with it, but the bankers picked flaws in it, and did not get together and were not united. But now the time has come when we may declare ourselves on this question without fear, because when we speak for the gold standard we are taking a stand for honesty, (applause), and if there is any one thing that we mean to represent it is the honesty, the integrity and the thrift of this country.

CALDWELL HARDY: Mr. President I am afraid this resolution cannot be adopted at this meeting without violating the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT: My attention has been called to the fact that the putting of the question on this resolution at the present time would be in violation of our Constitution, although the resolution seems entirely germane to the recommendations contained in the addresses and papers presented to the Convention.

MR. FENTON, of Chicago: I move that the rules be suspended and the resolution adopted now.

MR. HARDY: I make the point of order that that cannot be done. There is no man here more heartily in favor of this resolution than I am, but if this course were to be followed now it would set a precedent that might come up with disastrous results perhaps at some future Convention. I therefore move that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with the request that it be reported upon immediately. Then the Convention can act upon it.

J. J. SULLIVAN, of Cleveland: In my opinion the temper of this Convention is decidedly in favor of the adoption of this resolution now. In all deliberative bodies there are provisions for the suspension of the rules, constitutional as well as others. The banking fraternity of this country is, in my opinion, a power a little higher than the Executive Council, and, at the risk of being ruled out of order, I suggest that the constitutional rule be suspended and a vote be taken upon the resolution now. I make that point of order, Mr. President.

J. B. FINLEY, of Monongahela City, Pa.: There is a power higher than the Executive Council, to be sure, and there is a power higher than this assembly, and that, sir, is the Constitution of the Association. (Applause.) Now, there is a provision in that Constitution which provides for its amendment, but there is no provision for its suspension. I am in favor of this resolution, but I am opposed to violating the Constitution.

A. P. WOOLDRIDGE: I move as an amendment that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council for immediate report.

CALDWELL HARDY: I have already made that motion.

MR. WOOLDRIDGE: Then I will second it.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, Chairman Executive Council: As Chairman I will call the Executive Council together right here. Gentlemen of the Executive Council, you have heard read the resolution which has been referred to us——

THE PRESIDENT: No not yet. It has not yet been referred to the Executive Council by the Convention.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Oh, I thought it had. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: No, but it doubtless will be. Gentlemen, you have heard the motion that the resolution offered by Mr. Leech, of New York, be referred to the Executive Council, with the direction that they report upon it immediately. All in favor of that motion will say aye—opposed, no. Carried.

Now, Mr. Trowbridge, the resolution is in your hands.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: A majority of the Executive Council is over here, and we will consider it right away. Gentlemen of the Executive Council, what will you do with this resolution?

MR. FINLEY: I move that it be referred back to the Convention with the favorable recommendation of this Council.

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, of Chicago: Mr. Chairman, I second that motion.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: It has been moved and seconded, gentlemen of the Council, that the resolution in question be referred back to the Convention with our recommendation that it be adopted. All who are in favor of that action will signify it by saying aye; those opposed, no. Carried.

MR. TROWBRIDGE: Mr. President, I have great pleasure in reporting, on behalf of the Executive Council, that the resolution of Mr. Leech, of New York, referred to us by the Convention, has been considered by the Executive Council, and we recommend that it be adopted by the Convention. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen of the Convention, I am very glad indeed to be thus unentangled from the parliamentary knot into which the Chair found itself, as I am afraid the Chair would have ruled that a suspension of the rules was in order, though a suspension of the Constitution is quite another thing. The resolution is before the house. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of question, question, question.)

MR. WOOLDRIDGE: I move the adoption of the resolution by a rising vote.

MR. LOWRY: I second that motion.

THE PRESIDENT: All who are in favor of the adoption of this resolution will rise—I am glad to see the ladies vote, too. (Laughter and applause.) Now we will give the other fellows a chance, if there are any who want to vote against it. The resolution is unanimously adopted. (Applause.)

The next business before the Convention, gentlemen, is the Call of States. As the Secretary calls the roll of States gentlemen are expected to rise and give a brief statement, not exceeding five minutes in length, of the general condition of business in their various States. Owing to the length of the programme and the limited time at our disposal, the Chair will be obliged to strictly enforce the five-minute rule, although he is aware that he may be compelled to cut off some brilliant orator, even a Henry Clay or a William Jennings Bryan. (Laughter and applause.)

The roll of States was then called by the Secretary, as follows:

ALABAMA.

J. W. WHITING, President People's Bank, Mobile: The banking business of my State for the past year has been eminently satisfactory. Deposits have increased many millions; net profits have been unusually large; losses have been nominal.

Banks prosper as communities prosper, and Alabama has enjoyed, in a large degree, the prosperity and activity which have pervaded all our land.

For many years Alabama was regarded as purely an agricultural State, but she is now no longer classed as such. The iron and coal business, the lumber and timber business, the cotton spinning business, place her among the great manufacturing States of the Union.

The wise men of the Northeast have not been slow in discovering the great advantage of moving their cotton mills nearer to the cotton fields of the South. Many are moving their plants to my State. Prominent among them are the great Merrimack Mills, with its thousands of operatives, recently located at Huntsville, Alabama, and, within the past fifteen days, another large mill has decided to locate at Jasper, Alabama. Besides these, Northern, combined with local capital, is erecting mills at many other favored localities, notably, two at Mobile, where the soft, moist, south winds give a peculiar advantage to the spinning quality of the cotton fibre.

In 1890, on a certain line of railroad in the South, there were only 1,400,000 spindles; to-day there are nearly 4,000,000.

The proximity of the raw material to the mills, the abundant supply of cheap coal, the absence of strikes and the fine shipping facilities, are advantages appealing to the cotton manufacturers of the country, and must result in a marvelous development of the textile industry in our section.

The manufacture of iron has made prodigious strides during the past year. The twenty-five furnaces in the Birmingham district are all in full blast, whilst those at Sheffield, Anniston and Shelby, idle for several years, have recently "blown in."

The production of pig iron in 1872 in my State was 11,171 tons; in 1898 it was 1,033,076 tons. The Tennessee Coal and Iron furnaces alone are producing 66,000 tons a month.

Alabama names the market quotation for pig iron, not only in this country but in Europe.

The exportation of pig iron from this country is of recent date. It began with shipments from Alabama. Last year the foreign demand was greater than the supply of ship tonnage to transport it.

It is a noted fact that pig iron can be produced in Alabama and shipped to Europe cheaper than the Pittsburg furnaces can make it.

The production of coal in the State continues to be very large. It is of such superior quality as to have practically driven other coals out of the Gulf States and countries.

The English ships trading with Mobile, no longer, as formerly, bring their supply of coal for their return voyage; they find that Alabama coal produces steam as satisfactorily as the Cardiff coals.

In 1870 the production of coal in Alabama was about 10,000 tons—last year it was 6,527,756 tons.

The workable area of the coal fields is so much more than the general public supposes that you will pardon me for stating certain facts: The area of the Warrior coal fields is estimated at 500 square miles. This would give a block of coal seventy-five miles long by fifty miles wide and ten feet thick. In the Cahaba fields the area is 400 square miles; of the Coosa fields, 345 square miles. In these three measures there are 42,100,000,000 tons of available coal. Computing the output at 10,000 tons a day, it will take 12,000 years to exhaust the supply—but the output is increasing, and, putting it at 30,000 tons a day, the supply will last 3,845 years.

There is employed in mining and reducing to a marketable condition this immense quantity of coal and iron ore, an army of workmen, numbering about 19,900 men, whose monthly pay runs up to about $800,000. This estimate does not include Birmingham and its suburbs, which employ some 16,000 men, with a pay-roll of $750,000, altogether 35,500 men, earning wages of $1,550,000 monthly,

Coming farther south in my State, we have the cotton and pitch-pine belts. The cotton trade is large and of long standing; its enormous business is familiar to all. It produces, in a great measure, our foreign and domestic exchange. The pitch-pine business is comparatively new.

The depletion, to a great extent, of the white pine forests of the Northwest has caused a great many experienced mill men from that section to move their plants to the pine belt of the Gulf, and they are producing millions of feet of lumber and timber for export from Mobile to Liverpool, Glasgow, South Africa and South America.

The value of these wood goods has advanced fifty per cent. since the beginning of the present year.

To show the growth of this business I will state that for the year 1886–87 the total amount exported was 51,385,106 feet; in 1898–99 it was 181,000,000 feet. This estimate does not include the hard wood, which recently has been quite large, to Germany. This exportation of wood goods produces much foreign exchange, and thereby helps the bankers.

The successful issue of the late war has given a great impetus to the trade of the Gulf ports with Cuba and Central America.

The exports from Mobile to Cuba in one year have increased over 1,000 per cent

Where we formerly had an occasional steamer for Cuba, we have now fourteen sailings per month, and for Central America we have daily sailing.

The occasional visitor to Mobile no longer recognizes her busy streets, and her wharves, which are crowded with sailing ships and steamers from, and bound to, all the ports of the world.

The prediction made several years ago by that learned man, McClure, of the Philadelphia "Times," is being rapidly realized—that Mobile would soon become the gateway for all the trade for Mexico, South and Central America.

ARIZONA.

(No response.)

ARKANSAS.

S. S. Faulkner, Cashier First National Bank of Helena: None of our industries are lying idle. everything is booming. Our banking facilities have increased very largely. We have a State Association which is progressive, conservative and successful. We have endeavored by introducing a reciprocal draft to meet the competition of the express companies, and we have arranged to charge the same amount for those drafts that the express companies do. This has proven a great benefit to the bankers in our State.

I wish I had time to go on and speak of the immense progress of our State, but, as the time is limited and I feel that this Convention does not want to listen to any long speeches, I will simply close by saying that during the last three years not a solitary bank in our State has failed, their deposits have increased three-fold, and not one member of the Arkansas State Bankers' Association has died within that time. (Laughter and applause.)

CALIFORNIA.

(No response.)

COLORADO.

Joseph A. Thatcher, President Denver National Bank of Denver: Gentlemen, Colorado is all right. One year ago, just before the American Bankers' Association met at Denver, we had not felt the slightest rustle of prosperity which had begun to spread all over the East; but dating from the very day that you assembled within the confines of the State, we have been prospering. Your visit seemed to inspire us with new life and activity. You assured us that we were living in the very midst of the greatest country on the globe, and Colorado was the State around which all the other States revolved. You wanted all the gold that we could produce, and promised to take everything we could raise, and it seems that our mines commenced to respond from the start. Old and abandoned mines resumed their production, and those that had been yielding largely before doubled their production from the time you visited us. Prosperity seemed to come with your coming among us. To-day our cotton mills are running to the full, with orders for more than six months ahead; our rolling mills are running on orders from the far countries of Japan and Samoa, and our coal and iron interests are largely on the increase.

I have brought no statistics with me, nor is this the place or time for them; but I can assure you that everything is on the advance. Even our cattle on a thousand hills seemed to increase in number by the very fact of this Association coming among us. Our calf crop and lamb crop has largely increased since you visited us, and the prices also, I may add, have advanced materially; and, gentlemen, how could it be otherwise when we had the brilliant Hendrix from New York, with his keen, logical arguments to convince us, backed up by the soldier banker, Colonel Branch, from the historic James River, with his invincible statements of what had been done all over the country by the bankers; and to crown it all, we had absolution from our past

sins and heresies, which were many, and a gentle benediction added thereto by the Rev. Alvah Trowbridge.

CONNECTICUT.

Geo. A. Lewis, President Naugatuck National Bank, of Naugatuck: Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I heard a story, not long since, of a man, who, after listening to a very able and eloquent address, said, "Huh, I could make as good a speech as that, if I only knew what to say." I find myself in very much the same position at this time, for I have not the slightest doubt that I could make a fine speech if I only knew what to say, but I am not endowed with the gift of eloquence, and, therefore, shall attempt no flights of oratory.

Connecticut, one of the smaller of the sisterhood of States, sends you here her greeting to-day. She can boast no broad acres of fertile plains, covered with waving grain, nor lofty mountain peaks, yielding untold wealth in precious minerals; nor yet great seaports, into which pours the commerce of the world, as can some of the other, and it may seem to them, more favored States; but she is not disposed to be envious. There are compensations, and what she lacks in size and in the blessings enumerated, she makes up in the enterprise of her people, in turning to best account the advantages which she does possess.

As agriculture became more and more unremunerative, through competition from the great West, her citizens were driven to turn their attention to manufacturing, till she has become essentially a manufacturing State, developing from the time when wooden nutmegs were first turned out, I am told, to the production of a vast variety of articles, more honest and more useful, till now, all up and down her beautiful valleys, in hamlet and village, town and city, is heard the hum of the wheels of industry merrily turning, and, as a consequence, her people are well employed, prosperous, contented and happy.

The factory operatives in receiving remunerative wages, have money to spend with the merchant, and the prudent, a residue to lay by in the savings institution, against time of need.

The merchant in turn becomes a larger depositor, and the bank finds good loaning opportunities, though it must be confessed at not always very satisfactory rates; so that, to sum up, I feel justified in saying that the abundant prosperity of a year ago has suffered no diminution, but on the contrary has gone on in an increasing ratio.

Another thing we can congratulate ourselves upon, there have been no bad bank failures within our borders, and we have not directly suffered from those elsewhere; so confidence remains unimpaired.

Speaking of bank failures, reminds me of a bank in a town in a sister State, which closed its doors some two years or so ago, and the surprised and distressed people rose up in indignation against the judgment, not to say the integrity, of the bank President, on whom the populace emphatically laid the blame. The wife of the President, loyal to her husband, said that the people need not lay the calamity at her husband's door, that it was the Lord's doings. A local wit, hearing of Mrs. President's remark, said, "Well, if the Lord is such a poor financier as that, what is the use of laying up treasures in heaven?" (Laughter and applause.)

DELAWARE.

(No response.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(No response.)

FLORIDA.

(No response.)

GEORGIA.

Robert J. Lowry, President Lowry Banking Company, Atlanta: Georgia, as you know, was one of the original States. We grow in Georgia everything that

can be grown under the sun. (Laughter and applause.) We have in the soil of Georgia every mineral in the world. You cannot find anything anywhere else that we have not got there. We commenced early (before 1830) to mine gold, and the first ever coined in the mints of the United States came from Georgia. That industry in the past few years has opened up on a larger scale than ever before, and large sums have been gotten out under the new modern processes. This will be a considerable factor in the world's supply of gold.

Georgia can furnish marble to duplicate any that can be found anywhere in the world. We've got great mountains of it (laughter) of all colors. This is not a fairy tale; it is the truth. As to fruits, there is only one State in the Union that can raise any better fruit, and that is only of one kind, and that is the State of Colorado—the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe—but when you come down to the good old-fashioned luscious watermelon, why Georgia is the place to get them. (Applause.) Our population is 2,200,000, of which less than 20,000 are foreign born. In the last twelve months there have been built and under construction ten to fifteen cotton factories, some of which are of the very largest dimensions.

Our coal, iron, copper, manganese and timber are in great abundance and of the best quality. Georgia raises her full proportion of cotton, and that grown throughout the northern portion of the State always brings a premium from the spinner both foreign and domestic. Our turpentine distilleries and naval stores in the southern part of the State and stone quarries in the hills and mountains of North Georgia rank second to none.

The early vegetables and tropical fruits are raised on our borders in large quantities. Our scenery, climate and water are unsurpassed; colleges, public schools and churches equal to any other State in the Union.

A large proportion of the cotton goods manufactured in our State are exported to China. And that reminds me, gentlemen, that in my opinion England and America should say to the powers that are dividing up China, "Stop! China is the best customer we have in our Southern country for manufactured goods, and we want China kept open."

(Now if you will permit me, I will indulge in some further remarks I had prepared for this occasion of a general character, with an idea of what this country needed, which I could not get in the five-minute limit I had given me, but the liberty was granted to publish in the proceedings of the Convention.)

Until Dewey swooped down on Manila with his fleet, not stopping for submarine batteries, forts or anything else, little of our country was known to those Eastern people; our flag was hardly ever seen in those parts of the world, and where we were known we were regarded as a second-rate power. That movement of Dewey and our army has done more to bring our land into prominence than anything else that could have ever happened. Like a flash the people of that country realized what a power the United States of America was. The movement has put civilization forward a full quarter of a century in that section of the globe, and our country will forever hereafter (if we do our duty by our newly-acquired possessions) be regarded as one of the foremost nations of the world. *Keep it;* civilize it; give them a good government; give them free religious liberty. We need this new territory for many reasons. Among the many, looking at it from a commercial standpoint, our surplus crops and manufactured goods will have a market; inculcating into these people our ideas of government, when good fruits will come of it. You may say that this is not a subject to be discussed here. Why not? I certainly think of all the associations this one should discuss everything that pertains to our Government and the finances of the country. We are so closely allied to the Government that we are almost one. The banks are the furnishers of money, and must study the ways and means of obtaining it. The banks since the early history of this country stood by

the Government in its movements looking to civilizing and Christianizing the world, and will continue so to do. By so doing they will make markets for our produce of soil and factory. There should be no division of opinion, we must uphold the Government; we may have had different views ourselves at the outset, but when the country is involved let's stand as a unit.

We certainly have as much right to hold the Philippines as we had to hold Louisana, Texas and Alaska, bought in the same way. I believe that it is a duty of this country and England to join hands and say to the other powers of the world, "You must stop dividing up the Empire of China." Our country has developed a large trade in that section for its manufactured goods, which will be lost if other countries gobble up that country. We will sell the raw material and it will be manufactured by the powers who control that section.

Alluding again to what I said in the outset, the prestige given our country by the whole world in our taking possession of the Philippine Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico with our superb fleet of war ships and army, is that we are not to be surpassed, which brings to my mind the great need of a merchant marine fostered by the Govment; let us have vessels made that we can carry our products to new markets, let our war vessels frequently visit all parts of the world; build the Nicaranga canal, and do everything that has a tendency to enlarge our commerce and add to the markets in our midst and throughout the world.

IDAHO.

(No response.)

ILLINOIS.

George D. Boulton, Second Vice-President First National Bank, of Chicago: I do not know that I can add anything to the general testimony that has been given by the representatives of all the States North, South, East and West. There can be no doubt that prosperity is with us to an extent never before experienced by our people. It is apparent in every walk of life, the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic and the manufacturer all testify to its presence, and it comes to all.

It is evidenced by our large credit trade balance of 600 millions due us from Europe, a balance so vast that it is difficult for us to grasp its entire meaning. A yearly surplus after bountifully supplying all the wants of our own people in the way of food, clothing and luxuries means wealth to a most abundant extent.

A nation is only prosperous when its labor is actively employed at good prices. There, perhaps, has never been in the history of the world a time when labor was so well employed as at the present. There is work for all who seek it, and an assurance of not only bare subsistence for the wage earner, but something beside for the rainy day, which I suppose is sure to come in the future.

In time of peace prepare for war, so also in times of prosperity prepare for times of trouble. Intense activity breeds over-production and over-production breeds distress, if not disaster. The lesson we have to learn to-day is to so shape our affairs that when hard times come, as come they will, we will be prepared for them. Nature is very lavish towards us, and if we do not abuse her gifts by extravagance, waste and carelessness we will reap the full reward, but if, on the other hand we grow over-confident in the future and lax in our business methods, we are only sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind.

I can only say in conclusion that Illinois is participating to the fullest extent in the bounties that surround her, and that rich and poor, master and man, are alike satisfied with what Providence has so freely outpoured over this land in the closing year of the century. (Applause.)

INDIANA.

Mortimer Levering, Banker, of Lafayette: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—We are pleased to report another year of prosperity in Indiana. If we

put our State into comparison with other States as to what we have better than the rest, we may boast of the best gas fields and oil fields. These give us the control of the glass and tin-plate business of the country.

Manufacturing capital has almost doubled in the past year. Our manufacturers have never enjoyed such a year of prosperity and profit. Indeed, it has been so great that the promoters of trusts have found it to their advantage to pay from ten to twelve times the original capital of many of our industries.

Our crops have been abundant. We failed a little on wheat, but our corn crop is exceptionally good, and, with its by-product of a liquid character (laughter), we are able to bring up the deficit on wheat.

Our State Bankers' Association has grown, and is very useful. It has brought together the bankers of the State, and has benefited them in very many ways. Our legislation has been taken care of by our bankers, so that all adverse legislation and bills for undue taxation and for what we call "pushing" have been squelched, while legislation promoting trust companies has been favored. During the past year twelve trust companies have been formed, and others are now in process of organization.

There has not been a single bank failure in the State either National or private. Our banks are holding a large amount of surplus money; in many cases from fifty-five to sixty-seven per cent. There have been no runs on the banks of the Wabash, and I may say that the banks of the Wabash are full of gold. (Applause.)

INDIAN TERRITORY.

(No response.)

IOWA.

Fred. Heinz, President Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Davenport: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—Iowa is still represented in the sisterhood of States on our starry banner; and being of the sisterhood it would follow of necessity that Iowa is a female, and on her behalf permit me to say, she is all right. (Laughter.)

This year her horn of plenty is larger than usual; the deposits of her banks are still increasing, so that money is as plentiful as her agricultural products are, of which she has an abundant crop.

During the year many new banks have been started, many new school buildings erected, many miles of new railroad built.

She believes in the supremacy of her children as to their general education, in the large number of her banks, and in the great value of her agricultural and other products.

She now has over nine hundred banks, of which over four hundred are members of her State Association; has increased in business, in population, in wealth, in fact in almost everything worth having, excepting only in calamity howlers, and in the rates of interest, which have each decreased sixty per cent., more or less.

She is fast getting away from the withering influence of the money sharks of Wall street, for she is commencing to supply her children with all the money needed to do their business with, and before long her own money sharks will be able to furnish the gentlemen of Wall street funds and give them pointers on financial matters. In the meantime the most of her children are sufficiently educated to know what a good dollar is when they see one, and what it is worth when they get one, and will always insist that our money, like our flag, must be good the world over. (Applause.)

KANSAS.

Scott Hopkins, President First National Bank, of Horton: Kansas is a name to conjure with. It is a State of perennial surprise and profoundest paradox. Its his

tory is a kaleidoscope. To predict its future is to ruin the reputation of a prophet. To opine its destiny by an introspection of its past is to guess—and guess—and still miss the truth.

Coronado traveled thousands of miles over a trackless desert to find on its boundless prairies nothing but disappointment and chagrin. On the other hand, thousands on those same rolling plains have found happy homes, wealth, luxury and contentment.

Years ago the people of the East with lavish generosity sent indiscriminate aid to Kansas sufferers. To-day Kansas sufferers are buying commercial paper in Boston and Philadelphia, or are absorbing the stocks and bonds of the Great Red Dragon in Wall street.

A Republican administration, with an overwhelming majority of 82,000 or more, assumes the responsibilities of State government. At the earliest opportunity the facetious electors "turn the rascals out," and with a beastly majority turn in a new lot from the hungry opposition, all of which tends to confuse those who are not conversant with Kansas character.

We reflect honor and distinction upon the State by sending a John J. Ingalls to preside over the United States Senate. Then we convert our commonwealth into a three-ringed hippodrome. We exhibit our long-bearded Senator, drinking his bowl of soup in Legislative hall between Senatorial periods. We bolster up the credit of the State by sending our Jerry Simpson, the statesman of Medicine Lodge, to display his sockless feet to an awe-struck and enraptured multitude; or, finally, to restore complete confidence, we commission that distinguished female orator, Col. Mollie E. Lease, financier extraordinary, to go up and down the earth in search of National bankers or other small game, and so far as possible nullify their works of iniquity, with fiery eloquence and fierce denunciation. All of which is still more incomprehensible to those who are not up in Kansas financiering.

The "Sunflower State" never does things by halves. She is never on the fence. You will always find Kansas on one side or the other of every proposition. When the citizens of that locality indulge in the boom business everybody helps it along. Cities grow to prodigious proportions—on paper—over night. It is currently reported that, during the early nineties, the outlying additions to Topeka, the capital city, overlapped those of the windy wonder of the Arkansas, better known to Eastern investors as Wichita.

Through the efforts of a united people the price of corner lots in those days went up into the five figures per front foot. A few months later when all the "Jayhawkers" had climbed over the fence, the Eastern sufferer suddenly discovered that he could not dispose of his corner properties at five cents on the dollar. It was exasperating, of course, to the man on the wrong side of the fence, but New York city bankers even acquired a vast amount of valuable experience and information after they had made a few haphazard investments in the eventful West.

The climate is indicative of the character of the people. When there is a drouth in Kansas it is no mere suggestion of dry weather. At such a time the conditions of the Sahara are mild in comparison. If at such a time all the evil-disposed people of the earth could be sent to the sand hills of southwest Kansas, with the assurance that, without repentance, the trip would be made eternal, the world would immediately become good. On the other hand, when Kansas indulges in the Utopia business, as she has during the past three years, all vulgar and uninspired tradition concerning the celestial abodes sinks into abject comparison.

When grasshoppers invade the State they come by companies, regiments and battalions, leaving a vaster progeny to complete, on the following year, the work of devastation.

As soon as they fly away Nature invokes its mightiest puissance. It says, "Let

there be life," and immediately Kansas is clothed with a mantle of glory. Forthwith the midnight of sorrow is followed by the noonday of joy. The tiller of the soil, stripped of his wealth in the morning, lies down at night to pleasant dreams surrounded by an opulence warranted only by the eternal law of compensation.

So when times are "hard" in Kansas the people enjoy the fullest realization of the situation. They drink the dregs of misfortune. The banks are expected to close their doors, business ceases and politics becomes the order of the day. The milkman becomes a statesman. The air is full of fiat money propositions, sub-treasury schemes and sixteen to one. Then, presto, and the times are good. The banks that had been hanging by their eye brows collect all overdue paper, discount all obligations and resume business without loss of confidence or credit. The granger plants his bonanza crop, receives a munificent check therefor, buys the quarter section of land next his own, erects a two story ten-roomed house, purchases a Weber grand for the eldest daughter, lays in a new and full set of farm machinery and concludes his fondness for expansion by investing in a few shares of paid-up stock in the bank just organizing in the next town.

If amidst vicissitudes such as above narrated you imagine the true Kansan ever becomes discouraged, you are far from the truth. He sometimes becomes tired. He takes a rest—now and then—but discouraged, never.

The motto of the State is *ad astra per aspera*—which signifies something about reaching the stars through difficulty.

The Kansas man always takes things literally. He eventually expects to hit the astral territory and bring it within State jurisdiction, still he fully expects to experience the *per aspera* feature before he gets there. He is always on the lookout for drouth, grasshoppers, hot winds, populism, cyclones and adversity. He knows, however, that they are mere incidents in his journey. He knows that Kansas stock is like that of the granger railways at the present time. The market may slump a few points but the bonanza crops will in a short time force them up to a higher record than ever before attained. He knows that it is only a question of time when everything bearing the Kansas label must go above par, so he never loses faith. The Kansas man is always a bull on the market. Nor is his faith and confidence without warrant.

Kansas is usually described as a two-by-four agricultural State ; *i. e.*, 200 miles across and 400 miles long, extending from the center of the earth to the heavens. Its length is the distance from Cleveland to New York city, its width is that of the average width of the State of Ohio. Its elevation above sea level ranges from 750 feet on the east line to 3,300 feet along the Colorado boundary.

Now, divide the State, as Cæsar did Gaul, into three parts. The eastern section is a rich agricultural district, where a total failure of crops is unknown. In this section those of you who have made conservative investments in real estate mortgages have never lost a dollar of principal or interest. In this section you will find diversified industry, well-kept farms in some localities selling for ten and twelve thousand dollars a quarter section. Here, in short, you will find every evidence of thrift and prosperity. In Brown county, alone, over a million of dollars are deposited in our local banks, largely to the credit of the agricultural classes.

The central section is of higher altitude. This is the natural wheat belt of the State. Here cattle are fattened to advantage for the Kansas City or Chicago markets. Corn is not a certain crop. The rainfall is a somewhat uncertain factor. The conditions do not warrant the same kind of experimentation as along the eastern border of the State.

The western section of the State is the short-grass country. This is a natural grazing region. The farmers who have heretofore failed as exclusive soil tillers are to-day obtaining most satisfactory results handling cattle and turning their lands to uses subsidiary to this industry.

Each of these sections has its peculiarities. Each section is capable of sustaining a high standard of activity, but that activity must be in consonance with the geological and meteorological laws of the place. Western Kansas suffered temporary defeat in attempting to raise corn where nature intended cattle to flourish. To-day the people of Kansas better understand local conditions. They have revolutionized their methods and as a natural sequence the State is enjoying a prosperity never before experienced. In proof of this compare the condition of the State in 1892 as evidenced by the bank statement of that year, with the report of the present year:

1892.	*Number of banks.*	*Capital and surplus.*	*Deposits.*	*Loans.*
National	142	$14,200,000.00	$21,665,000.00	$23,466,000.00
State	447	11,946,905.00	20,143,881.00	20,761,195.00
Total	589	$26,254,905.00	$41,808,881.00	$44,227,195.00
1899.				
National	100	$9,605,821.34	$24,688,297.06	$21,986,087.35
State	368	7,439,538.85	24,091,745.05	18,107,072.92
Total	468	$17,045,360.19	$48,780,042.11	$40,093,160.27

The deposits have increased, loans have decreased, reserves are larger, rediscounts are almost an unknown quantity. The banks were never in better condition than at the present time. Money is plethoric. Customers are paying their debts and increasing their bank accounts. Kansas will this year move her crop, great as it is, with her own money. The Kansas farmer now knows when, where, and how to smite the rock to send forth the stream of plenty.

Kansas is not an agricultural State alone, nor does her prosperity depend on the surface cultivation of the soil. While the value of her farm products last year amounted to $151,923,828.67 and the value of her live stock was $113,227,933, aggregating in all over $265,000,000, still this was not all Kansas produced. Her non-metallic products, such as coal, salt, clay goods, gypsum, stone, natural gas, refined oil, hydraulic cement, lime and sand, reached the munificent sum of $5,948,541.69. The zinc and lead products came to $4,286,227.52. Under the head of smelting products the total output was $16,739,803.55, making a grand total of $26,966,472.76 for the year in the way of Kansas mineral output. Last year Kansas paid to her citizens employed in coal, lead, zinc and salt industries over $5,156,767 in wages.

It need therefore occasion no surprise if in a few years Kansas is grouped among the mineral-producing States, with bonanza crops of wheat, corn and cattle as mere incidents. The derrick and drill are bound to become as essential to the Kansas granger as his electric mower or automobile harvester.

Some States are created great. Some States achieve greatness. Some have greatness thrust upon them. This latter complaint is especially applicable to Kansas. The year 1897 gave her the great wheat crop, which on the following year enabled her to pay off a large part of her mortgage indebtedness, and now a marvelous corn crop awaits harvesting which distances all previous records. It means:

"Things of use for the lowly cot
Where (bless the corn) want cometh not,
Luxuries rare for the mansion grand;
Gifts of a rare and fertile land.

All these things and so many more
It would fill a book to name them o'er
Are hid and held in these walls of corn,
Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn."

This crop is estimated to be upward of 300,000,000 bushels. It stands at 106 per cent. in the last official report. In one county of the State it is estimated that the

crop will average 800 bushels for each inhabitant. This means 4,000 bushels for each family, or at 20 cents per bushel the snug sum of $800. What is the matter with Kansas under present conditions?

Corn is again king. It is the yellow stuff which brings happiness, contentment and prosperity to thousands of loyal citizens. It nullifies the platform declaration that " we are on the verge of moral, political and material ruin."

There is a feeling among some Eastern people, especially those who cut their eye teeth during the boom, that nothing good comes out of Kansas, and that her citizens are moral degenerates. Kansas people are made of the same clay as other people. The blood of the Puritan and the Cavalier courses through their veins. They have as high a regard for commercial honor as any class of citizens in this nation. They have learned by severe experience. They have profited by misfortune. To-day they know the possibilities of their State as never before. They are not now working at cross purposes but in harmony with it. They know where to plant corn, where to harvest wheat, where to raise stock. They understand the value of kaffir corn, the soy bean, sugar cane, and that wondrous plant alfalfa. They are self-reliant, resourceful and courageous. Kansas produces scholars, poets and statesmen in piping times of peace, and in time of war soldiers like the Twentieth Kansas and generals like Fred Funston. No State boasts of a finer school system. No State can rightly claim a higher standard of intelligence. When you are inclined to criticise Kansas or Kansas people, kindly recollect that their idiosyncracies are not due to any inherent weakness but to a misguided energy which when properly controlled can move the earth.

For some years the stereotyped letter of the Eastern correspondent was: Dear Sir—We have no more money to loan in Kansas. The populistic tendencies of your people aided by a revolutionary court and State administration warrant discontinuance of further business relations. Respectfully, ———.

A populist Legislature convened, talked, passed some resolutions and adjourned. This wave of radicalism spent its force and no one was seriously injured. The evil report, however, went forth and Kansas has been the recipient of much free advertising throughout the commercial world.

Bounteous crops and a night's repose have brought about a wonderful change in public sentiment in the State. The good sense of its people has again asserted itself as every loyal Kansan knew it would. If any one is afflicted with Kansas nightmare let him awake and in his Shakespeare find these words of authority:

> "Hence babbling dreams, you threaten me in vain;
> Shadows avaunt! Kansas is itself again."

The rights of the creditor are as certainly protected as those of the debtor by the courts of our State.

There is a strong and rapidly-growing conviction that sixteen to one is not the panacea for financial ills. Kansas people understand that wealth comes from the earth, the brain and the muscle, not from legislative enactment. Kansas stands forth to-day the boldest advocate among all the States to maintain contracts, uphold private and public credit and to preserve that integrity and good repute which is becoming men, States and nations. (Applause.)

KENTUCKY.

JOHN H. LEATHERS, Cashier Louisville National Banking Company, of Louisville: Gentlemen, the sun still shines bright in the old Kentucky home. I recognize the greatness of this great country, and they are all great States, but I must claim for Kentucky that we have the finest soil and the most splendid climate in America. We still claim to have the prettiest girls, the fastest horses, the greenest grass,

and the best whisky in the world. (Laughter and applause.) What more do we need to be happy?

I am not going to claim that our politics are better than any other State's, but, gentlemen, you may remember that I told you three years ago at St. Louis, that even in old Kentucky there were honest men enough to put the State in the sound-money column, and we did it. (Applause.) I thank God to-day that in that State, as in all the States of this Union, there are men who are willing to put country above party, and that those are the men who hold the balance of power in America. (Applause.) My case is representative of a large class of men in Kentucky. I gave four years of my life to the Southern cause as a matter of conviction, and, notwithstanding all my prejudice for party's sake—and, gentlemen, you know what that means—I put country above party and voted the Republican ticket rather than trail after William Jennings Bryan. (Applause) And let me tell you another thing, gentlemen: If the war with Spain never accomplished anything else, it has unified this country, and to-day a man is ashamed to talk about the North and the South; we are all one. (Applause.)

LOUISIANA.

G. W. BOLTON, President Rapides Bank, of Alexandria: This State has an area of about 45,000 square miles, containing an acreage of 28,000,000 acres, of which about 13,000,000 acres are alluvial, remainder uplands and prairie. The alluvial region is only cultivated along the banks of the rivers and bayous, mostly protected by levees. These are constantly being improved and extended, and with proper drainage will add to the present arable area thousands of acres of the most fertile lands on the globe. Under scientific methods the uplands can be profitably cultivated. With only about 3,000,000 acres in cultivation the total value of farm products of every description—cotton, corn, oats, sugar, rice, oranges and vegetables for early northern market amounts to from $75,000,000 to $80,000,000 annually. The rice crop of the State, chiefly grown in southwest Louisiana, is of great importance. Lands in that section that ten years ago would not sell for over $1.50 or $2 per acre now readily command $20 to $30 per acre where facilities for irrigation exist. For irrigating purposes there are 350 miles of canals and over 100 artesian wells in southwest Louisiana.

The estimated area of lumber is fifty to sixty billion of feet. Some of the finest long-leaf yellow pine in the South is found on the uplands of Louisiana. Such lands a decade ago would not sell for over $2 to $3 per acre; now they readily command $8 to $10 per acre.

Lumber manufacturers are in a prosperous condition, the output of many of the mills being largely sold ahead. The prices for some of our agricultural products being so low tends to retard progress, yet the condition of the agriculturist is better than could be expected under the circumstances.

The geological position of Louisiana forbids the existenee of minerals, save salt and sulphur. The facts mentioned show the basis for banking, which has developed greatly in the last ten years. Outside of New Orleans, fifteen years ago there were only three banks; eleven years ago only five, all organized under the National system. We now have forty-four banks under our State laws and twelve under National, with capital ranging from $15,000 to $100,000, thereby demonstrating the feasibility of small banks in the rural districts and small towns. Among all the banks thus organized there has been only one failure. We have supervision of our State banks by an examiner appointed for that purpose.

During the stringency of 1893 and succeeding years, when many banks in larger cities declined to pay depositors but a limited amount daily, our banks in the interior of Louisiana invariably honored customers' checks as desired. The banking

business in the entire State is reasonably prosperous, all paying dividends regularly and adding something to the surplus fund each year, with steadily increasing line of deposits. Another evidence of improved condition is the fact that all State and city securities that not many years ago were below par, now readily command a premium, though bearing a low rate of interest. Our magnificent system of waterways, together with railroads, must always furnish ready and cheap transportation for the products of soil and factory.

With balmy climate, fertile soil and peopled by a brave, generous and hospitable people, Louisiana offers rare inducements to the immigrant, also profitable return for investment of capital. (Applause.)

MAINE.

(No response.)

MARYLAND.

J. D. Wheeler, Cashier Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, of Baltimore: Our manufactures are progressing, our banking capital has increased and seems to be ample, and our commerce is doing very well. (Applause.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

A. L. Ripley, Vice-President National Hide and Leather Bank, Boston: I remember a long time ago when I was in college, that it was the custom of the President to invite the seniors to the senior receptions, and, in order to take the chill from what was for many their first social plunge, he added to his invitation the following bit of encouragement: "You needn't mind what you wear, nobody will notice you."

I had not expected to hear that invitation in such form again; but I have heard it to-day. My friend Burrage, who is responsible for the imposition of myself upon you at this time, said to me, "You needn't mind in the least what you say, nobody will hear a word of it." (Laughter.)

It is not easy for a Bostonian, if one may trust the comic papers, to condense his remarks into a five-minute speech. I am going to do it, however. We, in Massachusetts, I fancy, find our prosperity a little less buoyant, and there is a lower temperature, I think, with us, than I have observed out here. Possibly the warm wave of prosperity, which has rolled eastward from the far west, has been cooled by the waters of Massachusetts Bay. I have derived a good deal of comfort, however, from finding that what I have heard here has confirmed certain impressions that I had already formed. The gentleman from Alabama said that he noted the fact that cotton mills are being built down there by Massachusetts corporations and with Massachusetts capital. I have noted it too, as have other gentlemen in our State. The gentleman from Indiana said they had sold their property to trusts, and sometimes for ten or twelve times its value—for which, let us hope, they got their pay in cash rather than preferred stock. We in Massachusetts have sold some of our stocks to corporations. It has has been rumored that the New York banks were really paying for those by advancing money to syndicates; however that may be, we have a suspicion that the managers who have sold may organize new mills, and go to work and compete with the old corporations, for some of the treasurers have had this one desire, to get rid of the old machinery and start entirely new and run the other fellows into the ground.

To turn to banking matters, we have started a little scheme of our own in Massachusetts—in the matter of country checks—spurred on, doubtless, by the action of New York, and yet on an entirely different basis. Our New York friends, with their usual vigor, have taken the bull by the horns. We, on the contrary, are more modest and milder. I think you will all agree that exchange in banking is like friction in machinery, wasteful and bad, to be minimized rather than increased; and

so we have tried to eliminate it. We have not got to the end yet, and I am not at all sure that we are not paying more for exchange than we should ; but, at any rate, we have made a step in an original direction, and one which we hope will be productive of good results.

MICHIGAN.

PETER WHITE, President First National Bank, Marquette: I reside in that portion of the State of Michigan known as the Upper Peninsula, north of the Straits of Mackinaw. I have resided there for something more than fifty years, and there are those who have the hardihood to say I have been there four hundred years. (Laughter.)

We produce copper. We also manufacture pig iron, and many other things that I won't stop now to mention.

At no time in my life has the State been so prosperous, especially my section of it. Every man that wants to work can get work. So can every woman—and every child, for that matter, if it has attained the proper age. Everything is very prosperous. As to the Lower Peninsula, of Michigan, the section where President Russel comes from, I take from his address of yesterday these words:

"The year ending June 30, 1899, in the 185 State banks, eighty National banks and three trust companies, of Michigan, there was an increase in the total deposits of $20,949,795.53, and of this amount $8,344,623.77 was in savings deposits. January 1, 1899, there was a total deposit in the banks of Michigan of $127,975,496,-75, and on July 1, 1899, a total of $140,311,558.29, showing a gain for the first six months of this year of over $13,000,000."

Michigan, gentlemen, is prosperous both in the Upper and Lower Peninsula. (Applause.)

If these figures and facts do not prove it, then I do not know what would.

MINNESOTA.

(No response.)

MISSISSIPPI.

W. W. GEORGE, President First National Bank, Meridian: Mr. President—It has been my fortune to reside in the little City of Meridian, in the extreme eastern portion of the State of Mississippi, for the past twenty years, during which time I have been connected with one of her banking institutions. When I moved there it was a little village of about 3,000 inhabitants. Year by year I have sedulously watched her growth, until now she claims 17,000 or 18,000 inhabitants, and with all the modern improvements and conveniencies of more pretentious cities.

It is in the midst of an agricultural country, though the lands are considered poor; our chief product is cotton. During these twenty years I have watched the raising and marketing of cotton, since, to a great extent, the business of the bank with which I am connected has been dependent upon it. During this period, covering the fifth of a century, I have known no failure in the crop; in fact, have never known what might be called a half-crop, whilst, on the other hand, I have often seen an unusually large crop, and occasionally a falling below the average; but the general average has been good.

This is a wonderful statement, since it shows that we can depend absolutely upon a fair crop every year, and one which always commands the ready cash in any and every market. This fact affords food for thought to the man with capital to invest. Here he can find a country with a climate as near perfect as can be found anywhere, and a generous soil, and a thrifty people and where the great staple crop *never* fails.

For the few years last passed, the cotton crops have been so enormously large, and the price so low, we often think it will not pay to pick it. I well remember the

first time after the Civil War when cotton fell to ten cents per pound, planters became discouraged and said they could not produce it for less than that sum, and they stored their cotton and borrowed all the money the banks had, but it has never recovered those prices, but, on the contrary, the price has gradually gone lower every year, while the amount produced is growing greater. If ten years ago I had been told cotton would go to five cents per pound and remain at that price for two or three years consecutively, I would have predicted utter financial ruin and bankruptcy for the cotton districts. And, yet, such is not the case. For three years the average price of cotton has been about five cents per pound, and, yet, I have never seen the people in my part of the State in better financial condition. Money is more abundant, business generally more satisfactory than for many years. In fact, the banks throughout the State have larger deposits, larger surplus of funds than ever in their history. Our people owe less and are more hopeful of the future than at any time in their history since the Civil War closed.

But it becomes us as business men to inquire into the causes that have produced such marvelous and splendid results, that we may, by reasoning from cause to effect, see what is in store for us in the future, for of all men the banker needs most a horoscope by which to forecast the future.

There are several reasons for the conditions existing in our State, as briefly referred to above. In the first place, great progress has been made of late years in the methods of cultivation, not only by improved farm implements, but also in fertilizing the soil. Science has been invoked with her magic wand to aid in this work. In many instances the soil is analyzed to find its constituent elements, then it is easy to ascertain what fertilizer is best adapted to the soil to produce the best results.

Then, farming tools and implements have been much improved, and cultivation thereby made easier and better. Another and perhaps the most potential factor in the increased production comes from the improvement in the seed sown. Strange that this subject was so long overlooked. It was left for Dickson, of Georgia, who is justly entitled to wear the honors of the "Cotton King" of the South, to make the discovery and utilize it. He selected the best stalk of cotton in the best field, and the best bolls therefrom, and planted the seed. This process of selection was continued from year to year, until he had produced a distinct variety of very prolific cotton, and for several years sold the "Dickson Cotton Seed" at $5 per bushel. This put others to selecting and improving seed, and the work still goes on. Not only is the selection made with reference to the quantity, but the quality of the fibre and length of the staple. All these enter now into the equation of the farmer's profit and loss, and greatly to his advantage. Then, the seed now is as much an object of his care as the lint, since it commands a good price and ready cash, for the many useful products made from them, of food, both for man and beast, as well as for reclaiming thin and worn-out soils. Hence cotton is raised at a less cost than formerly, and in greater quantity. And yet the cotton business is in its infancy. It is the cheapest and most beautiful textile in the world, and can be manufactured into more articles of utility and at less cost than any textile in the world. Think of a woman buying a dress pattern of beautiful prints for from two and one-half to five cents per yard. When the Nicaragua Canal is built, and the trade of the world revolutionized and the Gulf of Mexico becomes the Mediterranean of the New World, and our ships, laden with the fleecy staple of the South and the golden grain of the West, shall find their way to Central and South America, and to Australia and India, China and Japan, 25,000,000 of bales per annum will not supply the demand, but the cotton States will be equal to the emergency. The State of Mississippi alone can easily produce 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 bales if put to the test. When we think of the enormous wealth concealed in this industry, one is stag-

gered at the possibilities of the cotton States of the future. Not only from the production of cotton will the wealth come, but also from its manufacture. The cotton mills must come to the cotton fields, because the mill that is in the midst of the cotton fields can manufacture the textile cheaper than the mills at remoter points. This has been so thoroughly demonstrated that no argument is needed to prove it. All over the cotton States to-day the question of erecting cotton mills is uppermost in the public mind, and many mills are now in process of construction. Even the colored people in my State have recently organized a cotton mill company, and subscriptions are being made to it from many quarters of the State. There would be as much business sense in shipping our cotton seed to New England and to Europe to be manufactured, and then purchase back the manufactured product, as there is in shipping the staple there to be manufactured; and yet no man is insane enough to think of so shipping seed to be manufactured. With the profit of the manufactured product added to the product of the raw material of both the staple and seed left in the cotton States, it is easy to predict a great future for the cotton States.

The only possible disturbing question that may arise is the labor question. We have the best labor in the world, and if left alone, free from outside influences, it will so continue. The colored people of the South are the freest and happiest laboring class known to me, and are accumulating homes of their own and doing well.

There is another source of great wealth in the State in which I reside, and that is its timber. All south Mississippi is practically one great long-leaf pine forest. The New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad traverses this belt from northeast to southwest, the Gulf and Ship Island from south to north, through the center, and is building lateral branches east and west to feed the main line. The output of lumber on the first seventy miles of this latter road is 1,000,000 feet per day. It is lightered out to ships at Gulfport, but the United States Government has made a liberal appropriation for dredging the harbor at Gulfport, and it is expected that vessels drawing twenty feet of water will, in the near future, cast their anchors in the basin at the pier near the shore. This will mark a *new era* in the history of Mississippi. Her million bales of cotton will seek foreign markets through her own port, rather than through New Orleans, Mobile and the East, as there will be a large saving in the cost of exportation.

Lumber is now commanding a good price, and the demand is in excess of the supply. The yellow pine lumber of Mississippi is now finding its way to every civilized country in the world. And when we consider the fact that the supply of standing pine is sufficient, at the present rate of consumption, to last for thirty or forty years, we can easily imagine what a source of wealth it will prove to our State. So, Mr. Chairman, is it any wonder that our people are buoyant and hopeful? The dark clouds which so long "lowered upon our house" seem indeed to have been "buried in the deep bosom of the ocean," and "the winter of our discontent made glorious summer." (Applause.)

MISSOURI.

F. P. NEAL, Vice-President Union National Bank, Kansas City: In 1903 there will be celebrated at St. Louis the Louisiana purchase, and we invite the members of this Association to visit us at that time.

We have 647 banks in Missouri, with an aggregate capital of $60,000,000. We have $260,000,000 of deposits. This is not equalled by any State west of the Mississippi River.

We grow in Missouri more of the necessaries and luxuries of life than are produced in the same area anywhere else in the world.

After the verdict of the country was given for sound money in 1896 a return of prosperity was expected by the friends of that policy. It was a little slow in com-

ing, but it did come through the exportation of western products, and to-day we are all prosperous and happy. (Applause.)

MONTANA.

(No response.)

NEBRASKA.

CHARLES S. MILLER, Cashier of Farmers' State Bank, Fairmont: Gentlemen, Members of the American Bankers' Association—Modesty, you know, is a virtue which is pre-eminent in and peculiar to the West. You Eastern people who have preceded me have placed so many good things to the credit of your respective States that, although enthusiastic, I feel foreclosed in ability to suitably proclaim the merits of my State in this Convention.

Five minutes have been placed to my credit. I shall not weary your patience by overdrawing the account. If I talk longer consider me past due, subject not only to protest, but the added humiliation of execution from the President's gavel.

The conditions of the banks of Nebraska have never been so good as at the present time. I have been connected with the country banks in the interior of the State for the past sixteen years, and as an indication of the present conditions of the banks there will say that two years ago we invested our own money in, and carry our own local securities at five per cent. We loan our own money on real estate security at six per cent., and to our cattle feeders at seven per cent. We pay no interest on deposits. A letter just received from Mr. Hall, Secretary of the State Banking Board, states that capital, surplus, the reserves and deposits of the banks of the State have largely incresed over last year; that the State banks have an average reserve of forty-five per cent., and that "The banks generally have not been so clear of irregularities since I became connected with the department" (several years ago).

Being largely an agricultural State, land is the basis of our values, and there is no better evidence of the soundness and permanency of that value than the fact that the old-line Eastern insurance companies are willing and anxious to loan and do loan to our farmers on their lands in the central and eastern parts of our State at five per cent. and often less, net to the companies. I am talking to bankers, men who can measure the gap between poetry and arithmetic, and you know that those old companies are not romancers or gamblers, but the most conservatively managed institutions in this country. They have made a specialty of this subject, and have reduced it to a scientific basis. They act and speak not as Scribes, but with authority on this subject.

I can best give you the business condition of my State in relating a few facts concerning the resources of our wealth. According to the late Government Crop Estimate there will be produced in Nebraska 310,000,000 bushels of corn—310,000,000 bushels. That you may quickly grasp the magnitude of these numbers, let me say that with 600 bushels of shelled corn in a freight car, if a car crossed the Missouri River every minute without interruption or delay it would take a year to move that crop, lacking one week. If you put 700 bushels, which is a load for a 40,000 capacity freight car, thirty-five feet from outside to outside of bumpers, it would make a solid train of shelled corn 2,935 miles long, and it would reach from New York to California. Corn in my town for two years past has ranged from twenty to thirty cents per bushel. At twenty-two cents per bushel it is worth over $68,000,000 to our farmers, but it is worth more inside of cattle and porkers, and there is where most of it goes, and then it goes East to feed you people. In the language of one of our political leaders, "My friends, think of it, my friends!"

Speaking of cattle and hogs, I received last week a letter from Mr. Carpenter, the statistician at the Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, which states that they paid out at this one point in 1898 $31,289,450 for cattle, $21,097,240 for hogs,

$4,466,320 for sheep, a total of $56,853,010, which equals the gold production of the United States for 1897, and equals the average annual gross earnings of the New York Central and Michigan Central railroads combined.

A few years ago you Eastern people got mixed up with a panic, and when it reached us out West it got mixed up with some poor crops, and panics and poor crops produced Pops.—I mean professionally poor people. But an abundance of corn, cattle, wheat, dairy products and sugar beets have paid off debts and placed money to the credit of our farmers at the banks. So don't be alarmed about politics or elections easily disturbing our financial equanimity, because whenever we raise hogs we never raise hell. Our oat crop is enormous. By reason of an improved method of putting in winter wheat we are changing from spring to winter wheat, which is as reliable a crop as corn, and will soon equal it in value.

Of dairy products our creameries made and sold 10,000,000 pounds of butter, our farmers sold 10,000,000 pounds, and consumed at home 15,000,000 pounds, a total of 35,000,000 pounds per annum.

German experts tell us that our soil and climate are among the best for raising sugar beets, and that Nebraska alone could supply the United States. A wet year produces a large beet, but it contains no more saccharine matter than the smaller beet of a dryer year, so "Sun or rain she is just the same" for sugar beets. Twelve tons per acre, $5 per ton, $60, from an acre of sugar beets on land that can be bought for from $35 to $45 per acre. Did you ever see fields of sugar beets growing? Why, the sight of them would sweeten the disposition of a pessimist, and the profits from one acre often convert a Populist.

With a magnificent climate, the pure air of her high altitude, a luxuriant abundance of breadstuffs, the finest corn-fed beef in the world, all this in a State which, according to the Government Census Report, has the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any State in the Union, if man is the product of environment, gentlemen, do you blame us if we have large hopes and great faith in Nebraska? (Applause.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

P. R. Bugbee, Cashier Dartmouth National Bank, Hanover: New Hampshire's industries are largely agricultural and manufacturing. Her people are happy and prosperous. Strikes are unknown. Regarding the banks, there are fifty-two National banks, with capital, surplus and deposits, June 30 of the present year, amounting to $31,000,000. There are fifty-seven Savings banks in the State, with deposits of over $51,000,000.

New Hampshire has not been unmindful of the Western and Southern States and cities, for she has in the past helped and is to-day helping with brains and capital in their development. (Applause.)

NEW MEXICO.

(No response.)

NEW JERSEY.

(No response.)

NEW YORK.

W. H. Rainey, Cashier National Union Bank, Kinderhook: Mr. President—I presume that the mention of the name New York naturally first suggests to the mind of a banker our great commercial city, as he probably has an account there, and somebody there is owing him a balance.

The ships of the world come and go in its harbor, and all parts of our own land, and all the ends of the earth contribute of their products and merchandise to swell the vast volume of its foreign and domestic commerce.

The surplus money of our land finds its way to New York, and the very great

growth in the business of its banks, and the enormous daily exchanges of its clearing-house, indicate the magnitude of its commercial and financial interests.

It is a very common thing for these exchanges to exceed $1,000,000,000 in a single week.

But along with our city we have a State—an Empire State.

Between our two great commercial cities, New York on the sea, and Buffalo on the lake, we have a great State waterway, and great lines of railway that afford to commerce unequalled facilities for transportation, and the grain from the thousands of Western harvest fields, and the products and the manufactures of the land here find ready access to the sea.

Along these lines of water and railway we have a series of large and growing cities—cities that are centres of thriving trade, with large industrial interests, and with abundant banking capital.

We have more than one city that might fairly be called a city of spindles, and we have a city of Trojans who consider themselves abundantly able to collar and cuff the inhabitants of several States.

I think our farming interests are the least successful, while our commercial and manufacturing interests are sharing in the general prosperity.

We have a New York State Bankers' Association of large membership and of great usefulness.

Our banks, I believe, are sound and doing a conservative business, doing their share in developing and maintaining the varied business interests of the people.

In the name of the bankers of our State I congratulate the bankers of our sister States on their growth and prosperity as indicated by the reports presented here to-day. New York always rejoices at the prosperity of her sister States.

It may not be amiss to remind ourselves here to-day, that the present development and growth of trade, and abounding prosperity, has been accomplished with the gold standard.

It seems to me that we have in this a magnificent object lesson that teaches and demonstrates the futility of the prophecies, and the fallacy of the theories of the advocates of the doctrine of sixteen to one.

H. C. Brewster, of New York: Mr. President, I move that the Call of States be temporarily suspended, and that Mr. James G. Cannon be invited to address the Convention on the Credit System.

J. B. Finley, of Pennsylvania: I do not think, Mr. President, we should interrupt the order at this time.

The President: Unless there is unanimous consent the order of the day cannot be interrupted.

The Secretary will call the next State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

F. H. Fries, President Wachovia Loan and Trust Company, Winston: Mr. President and Gentlemen—I am glad to be able to convey to you to-day cordial greetings from the North Carolina bankers. I come from them in recent convention, the best they have ever held, showing a prosperity equal, though not superior, to that represented by those who have spoken before me.

I do not care to speak of the history of the State which dates back to the time when, in that first sisterhood, she defended those rights which cost her so much and which we so fondly cherish. While her history is grand, she has not attained that material prosperity which many of the other States enjoy, owing to difficulties over which she has had no control. On her east stands Hatteras, as she has ever stood, far out to sea, a menace to our coastwise trade, and a spectre to the timid mariner; on the west her mountains roll high until they ascend an altitude unequalled by any

east of the Rockies. In between there is a beautiful and fertile country that heretofore has been hampered in getting the produce of that land to market. I want to say to those who do not know North Carolina that that very fact is an element of her future prosperity, because where that plateau begins and again where it passes into the eastern declivity, there are geological strata so formed that the streams running down through them produce millions of horse power that are easily developed, and the manufactories being built upon them, mostly by our own young men, are to-day prospering as never before. They are building cotton mills all over this section until to-day North Carolina has more mills than any other Southern State. The keen eye of the observant man sees in all this a new era. The banker catches the music of the rippling water and the hum of the spindle and knows that for him that means prosperity. We are destined to be a manufacturing State, and with it comes our greatest success. We share in the prosperity of the whole land. Our crops are good. Corn, tobacco, wheat, cotton. Our orchards are doing well. North Carolina is prosperous. What shall I say of her bankers? I shall not quote statistics, but I can say to you that they are doing the best they can and getting all they can out of this prosperity, and you know their ability to do that.

In conclusion I desire to say that whatever North Carolina's past history may have been, her future will be greater than anything that has yet been recorded.

I congratulate this Association upon the success of this Convention, upon our handsome entertainment in this beautiful city, and I thank you for the attention you have given me in representing North Carolina.

NORTH DAKOTA.

(No response.)

OHIO.

J. J. SULLIVAN, Cashier Central National Bank, Cleveland: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association—What shall I say for Ohio? Some one recently in singing the praises of this great State said that the territory lying between the Ohio River and the restless waters of Lake Erie was in his opinion the most magnificent spot prepared by God for man's abode. Now then, some of us who live here are egotistical enough to believe this literally, and we are strongly inclined to the opinion that the more closely you approach the shores of Lake Erie the more habitable and magnificent you will find the location. But it is of industrial business and the banking conditions that I am expected to speak. I have arranged no statistics to convince you of the industrial and commercial importance of Ohio. The gentleman from Georgia said that in his State one could grow anything. We think we can beat Georgia on that, and as a conspicuous and shining example of our productions we point with pride to the Chief Executive of the Nation, the President of the United States. (Applause.) Our farmers are all prosperous, having been blest with bountiful crops for three years past. Our manufacturers were never so busy. many of them running on double time. Our industries generally are very prosperous, so much so that nothing equalling the prosperity which now exists in Ohio was ever seen before. What you see in Cleveland is true of the entire State. Our seven hundred and odd banks have on deposit nearly $270,000,000, representing the savings and the moneyed accumulations of our people. The deposits in the banks of Ohio have grown in three years last past more than $60,000,000, and the loans have increased correspondingly.

If anything further was necessary to impress upon you that there is such a place as Ohio, I could furnish the facts; but it goes without saying that Ohio is all right. (Applause.)

OKLAHOMA.

J. W. MCNEAL, President Guthrie National Bank, Guthrie: Oklahoma is the youngest of the Territories, and so of course not much can be expected in the way of

a report from any one representing her on this floor. I have taken the trouble to collate from the report of the Comptroller of the National banks and also from the report of the Territorial Bank Examiner, a synopsis of the reports made by the officers. The deposits were $6,139,000; capital, $1,650,000; surplus, $675,000; cash on hand, $3,165,000.

Taking an average of the various reservations open to settlement, we are but little more than six years old. Ten years ago we were a little spot of country. A piece of land three or four times the size of Rhode Island was open to settlement. To day we have about 35,000 square miles of territory subject to settlement, which, including the land of the Five Civilized Tribes, which will soon be opened, will make a territory of 74,000 square miles, or nearly twice the size of the State of Ohio. We have a population of 335,000 and cast more votes than there are people in the State of Nevada. We have a greater population than seven of the sovereign States of this Union. As to our products in the past year we raised 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, 150,000,000 bushels of corn, 200,000 bales of cotton and 600,000 head of cattle.

The banking interests are represented by something over 100 banks, including National and Territorial banks. We have no limits on our rates of interest, we just keep on charging. (Laughter.) We have five males to one female, and I can assure you that they (the males) are all right (Laughter and applause), and if any of these lovely maids and maidens want any inducements in that line we invite them to Oklahoma. We are expansionists out there, and we are sorry the distance round the world isn't 52,000 miles so that every Oklahoman could expand according to his feelings. (Applause.)

We believe that when the Angel Gabriel comes to this earth to blow his final trumpet he will stand with one foot on Oklahoma and the other on the Isles of the sea, and his song shall be, "Rally round the flag, boys," shouting "the battle cry of freedom." (Applause.)

OREGON.

(No response.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. H. Peck, Cashier Third National Bank, Scranton: Mr. President and Gentlemen—Pennsylvania has no jokes to read or statistics with which to burden you. When it was suggested that I represent this great State, the delegates from a well-to-do city in the western part of the State tried to fill me full of soft coal and iron and river navigation. They said: Now, Peck, you know our city is the greatest city in the whole State, and you must so represent it to the Convention. But, gentlemen, I cannot tell a lie. Pittsburg is not the whole State; Scranton is. Perhaps the delegates from the western end of our State are mixed on their catechism as was the boy who, when asked, what is a lie? replied, "a lie is an abomination unto the Lord, and a present help in time of trouble." Scranton is not in trouble, and I hope others' troubles are as light. Scranton is the centre of a population of over 300,000 people. Its mines are running full time. The Lackawanna-Wyoming region sends to market the bulk of the State's product of hard coal. We have in Scranton many silk mills, one of which is the largest in the United States. We have locomotive works from which as fine engines are shipped as are made anywhere, and knitting mills, and other industries, all of which are prosperous.

True, the State has outlying cities, that is, cities that outlie Scranton, round about, that are doing well. The Pittsburg region ships immense quantities of soft coal, the dirtiest coal that is brought to the surface. It makes its share of steel and iron, it fills many cars with glassware and other manufactured products, and is thriving. Philadelphia, never in a hurry, is busy. Its textile works are humming, and its bank deposits have increased $15,000,000 since last spring, when the New

York rule regarding country checks went into effect. You may perhaps guess where those deposits came from. All the cities and towns of Pennsylvania are flourishing, and our farmers have good crops. So when I say that Scranton is prosperous and that Scranton is the whole State, I but speak the facts existing in the Commonwealth. It is a great State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. A. BROCK, President of the Bank of Anderson, Anderson: We are unfortunate in not having a bankers' association in our State. We share with the other States in the Union in the season of prosperity which we are now enjoying. A low price of cotton has been a detriment, and it was thought that times would be a great deal worse than they have proven to be with us. Our people are adapting themselves to circumstances, however, and are growing tobacco and other things to take the place of cotton. The banks have more deposits and have had during the last year than ever before in their history. We can grow anything under the sun. Our manufacturing interests are increasing constantly. We have more looms than any other Southern State. In our county we have a cotton mill that is the largest in the South, with 112,000 spindles, consuming 50,000 bales of cotton per annum.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

(No response.)

TENNESSEE.

F. O. WATTS, Cashier First National Bank, Nashville: I was just about to take from the Secretary the duty of announcing to you my name, thinking that probably you had neglected reading local history in the perusal of the proceedings of the Dreyfus trial. There seems to be an incongruity, ladies and gentlemen, about the longest, leanest man in this Convention representing the fattest State. (Laughter.) The trouble is that down in my country we have so many good things that it makes us poor to carry them around. I am very sensitive on the question of my personal appearance. At Nashville the route to my bank leads me by an undertaker's window. I noticed a gentleman there rather musically inclined, and one day I heard him whistling "I am waiting my darling for thee." For the benefit of the ladies present, and those of Cleveland, I may be permitted to say that I am a married man and I don't expect to hear that song from them. (Laughter.)

To say anything to you about Tennessee would be presuming upon your intelligence. I feel that you all have read the history of this country and you know all about Tennessee. I feel to-day as if we had with us florists from every State in the Union. One brought a lily, another brought a rose. I may say to you that every flower and garland that has been placed before you to-day may be put into one gigantic bouquet, and all the things that have been said of these States may be put together, and then you will have a bouquet, and christen it Tennessee. A wall could be built around the Volunteer State and we could live in peace and luxury. The truth is, we are seriously contemplating building a wall between us and Kentucky during the Goebel campaign. The gentleman from Georgia said something about the industries of Georgia, but he neglected to tell you that Georgia was fortunate in being one of the boundaries of the State of Tennessee. The only thing that Georgia has ever produced that Tennessee has not is a Populist candidate for President of the United States. (Laughter.) In addition to all the industries that you have heard of we in Tennessee have the phosphate industry. We are all going around now with rocks in our pockets. The financial papers recently stated that the balance of trade was $1,451,000,000 in favor of this country in the last three years. The phosphate industry of Tennessee was discovered just three years ago, and if it keeps up, gentlemen, I fancy that the balance of trade will probably double in the next three years. (Applause.)

TEXAS.

A. P. Wooldridge, President City National Bank, Austin: The statistics of Texas are as big as her size, but I will speak only of those few things in which she is absolutely unique. She has nearly 200,000,000 of acres, extending over ten degrees of latitude, and over ten degrees of longitude and running 1,000 miles from north to south, and 1,000 miles from east to west; a territory as great as the German Empire, and capable of obliterating all of France from the map. In cotton, Texas produces about 3,500,000 bales per year. That means an income of $100,000,000 alone annually.

In cattle, the year book of last year shows that we had 6,500,000 head of beef cattle grazing upon the plains, equal to all the cattle along the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. All added together, the aggregate of all the beef cattle in all the Atlantic States is not equal to those of Texas. We produce one-third of all the cotton raised in this country, and more than one-fourth the cotton consumed in the world. Yet, I regret to say, we do not work up in manufactures in our own State, 50,000 bales of that cotton. Financially, we are progressing, excepting in the interest rate; but wealth is accumulating, and with it, I presume, will come a diversification of interests.

Texas is the only State that has a public domain which she gained from the Union. The Federal Government paid her debts, and permitted her to retain this land, which is for the use of the school fund. We have $12,000,000 belonging to the school fund in money and bonds, and we have 28,000,000 acres of land unsold, and from this fund we guarantee, without distinction of race or conditions, six months of free education to every child.

Another statistic, and that is this: Professor Fiske, in one of his Boston lectures, says that there is no instance anywhere in the world comparable to the growth and expansion of the Anglo Saxon as you find it on the plains of Texas and the prairies of Minnesota. Our population is 3,500,000, and our assessed valuation a billion of dollars. Education, refinement, morality and intelligence prevail in Texas. We are a good and prosperous people, and while we invite hospitably all who come to us, men who are prospering at home had better stay there. Other countries are good, as well as ours. We have one radical defect, we do not work up in manufactured products any of the raw materials of our State. (Applause.)

UTAH.

(No response.)

VERMONT.

(No response.)

VIRGINIA.

John P. Branch, President Merchants' National Bank, Richmond: I have listened with a great deal of pleasure to all that has been said about various States; but, sir, from Virginia I can go one better. Virginia is the oldest State in the Union, and Richmond is the oldest city. I have had experience as a merchant and as a banker for fifty years. After we have given to the great Northwest these States and cities with a lavish hand, it gives me pleasure to say that we have more prosperity in Virginia to-day than we have ever had before. We have more money than ever before, and we loan money as cheap in Virginia as it can be obtained in any other place in the Union.

I invite you one and all to come and see us. (Applause.)

WASHINGTON.

J. P. M. Richards, President Spokane and Eastern Trust Co., Spokane: Mr. President and Gentlemen—In the State of Washington business is good. (Applause.)

WEST VIRGINIA.

(No response.)

WISCONSIN.

W. K. Coffin, Cashier Eau Claire National Bank, Eau Claire: Wisconsin has 1,000 lakes within her borders, and if they were a thousand miles apart they could not be contained in the State. (Laughter and applause.)

WYOMING.

(No response.)

N. B. Van Slyke, of Madison, Wis.: Mr. President, I desire to have entered upon the records of this Association the following minute in memory of one of the most valued members this Association ever had.

Since our last meeting the American Bankers' Association has lost one of its most valued members, one whose presence has always been felt for good, whose services in the Executive Council and as President of this Association we are ever grateful for, and I desire to place upon our records the name of Eugene H. Pullen, our departed member, as one to be remembered with great respect and his character cherished as an example of that which we all should emulate.

The President: Gentlemen, I am sure that every member of this Convention will feel honored by the privilege of voting for the adoption of this minute. Mr. Pullen was the President of this Association, and he was one of the most untiring workers for its success. All who are in favor of the adoption of this minute will express themselves in its favor by rising. Adopted.

The Convention then adjourned to Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday, September 7, 1899.

The President: Gentlemen, I call to order the third session of the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association. Our proceedings, in accordance with our usual custom, will be opened with prayer.

Prayer by Rev. Paul F. Sutphen, of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Let us unite in prayer. We lift our hearts unto Thee, O Father, as the Giver of every good and perfect gift, recognizing that every prosperity and adversity are alike the gifts of Thy hand as Thou dost lead us into those channels which make for success in this life and perfection in the life beyond.

Grant unto us the recognition of Thy providential aid in the affairs of our business and in all the transactions of this earthly life.

Grant unto these, Thy servants here assembled, wisdom to conduct the deliberations in which they are engaged. May they see clearly those things which Thou wouldst have them to see.

These things we ask, O Father, in the name of Christ Jesus, our Lord. Amen.

The President: Colonel Lowry, the Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, wishes to make an announcement.

Robert J. Lowry, of Atlanta, Ga.: The Committee on Nominations are unable to make a full report until they can have the names suggested from the respective States of the men desired for Vice-Presidents. A great many States have made suggestions, and a great many have not. Now, we want the names at once, and if all the names are not handed in by 12 o'clock, the Committee will go ahead and make the best selections they can.

The President: The Chairman of the Executive Council has an announcement to make.

Alvah Trowbridge, of New York: I wish to announce that the Executive Council will meet promptly upon the adjournment of this Convention to-day, in the

room right off this platform. It is very important that every member of the Council should be present.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, it was arranged yesterday that the first order of business this morning would be the address of Mr. James G. Cannon, of New York. Accordingly, I now have the pleasure of introducing to the Convention Mr. Cannon. (Applause.)

UNIFORM STATEMENT BLANKS AND CREDIT DEPARTMENT METHODS.—BY JAMES G. CANNON, VICE-PRESIDENT FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—The methods of conducting business have so changed in recent years that merchants now find it necessary to sell their goods largely upon open account, instead of taking notes in payment of merchandise indebtedness, and having the obligations discounted at bank; hence, credit extended to the merchant must be predicated upon his solvency. This being the case, it is essential to have at hand definite knowledge as to the financial responsibility of the applicant for credit; and this information can be secured from no better source than the applicant himself. A third party may give valuable impressions, ideas and opinions; but the facts which will place the creditor in position to do justice to himself and to the party to whom he loans money or sells on open account, can only be obtained from the credit seeker.

In order to have this information in such shape that it may be referred to at all times by the party who extends credit, either for money or merchandise, there has been devised the property-statement blank, which has come into such extensive use during the past ten years. The property-statement blank provides for a tabulated balance sheet with a set of questions so arranged as to clearly reveal to the bank or the seller of merchandise such facts concerning the assets and liabilities of the party seeking credit as will readily indicate the true condition of his affairs. Such information as is provided for by this blank I contend is the only true basis for the extension of credit. It is time that banks realized the necessity for insisting on the receipt, at stated intervals, of signed property statements from all their customers who seek accommodation. When a loan without collateral is applied for it should be established as a principle of banking and good business usage, that the borrower should make a clear and comprehensive statement of his financial condition. It is our duty, handling as we do money belonging to our stockholders and depositors, to insist upon such protection for our unsecured loans, and we should have no hesitancy in applying for exhibits.

Credit is based on possessions, but abundant assets are not always requisite for the creation of credit. It is very desirable, however, that the credit given should be proportionate to the actual assets of the borrower. The grantor of credit is a contributor of capital and becomes, in consequence, interested in the success or failure of the debtor; and as such he is clearly entitled to complete information as to his financial condition at all times.

The making of property statements also has the effect of educating the borrower to higher standards of business methods, as many applicants for credit fail to realize their own precarious condition until their cases are carefully diagnosed by a painstaking, conscientious bank officer from facts revealed by a detailed statement. By means of these statements and their careful analysis, unbusiness-like practices are brought to light and the borrower, if properly advised, is diverted from a dangerous course to one of safety, conservatism and prosperity. When an applicant for credit makes a showing of his affairs, and unreservedly discloses his financial condition to his banker, he should then be afforded credit facilities commensurate with his responsibility and the average bank balance maintained. This places the whole matter of borrowing upon a business basis and favoritism is eliminated. Banks are not

private enterprises, but public institutions, whose doors should be wide open, and whose legitimate facilities should be placed at the disposal of worthy depositors. The obtaining of accommodation should not be as it often is a matter of partiality, but a right to which every customer is entitled who can show that his financial condition warrants his borrowing.

Good credit contributes largely to a borrower's business success; it gives him greater capital, enables him to carry a larger stock, and increases his sales and profits. It should be understood that a request for a statement does not imply a reflection on the borrower's character, honesty or business ability; but it is made simp'y to secure such information as will enable the banker intelligently to transact his business with his customer. Some one has well said, "The merchant who desires to serve his own best interests should recognize that his most valuable possession, apart from his actual assets, is a sound, substantial and unquestioned reputation as a credit risk; and that under the prevailing conditions and demands of business the most effective and eminently the best way to prove his basis for credit is to be willing to submit a statement of his financial condition."

The subject of a uniform property statement blank was first brought to the attention of the bankers' associations of this country by the adoption of a resolution by the Council of Administration of the New York State Bankers' Association on February 9, 1895, in which it recommended to the members of the Association that they request borrowers of money from their respective institutions to give them written statements, over their own signatures, of their assets and liabilities, in such form as the committees on uniform statements of the various groups should recommend. As a consequence of the passage of this resolution uniform statement blanks were adopted by all the nine groups of the New York State Association; and from this beginning, over four years ago, the movement has progressed rapidly until uniform statement blanks have been adopted by many other State bankers' associations. The National Association of Credit Men, a large and powerful organization of 2,700 members, after a year's investigation of this subject, has also adopted uniform property statement blanks, and they are now being widely used. The action of the National Association of Credit Men and of the various State bankers' associations, has enabled their members to present this subject of statements to their customers in a proper and persuasive manner; and I believe that the more general the custom of using the blanks becomes, the greater will be the savings to banks and merchants securing them. The New York State Bankers' Association, recognizing the importance of a statement blank, and having demonstrated its effectiveness, passed a resolution at its last convention, requesting that the American Bankers' Association adopt uniform statement blanks for the use of its members. I shall present to you, at the close of this address, a resolution covering this question, which I hope will be adopted. I shall also exhibit to you, from the platform, a chart illustrating my idea of what a uniform statement blank should be. It is practically a copy, with one or two additions, of the form used by the members of the New York State Bankers' Association.

We must not deceive ourselves by thinking that when we have procured signed statements we have performed our full duty and accomplished all that is essential in determining the true condition of the borrower's affairs. We should not overlook the fact that statements must be analyzed and every item given the benefit of a careful consideration. Many statements will show at a glance such evidences of weakness as to require no further investigation. This information in itself is invaluable to banks, and they will at once decline to extend any accommodation to applicants making such statements.

After a signed statement is received and analyzed, if the applicant for credit is not thoroughly known to the bank, further investigation of a confirmatory nature

should be made; and the result of this investigation, as well as all data pertaining to the loans and discounts of a bank, should be properly collated and filed in a credit department. This department should be under the supervision of a credit man, or one of the junior officers of the bank. The credit department affords a fixed place for preserving information relative to the financial standing of individuals, firms and corporations doing business with the bank; and this data should be kept in such shape as to be readily accessible to the officers. A good credit man can relieve the officers of an immense amount of detail which involves both time and physical labor. It is quite impossible for the officers, especially in a large bank, to personally canvass the trade for details concerning the affairs and business methods of houses in which the bank is interested, or to personally dictate the letters of inquiry which in some cases must be written to secure this information. By assigning a bright, intelligent clerk to these matters, under proper supervision, the desired results may be reached with dispatch and with a degree of accuracy otherwise impossible for the bank's officers to attain, with the multitude of their responsibilities. It is the general custom for bank officers to endeavor to remember the facts they learn regarding their customers instead of committing them to definite records. Experience has proven that this is very unsatisfactory, as the best memory becomes hazy as time advances, and the facts and impressions regarding a depositor's standing and responsibility, if not preserved by careful records, become confused and sometimes lead to losses.

Every bank should have a thoroughly organized and properly equipped credit department. The personnel of concerns and trade conditions are so constantly changing that it is almost impossible for a bank officer to keep in close touch with the variations of business, without having some systematic method of following them. The credit man who does this work can make his services invaluable to the bank officer, as he will often see and bring to the officer's attention details which might otherwise escape his notice. It is frequently the little things that give the first inkling of trouble, and an efficient credit man, with a properly equipped credit department, will keep the bank's unsecured assets in first-class shape and reduce its losses to a minimum.

A credit man, carefully instructed in his duties, should scan the morning papers, especially those giving particular attention to commercial affairs, for the purpose of getting a general idea of business conditions, and mark and bring to the attention of the officers of the bank, all judgments, assignments, petitions in bankruptcy, conveyances, mortgages, etc., which may be of interest to the bank, or its customers. He should prepare a detailed memorandum of the paper discounted or purchased by the bank, maturing each day, and no note entered upon the discount book should have a place in the pocket-book of the bank, until some record is made by him in his department concerning the borrower. The credit man should peruse and mark the reports of the commercial agencies covering the financial standing of firms about which the bank has sought information, underscoring with different colored pencils, the favorable and unfavorable comments in the reports. The credit department of a bank should take charge of all applications received for discount, and prepare the proper memoranda concerning the same. It should investigate inquiries received from correspondents and customers, as well as all new accounts which are opened. The credit man should compare and analyze statements received covering discounts as well as purchased paper. He should take for the personal use of the officers a private transcript of the discount register, and prove his books with the general ledger independent of the discount department, thus making a continual check upon that department. All checks returned for insufficiency of funds, or notes presented and protested in which the bank is interested, should be entered upon the records of this department. All bills receivable taken by the bank should be thoroughly inves-

tigated, and the files of his department should constantly be up to date. His department should also have the custody of the average balance cards showing the average monthly balances of customers. In short, the credit department should be the confidential department of the bank. It is also the proper place for the handling of all past-due matter, and it should be the duty of the credit man to see that the bank's claims are kept before the officers in such a way as not to be overlooked.

There is not a large mercantile house of any consequence to day in the United States, that has not a thoroughly equipped credit department, in charge of a competent man; and yet, strange to say, the number of credit departments in banks throughout the United States can be counted almost upon the fingers of your two hands. The time has come for the introduction of this feature into the banking business. The accumulation of wealth in this country, and the rapidly lowering rates for money, make it incumbent upon us all to scrutinize with the greatest care our loans and discounts, for we cannot afford to take the chances of loss as in the past, because of the diminishing returns for the use of our funds.

In the month of August there was filed in New York city a voluntary petition in bankruptcy and the liabilities of the debtor were $740,000, with assets of $200. Among the unsecured creditors were seventeen banks who were interested to the extent of $230,000. Eleven of these banks were in New York city and six outside of the city. Sixty-three judgments had been obtained by these banks against the insolvent debtor. This exhibit speaks for itself.

There is no question in my mind that if any of these banks had asked for a detailed statement and made the proper investigation of the same, they would have saved themselves from these fearful losses. The time has come for a radical reform in the matter of making loans by banks, and shareholders of banks should insist that the institutions in which they are interested should have properly equipped credit departments.

There has been considerable discussion of the qustion of establishing a Bureau of Information, with a centrally located office, through which could be given to the members of this Association information concerning parties who are unworthy of credit, or who are continually changing their accounts from bank to bank if they are refused credit, and also regarding the amount of paper a concern has outstanding, as well as various other items of this nature. How this can be accomplished is a question which I am not as yet able to answer; and concerning the formation of a Bureau, or Association of Banks, having for its object the protection of its members by giving to all certain knowledge possessed by each individually, I think much can be said both for and against. The extent to which members of such an association should be called upon to impart information to others is a matter not to be decided hastily. It may be said here that were such an association formed, it is more than probable that reciprocity between its members would steadily increase, so that in the course of time it would far exceed the limit of any preconcerted plan which would primarily meet the approval of its originators. For example, a bank learns that parties, who are heavily indebted to it, are not solvent; or at least it has reason to fear insolvency in the near future. No one would or could expect the bank to voluntarily disseminate this information among the Association members, as it would be fatal to the interests of its stockholders so to do; for in a great many instances its ability to protect itself is in direct ratio to the debtor's ability to shift his indebtedness to some other quarter. Of course, a Bureau of this sort would materially lessen the number of such cases; but a plan of this kind must not be entered into hastily, or without a definite knowledge of the number and location of the banks which would be interested. Of course, there are many banks which would not be interested in a Bureau of this kind, as their business is local in its character; and they could not in justice be called upon to bear as much of the

expense incurred in the establishment and maintenance of this Bureau, as banks which would be using its facilities continually. I am heartily in favor of co-operation among banks, but the foundation for that co-operation must first be laid by the adoption, by this Association, of a uniform statement blank for the use of its members, and by the establishment of the system of credit departments in banks.

I have prepared and set up in a room at the rear of this hall, at the expense of considerable time and labor, three model credit departments, which I desire to exhibit to the members of this Association. These credit departments I have designated as A, B and C. Class "A" is for the use of banks with a capital and surplus of $500,000 and over; class "B" with a capital and surplus of $100,000 to $500,000, and class "C" $25,000 to $100,000. I have also had printed for distribution to the members present, blanks as suggestions for each one of these classes; and I have carefully selected the proper office furniture with which to equip them. These departments will be open to inspection during the time of the convention, and I will be present with one or two representatives, to give such information to the members of the Association concerning them as they may desire. In order that you might have placed before you some of the important blanks and cards which are in use in these credit departments, I have had prepared for exhibition here to-day a few of them, which I will show you rapidly from the platform, after which I will offer for your consideration two resolutions. (Applause.)

[Mr. Cannon here exhibited from the platform, on large charts, eight of the principal blanks used in the credit department, beginning with the opening of an account and showing the various stages of its progress during the application for discount until the loan is finally placed to the borrower's credit. These forms are given below.]

ACCOUNT OPENED

Title ____________________ ____________

Business ____________________ Address ____________________

Character of Acc't: Personal or business ______ Borrowing ____________________

Probable balances carried, $ ____________ Other Bank acc'ts ____________________

Reason for changing ____________________

Introduced by ____________________

References ____________________

____

Account accepted by ____________________ Signatures taken by ____________________

Remarks ____________________

____

____

NOTED: Credit Dept. ____________ Spl. Cor. Dept. ____________ Cor. Dept. ____________

FORM 1.

Is a reduced facsimile of the Account Opened Slip. The data which it contains is that which is desired when an account is opened. It is the initial entry among the information items noted by the Credit Department.

BILLS RECEIVABLE

RATING	MAKER	LOCATION	DUE DATE		AMOUNT			

FORM 5.

The above form is for listing the bills receivable. (For Form 2 see page 583.)

Firm—L

STANDARD FORM

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

To The .... Bank of ....

The undersigned, for the purpose of procuring credit from time to time from you for the negotiable paper of the undersigned or otherwise, furnish you with the following statement, which fully and truly sets forth the financial condition of the undersigned on the .... day of ...., ..., which statement you can consider as continuing to be full and accurate unless notice of change is given you. The undersigned agree to notify you promptly of any change that materially reduces the pecuniary responsibility of the undersigned.

In consideration of the granting of such credit, the undersigned agree that if the undersigned at any time fail or become insolvent, or commit an Act of Bankruptcy, or if any of the representations made below prove to be untrue, or if the undersigned fail to notify you of any material change as before agreed; then and in either such case all obligations of the undersigned held by you shall immediately become due and payable without demand or notice, and the same may be charged against the balance of any deposit account of the undersigned with you, the undersigned hereby giving a continuing lien upon such balance of deposit account from time to time existing to secure all obligations of the undersigned held by you.

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
Cash on hand........................			Bills Payable for Merchandise........................		
Cash in........................Bank........................			Bills Payable to own Banks........................		
Bills Receivable, good, owing by Customers........................			Bills Payable for Paper Sold........................		
Bills Receivable, owing by Partners........................			Open Accounts........................		
Accounts Receivable, good, owing by Customers........................			Deposits of Moneys with us........................		
Accounts Receivable, owing by Partners........................			Mortgages or Liens on Real Estate........................		
Merchandise (How Valued........................)........................			Other Indebtedness, and of what composed		
Real Estate belonging to Firm........................			....		
Machinery and Fixtures........................			....		
Other Assets, and of what composed			....		
....			Total Liabilities........................		
....			Net Worth........................		
....					
....					
Total........................			Total........................		

Contingent Liability. { Accommodation Endorsements........................
Endorsed Bills Receivable Outstanding........................

Specify any of above assets or liabilities pledged as, or secured by, collateral, and state collateral.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(OVER)

FORM 3.

Shows the front page of the Standard Property Statement, to be used by firms.

Individual worth of respective partners outside the business, over and above liabilities, ...

Names in full of all General Partners..........

Names in full of Special Partners, with amounts contributed by each and until when, ...

Date of organization and expiration of partnership..........

Connections of each partner in other business, if any..........

Regular times for taking inventory..........

Give basis of statement, whether actual inventory, by whom taken and date, or if estimate, by whom made and date, ...

Have above statement and inventory been personally verified by firm, and how..........

What amount, if any, of Accts. and Bills Rec., not charged off, is past due, extended or renewed..........

Amount charged off for bad debts last year..........Amount recovered during same period..........

Insurance carried on Merchandise..........On Real Estate..........

Where is Real Estate located and in whose name is title held..........

....

What portion of Real Estate has been acquired through bad debts..........

....

....

Is Real Estate held in fee simple..........Is Mortgage above stated a first lien on all the assets..........

Sales preceding year..........Withdrawn by Partners preceding year..........

Expenses of Conducting Business preceding year exclusive of amount withdrawn by Partners..........

Number of Bank Accounts, and where kept..........

State last date of taking trial balance and if same proved..........Regular times of balancing books..........

Please sign here..........

By..........

Date signed..........1.....

FORM 3 (Continued).

Shows the back of the Property Statement, to be used by firms.

Offered by ....

OFFERING

Date..........

	SINGLE	BILLS REC.	COLLAT.		
Under Discount				Gross Profit Last Six Months	
Purchased				Av'ge Balance " "	
Loan Department				Present Balance	
				Amount of Offering	
Total now held				Time "	
Due				Total, if accepted	

RESOLUTION	LAST STATEMENT	LETTERS OF INQUIRY	REPORTS	APPROVED	DISAPPROVED

FORM 2.

This is to be filled out by those offering paper for discount, and constitutes a valuable record.

STANDARD FORM

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

COMPARISON OF STATEMENTS

ASSETS					
Cash on hand					
Cash in .... Bank					
Bills Receivable, good, owing by Customers					
Bills and Accounts Receivable, owing by Partners					
Accounts Receivable, all good, owing by Customers					
Merchandise (How Valued ....)					
Real Estate belonging to Firm					
Machinery and Fixtures					
Other Assets, and of what composed					
TOTAL					

LIABILITIES					
Bills Payable for Merchandise					
Bills Payable to own Banks					
Bills Payable for Paper Sold					
Open Accounts					
Deposits of Money with us					
Mortgages or Liens on Real Estate					
Other Indebtedness, and of what composed					
Total Liabilities					
Net Worth					
TOTAL					
TOTAL QUICK ASSETS					
LIABILITIES					
EXCESS—QUICK					
SALES					

FORM 4.

This affords a convenient means of comparing statements made at different dates. Attention is directed to the lines in prominent type as indicating points that should be carefully observed.

(For Form 5 see page 581.)

Year	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Brot Forward										
Year	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Jan'y										
Feb'y										
March										
April										
May										
June										
July										
August										
Sept.										
Oct.										
Nov.										
Dec.										
Yearly Average										

AVERAGE BALANCE CARD.

878

FORM 6.

Shows the form of Average Balance Card, arranged for recording by months the average balances for the period of ten years and to present the average yearly balance of the previous ten years brought forward.

Year ____	No. of Out of Town Items	Amount of Out of Town Items	Cost, in Cash	Interest Allowed	Charge	Average Cash Balance	Gross Profits
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							
Totals							

Enter Losses in Red.

PROFIT AND LOSS CARD. Average.

FORM 7.

This shows the form of a Profit and Loss Card. It provides space for recording for each of the twelve months of the year, the number of out-of-town items presented by a given customer, the amount of out-of-town items, the cost in cash of collecting the same, the interest allowed, etc. Space is provided for recording the average balance for each month of the year, and for the year as a whole. There is also a space for recording the gross profits per month. Where losses occur the same column is used, the amounts in this case being written in red.

Year	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Dun					
Brad.					
Year	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Dun					
Brad.					

Record of Commercial Ratings.

8790

FORM 8.

The Record of Commercial Ratings is upon an ordinary 3 x 5 card of a card-index system. The record for ten years of both Dun's and Bradstreet's ratings is thus kept before the officers of the bank.

At the conclusion of this exhibit Mr. Cannon offered the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this Association be and hereby is requested to confer with the Vice-Presidents from the various States, and prepare a uniform property-statement blank which can be used in each State of the Union by the members of this Association, the same to be designated as the standard form of the American Bankers' Association; the statement blanks to be supplied to members for their use at cost price, upon application at the Secretary's office.

Resolved, That the American Bankers' Association, in convention assembled, approves the system of credit departments for banks, and that the Secretary of this Association be and hereby is authorized to prepare and set up in his office a model credit department, and to furnish such information as he may be called upon from time to time to give to the members of the Association, regarding the workings of the same; and also to prepare and furnish to the members of the Association, at cost price, any and all blanks which are needful in connection therewith."

The above resolutions have been filed with the Secretary of the Association in accordance with Section 1, Article VII. of the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the resolutions proposed by Mr. Cannon. Are they seconded? (Cries of "I second them," and "Yes! Yes!")

They appear to be seconded from all parts of the hall. I therefore put the question. Those in favor of the adoption of these resolutions will say aye; those opposed, no. The resolutions are unanimously adopted. (Applause.)

Next in order will be a paper by Col. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland.

THE EFFECT OF BANKS ON THE PEOPLE'S PROGRESS.—BY MYRON T. HERRICK, PRESIDENT SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS, CLEVELAND, O.

The history of banking is to you a "thrice-told tale," a story of an ancient and honorable profession, served with remarkable fidelity and a fair share of benevolence throughout; created by the people by virtue of their necessities and accepted by them as one of the fixed conditions of society, and withal so satisfactory in its workings as to excite little speculation as to its cause and effect.

Yet to the casual student of beginnings this remarkable scheme of finance has an origin of unusual interest which is suggestive of the vast power and influence exerted over mankind.

The bank is the embodiment of the instinct to preserve for future needs the fruits of human activity; an instinct originally awakened by hunger and the struggle for life, and its history is practically the history of the highest civilization, which, in its development has more nearly reached perfect balance in the Temperate Zone. Civilization of itself is the ability of man to control and to utilize the forces of nature. It has been said that the highest type of civilization cannot originate "where the banana grows;" where primitive man gathers breadfruit from the tree, and pulls the cocoanut from the palm and the taro from the ground; he neither reaps nor sows, nor gives thought for the morrow, for his supply is as boundless as the air he breathes—and even the air is tempered to his naked skin. A climate of recurring seasons seemed necessary to the best development of mental activity. The pangs of hunger and the struggle for existence were the moving causes of the evolution of the mind, and as the mental horizon was thus extended, intelligent foresight provided from his surplus products a reserve for the proverbial "rainy day," or nonfruitful season. Soon exchanges became necessary, and a medium of exchange representing values; then in natural sequence, in crude form, came the bank, which soon became the warp of the fabric of civilization.

Banking as an embodiment of this powerful force has been going on for these hundreds of years, and to-day, though perhaps full of imperfections and yet incomplete, is steadily carrying on the commerce of the world. Nations, governments, and parties have arisen, flourished, declined and disappeared—and while the growth of the bank has, from time to time, been arrested, no opposing force has yet arisen

sufficient to destroy it. Every decade has found it more full and comprehensive, a proof of an underlying principle greater than most human conceptions. You trace the deposit of the bank to its source, and there may be discovered the hidden origin of its power. Its fountain-head is the strongest of human instincts, that of self-preservation. Every home, every home tie and every individual interest is involved; therefore, unlike a government or other partisan organization, the bank has for its foundation a constituency without class distinction, for it is built and supported by all the people. As the confluence of streams supplies the mighty reservoir of the ocean, and this in turn through clouds and carrying winds supplies the streams with their power-giving currents and Niagaras, so this concentration of the small deposits of savings and accumulations in banks creates that vast reserve of influence and financial resource which directs and sustains commercial enterprise and industrial activity, and serves as the medium by which the business of the world is carried on.

As with the movement of all positive forces the advancement of the bank has met all along the way retarding forces of greater or less magnitude.

It seems incredible at this distance of time that Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, appreciating and understanding our form of government—so truly designated as a government of the people, should have failed to understand that violent disturbances of values must necessarily ensue from his antagonism to the Bank of the United States and his interference with even non-political banking institutions throughout the States, and must inevitably result disastrously and prove to be a direct blow to the best interests of the people, and a serious check upon the national prosperity; that he should have been so wilfully blind as to ignore the voices of both Houses of Congress and the earnest protest of the people, unswayed by partisan feeling, and should have persisted in launching his untried and ill-favored experiments, is beyond comprehension. The influences which he summoned came like a pestilence upon the country, destroying all confidence and resulting in the panic of 1837, which was followed by years of hardship, suffering and doubting inactivity. After a time, notwithstanding all the remembered disaster, the confidence of the people in the possibility of safe banking was gradually restored, and upon it was built anew a financial system on firmer and broader foundations, no longer a branch of the Government—in harmony with the views of the majority of thinking men of to-day who believe that government conduct of banks is not consistent with either the interests of trade or our idea of the purpose of governments. The best results have obtained, thus far, where banks have been conducted essentially as individual enterprises. Mill, in discussing what he is pleased to term "government interference," offers three objections, and says:

"First, when the thing to be done is likely to be better done by individuals than by the Government, speaking generally, there is no one so fit to conduct any business or to determine how or by whom it shall be conducted, as those who are personally interested in it. This principle condemns the interference, once so common, of the Legislature, or the officers of the Government with the ordinary processes of industry. * * *

Second, in many cases, though the individuals may not do the particular thing so well on the average as the officers of Government, it is, nevertheless, desirable that it should be done by them rather than by the Government, as a means of their own mental education—a mode of strengthening their active faculties, exercising their judgment and giving them a familiar knowledge of the subject with which they are thus left to deal. * * * These are not questions of liberty, and are connected with that subject only by remote tendencies, but they are questions of development. * * * Without these habits and powers a free constitution can neither be worked nor preserved; as is exemplified by the too often transitory nature of political freedom in countries where it does not rest upon a sufficient basis of local liberties. * * *

Third, the most cogent reason for restricting interference of the Government is the great evil of adding unnecessarily to its power. Every function superadded to those already exercised by the Government causes its influence over hopes and fears to be more widely diffused, and converts, more and more, the active and ambitious part of the public into hangers-on of

a government or of some party which aims at becoming the Government. If the roads, the railroads, the banks, the insurance companies, the universities, and the public charities were all of them branches of the government; if, in addition the municipal corporations and local boards with all that now devolves upon them, became departments of the central administration; the employees of all these different enterprises were appointed and paid by the Government and look to the Government for every rise in life: not all the freedom of the press and popular constitution of the Legislature would make this or any other country free otherwise than in name."

Governmental influence and governmental supervision are accepted as the proper functions of the Government.

As has been the case with all useful institutions, demagogues, anxious to appear as leaders, and actuated solely by self-interest, wishing to gain in the favor of the unthinking people, have sought to play upon their prejudices and dissatisfaction by pointing to the vast aggregation of money in banks as dishonestly accumulated, disguising the fact that it is the result of the thrift and industry of the people. At different periods in the history of our country the political parties have directed their campaign discussions to financial questions, and these discussions have invariably resulted in good, since they invite a mature consideration by a well-balanced people of a subject in which they are all interested; and as a result they bring under the public search-light the impossible theories held by the impractical and dishonest. In 1896 the spectacle was presented of these glib-tongued demagogues holding forth on the street corners of the principal cities of the United States offering their spurious wares. In our Public Square at Cleveland I remember there stood a pretending Moses with his finger pointed to one of our institutions which, for fifty years, has been a faithful custodian of the people's money (essentially a people's bank, since it is based upon a plan of mutual co-operation and belongs to all of the depositors), and in stentorian tones exclaimed, "there is the source of all your troubles and misfortunes." Though some were deluded that year, the majority of the people were not deceived by the false reasoning of these irresponsible agitators. Instead of advocating the destruction of the banks by the use of force and legislation, the direct method of these agitators, had they been sincere, should have been to call upon the artisan to quit his bench; for all to cease saving; for none to provide for old age and misfortune; and the business of the banks would have ceased, furnace fires would have been drawn, factory gates would have been closed, and commerce and trade annihilated.

Aside from periods of political and financial convulsion, the triumphs of the banker are essentially "victories of peace;" yet when England in her efforts to obtain the necessary funds with which to carry on her war with France, sought relief from the high interest rates exacted by the goldsmiths, it was given to Petersen to suggest that, if the Government support could be obtained, ample funds could be secured at advantageous rates—and the outcome of this was the establishment of the Bank of England. Robert Morris, while Superintendent of Finance, rendered his country signal service in the dark days of the War of the Revolution by suggesting a way for financing Government loans through the medium of a bank, which led to the establishment of the pioneer Bank of America. What victory of our Civil War was of greater import than the united action of the Associated Banks in loaning to the Government, without hope of profit and with great likelihood of loss staring them in the face, sums greater than their entire capital at a time when the Nation's troubles overwhelmed it?

Who can adequately measure the extent of the influence upon the progress of the people of these isolated patriotic acts which stand so boldly forth in history? These are our Deweys, our Sampsons, Schleys, Roosevelts and Funstons, and the grand army, daily increasing, which they lead, is triumphantly advancing to the conquering of new worlds; the men at the guns who make admirals and generals possible, consist of the merchant, the manufacturer, the laborer, the widow with her

mite, the friendless and forsaken who may be earnestly striving to save from daily earnings a pittance sufficient to keep his body from the potter's field. The deposit of the millionaire for the benefit of his new-born, the savings of the old Grand Army pensioner; of the sailor departing on a voyage; all in their unified power constitute the irresistible civilizing force which has moved like the benign influence of the Gulf Stream, silently tempering and converting the lands of snow and ice into waving fields of golden grain; waste places into humble homes; homes into palaces; and general doubt into general security.

It is this army that owns in the United States $5,696,252,836 of deposits, $991,-591,683 of capital, and $740,336,702 of surplus and undivided profits. It is an aggregation of 5,385,746 of this army which owns $2,065,631,298 of deposits in all the Savings banks in the country, having $187,475,971 in surplus and undivided profits—and of these, 4,835,138 were depositors in mutual or non-stock Savings banks, representing $1,824,936,410 of deposits. The average amount of each savings account is reported as $383.54, an average increase for the current year for each depositor of $10.66; and the amount per capita of such deposits is given as $27.67, a per capita increase for the fiscal year of 1898, as for the entire population, of $1.11, represented in the savings of the five millions and odd Savings bank depositors. And this increase of $126,255,263 Savings bank deposits for the fiscal year 1898, the accumulated savings of these five millions of Savings bank depositors, was available to all our seventy-five millions of people.

It is this army which buys the bonds, which builds our school houses, bridges and asylums; our court houses, jails and water-works; which paves our streets, builds our roads and railways, and finances all our industrial enterprises, and which has practically converted this Nation from a debtor to a creditor Nation. These are the real plutocrats of America whom the doors of bank vaults hide from the lurid vision of the agitator, and these are the doors which he would batter down. The existence of class in America is in fancy only. Every American has an equal opportunity, and may rise or sink as he may see fit to use the opportunities at hand. He may be of the class that earns or wastes. Our family ties run clear to the bottom, measured by worldly prosperity. Between the mechanic and the millionaire there is no distinctive title save that which nature and good fortune have conferred. We in America observing the lines upon which older civilizations have progressed, and which with mental work and mental influences have created civil society and material wealth, which have raised the people from savagery, may well hope to extend our civilization in the Western Hemisphere—even to the "land of the banana!" (Applause.)

E. J. Parker, of Quincy, Ill.: Mr. President and Gentlemen, I desire to give voice to a few thoughts which have occurred to me in listening to Mr. Herrick's paper on the effect of banks on the progress of the people.

In responding to the call of States yesterday, I heard one gentleman say, speaking for his State in the Mississippi Valley, that their crops were unusually good, and the banks were prosperous and were not paying very much interest on deposits. Yesterday I casually dropped into Mr. Herrick's bank and learned some facts which I believe we should all take home and scatter over this Union. The Treasurer of that bank placed in my hands a little pass book which was printed by the Society for Savings, at Hartford, Conn.—a great institution, not called a "bank"—and this institution here in Cleveland is modeled after that and is called the Society of Savings. In fifty years the deposits of this society have amounted to $290,000,000; it has paid in interest $19,000,000; its interest payments are, on an average, $3,100 a day. (Applause.)

Now, my friends, coming from the West as I do, let me say that we must go to work and encourage the starting of similar institutions. Do not leave it to second

or third-rate men to start Savings banks in our cities, but let your most sagacious, your practical business men start them and forestall the weak endeavors of impracticable men, who for speculation or personal profits will gather up the savings of the people.

I hope to see this realized; that the United States, setting the example to the world in utility, practicability and wisdom of Savings institutions, shall make itself finally the clearing-house of the world, and, following the achievements of our army and navy, that the financiers of the United States will take steps to make the United States the clearing-house of the world, and thus in time make us the money center of the world. (Applause)

THE PRESIDENT: The next paper is entitled "What Can Be Done to Perfect Our Currency," by Mr. William C. Cornwell, President of the City National Bank, of Buffalo, N. Y.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO PERFECT OUR CURRENCY?—ADDRESS OF WILLIAM C. CORNWELL, PRESIDENT THE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S ATTITUDE.

President McKinley has been criticised for not doing more than he has for sound money.

The election of 1896 recorded the solemn verdict of the people in favor of sound money.

The campaign was one of the most earnest in many years. The sound-money advocates were convinced of the terrible disasters which would follow defeat, and the business and thinking men and women were aroused to great determination in their efforts. The result meant more than a mere political decision one way or the other. It meant that outside of politics the people insisted that a platform meant what it said, and that such legislation must be enacted as would save the nation from future danger of financial dishonor and destruction of the property of the citizens by repudiation or by involuntary bankruptcy.

In his first message after election President McKinley said:

"We ought not to hesitate to relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt. The situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish Congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of such conditions impossible," and he recommended that "authority be given to the Secretary to sell long or short term bonds at any time to replenish the gold reserve, that greenbacks once redeemed should be paid out only for gold, and that National banks redeem their notes in gold."

While these are not sledge-hammer statements and expedients, the legal enactment of them—relieving the laws from ambiguity and doubt by a square declaration for the gold standard, and impounding the greenbacks to stop the endless chain, would have inaugurated the initial steps for currency reform.

The President is not the lawmaker. Congress alone could carry out his suggestions. Owing to an adverse Senate, it would probably have been impossible in 1897 to get a law, embodying the President's wishes, through both houses, except under pressure of a crisis such as that of 1893, when the Sherman law was repealed notwithstanding an adverse Senate. There was no such crisis.

In his message in December of 1898, President McKinley again advocated action. After stating that the operations of the Treasury during the year had given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the Government to maintain the present standard, he renewed his recommendations as to the greenbacks. He said:

"This recommendation was made a year ago in belief that such provision of law would insure to a greater degree the safety of the present standard and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from disturbance in the general business conditions of the country.

In my judgment the present condition of the Treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund, from which greenbacks should be redeemed under presentation, but when once redeemed, should not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required, on the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it. The importance of adequate provision, which will *insure* to our future a money standard related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivals, is generally recognized.

The companion proposition that our domestic paper currency should be kept safe and yet so related to our industries and internal commerce, as to be adequately responsive to such needs, is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject in all its parts is commended to the wise consideration of the Congress."

The adverse Senate was still with us in 1898, and no actual legislation was possible.

Those who blame the President must still remember that Congress alone can legislate. During the last Congress we had a sound money majority in the House, and it might have been well for the House alone to have passed a bill to show its attitude. One was introduced from the Committee on Banking and Currency in the latter part of May, 1898, known as the McCleary bill, which was an able and comprehensive measure, but it was lost in the card shuffle called "good politics." The Hill bill from the Committee on Coinage, for the firm establishment of the gold standard, met with a similar fate. Still with the Senate as it was, nothing in actual legislation could have been accomplished.

FIRST REPUBLICAN MOVE FOR SOUND MONEY.

The first serious indications of intention by the Republican party to carry out the will of the people for sound currency was manifested one month before the adjournment of Congress last Spring, in the appointment of a caucus committee from the House and a Finance Committee from the Senate, to consider the subject of currency reform, and to report at the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. This move pledged the party to action on this great question in December of this year, and was inaugurated with the full concurrence of the President, and in fact he was largely instrumental in bringing it about. It is the first time the Republican party in Congress has made an official move to carry out the expressed will of the voters who elected them. And the fact is, that the coming Congress will be the first one through which such action can be completed.

The Republican party is distinctly pledged by the election of 1896 in favor of legislation, which will place us on a sound financial basis.

How far must they go, and just how far to carry out the pledge for sound money?

Clearly only as far as the President ever since his election has been advocating. That is to say, they must firmly establish the gold standard by law, and they must rob the greenbacks of their dangerous power of depleting the Treasury gold, or in other words of throwing us off the gold standard.

If these two things are done—no matter how clumsy or inadequate or illy adapted or ridiculously antiquated and unscientific our currency and other financial arrangements may be—the pledge for sound money will have been kept by the President and the Republican party, and the Gold Democrats, without whom the victory could not have been won, will have been justified in their action in voting for McKinley. Because whatever may be said, no matter how strongly the President might have publicly urged it, up to the present time no bill of the kind could have been passed.

REPUBLICAN ACTION NOW NECESSARY.

It will clearly be necessary for the Republican party to do this much before election, not only to honorably carry out its pledges, but to avoid antagonizing the Gold

Democrats, as well as a large body of Sound Money Republicans who feel that this is the most important mission of the Republican party—in other words they must take this action in order to insure victory at the polls in 1900.

To repeat: Congress for the first time since the platform of St. Louis, is Republican in both branches with a good working majority. That majority has no decent reason for delay in carrying out its pledges. It has the power, and if it fails, it means that Republican promises are not to be trusted. It means that the party will receive the condemnation of the rank and file who fought so hard to win in '96, and it means grave peril for Republicanism in 1900.

And now once more as to the President. In his New York speech in January, 1898, he said:

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S STRONG ARGUMENT FOR SOUND MONEY LEGISLATION.

" Duty requires that our Government shall regulate the value of its money by the highest standard of commercial honesty and national honor. The money of the United States is, and must forever be, unquestioned and unassailable. If doubts remain, they must be removed. If weak places are discovered they must be strengthened. Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing will ever tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality.

Under existing conditions, our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute and insist upon the settlement of this great question now, or else face the alternative that it must again be submitted for arbitration at the polls. This is our plain duty to more than 7,000,000 voters, who, ten months ago, won a great political battle on the issue among others, that the United States Government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency, or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind.

This is my interpretation of that victory,

Whatever effort, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question clear and conclusive for all time, we are bound in good conscience to undertake, and if possible, realize. That is our commission, our present charter from the people.

THE PEOPLE'S PURPOSE MUST BE GIVEN THE VITALITY OF PUBLIC LAW.

It will not suffice the citizens nowadays to say simply that they are in favor of sound money. That is not enough. The people's purpose must be given the vitality of public law. Better an honest effort with failure than the avoiding of so plain and commanding a duty.

The difficulties in the path of a satisfactory reform are, it must be admitted, neither few in number nor slight in degree, but progress cannot fail to be made with a fair and thorough trial. An honest attempt will be the best proof of sincerity of purpose.

Progress will naturally be slow, but let us not be impatient. Rather let us exercise a just patience and one which in time will surely bring its own high reward.

For us to attempt nothing in the face of the present fallacies and the constant effort to spread them, is to lose valuable ground already won, and practically weaken the forces of sound money for their battles of the future.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

The financial plank of the St. Louis platform is still as commanding upon Republicans and those who served with them in the last campaign as on the day it was adopted and promulgated. It says:

'All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.'

This is in reality a command from the people who gave the administration to the party now in power, and who are still anxiously waiting for the execution of their free and omnipotent will by those of us who hold commissions from that supreme tribunal."

Gentlemen, the President has not changed his mind. Progress has been slow, but effort has been wise, and now at the supreme moment I am sure we will have the President with us, and that this winter there will be expressed in action the sound sentiment and earnest resolve, which his words that I have read to you imply.

Will anything more be done to perfect our currency than the establishment of the gold standard?

Perhaps, and probably not, because of the political caution prevailing before a presidential election. The friends of currency reform need not, however, be discouraged on this score, because these two steps are the first steps in any event to be taken in perfecting our currency.

The importance of them and how they should be supplemented later is the subject before us at this time.

And first as to the important bearing on currency reform and the national welfare of the two steps to be taken at once.

DOUBT ABOUT THE STANDARD.

The basilar weakness of our monetary system is, doubt about the stability of the standard. Not that many of us are trembling now about it, but neither did many in the prosperous times of 1889, and yet four years later, and for three years after we went through a period of destruction of millions and an era of hardships, all produced by the same instability which, as much as it ever did, exists to-day.

That is to say the Government of the United States is not to be depended upon to redeem its obligations in gold.

THE SECRETARY'S DANGEROUS POWER.

It does redeem them now in gold, but the Secretary of the Treasury has the authority to redeem them in silver, and he has the silver to do it with, and the silver dollar is a dollar in law. We have always had a Secretary of the Treasury who was above reproach. We have one now who is broad minded and far-seeing, whose skill, training, honesty and good judgment peculiarly fit him for the successful conduct of the financial affairs of his office, and who is entitled to, and has, the entire confidence of the people in his ability, day by day and in any crisis. But if the President and Secretary in office in 1893 had been of the same stripe as the Congress in power at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue at that time, the notes would have been redeemed in silver or not at all, and we would have had the fifty-cent dollar and the smash in values then that we fought so hard to avoid by the defeat of Bryan in 1896.

The first thing to do then in perfecting the currency is to so firmly place ourselves on the gold standard, by law, that no adverse election or accident can lower the standard.

DRAINING THE TREASURY GOLD.

But there is another danger to which the standard is subject, and that is the draining of the Treasury gold. This danger was all around us from 1893 to 1897, and in 1895 we were so close to depletion that the Assistant Treasurer in New York notified the Secretary at Washington that he could not hold out more than two days longer.

It was only by good luck and haphazard that we were saved then. We are having the good luck now, but no one can say positively how long it will last, and the hazard next time may "hap" the other way.

The Government's great credit to-day depends upon its keeping good the promise which you may read on every greenback, to pay on demand in coined dollars, and (although it is not on the greenbacks), to pay those dollars in gold, if the holder demands it. And the Government's credit would not last five minutes if that promise were known to be broken.

ALL DEPENDS ON POLITICS, NOT ON LAW.

It all depends upon who is in the Government, and that depends upon politics.

You may say there is no danger now. But you must remember that less than

three years ago six million five hundred thousand people voted against the Government's keeping the promise, and were willing, most of them not knowing what they were doing, to hurl us down the embankment of national repudiation to destruction.

And we are in just as much danger now as then, as far as the actual existing tools and machinery to do the work over again are concerned.

The greenback, which must be paid in gold, and must be paid out again, is still with us.

There are two ways of relief. One is to wipe out the demand notes as you wipe out other debts. The other is, to pay them out only in exchange for gold, when they have been once redeemed—to make gold warehouse receipts of them—almost exactly in character like the new gold certificates which are being issued by the Secretary.

If the latter course is adopted there must be established a Department of Issue and Redemption in the Treasury, entirely separated from the fiscal department. To this department is to be entrusted all matters pertaining to the issue, redemption and exchange of coin, certificates, Government notes and bank notes, its principal business being to maintain a reserve large enough to redeem all greenbacks presented in gold, and to pay them out again only in exchange for gold. In other words the legitimate business of the Treasury, collecting and distributing revenue, is to be done as at present in the regular bureau, while the other functions, the illegitimate ones, which consist mainly in supplying and redeeming currency for business, and which, in all other countries, is done by banks, is relegated to a separate department.

These operations, given the vitality of law, complete the two steps, which, when taken, will redeem the sound money pledges of the Republican party.

OTHER REFORMS NECESSARY.

The other things necessary to perfect our currency are only second in importance. They relate mainly to the bank note part of the system.

Consider the system under which we are working to-day. It was originated under the stress of civil war, not to meet the demands of business, but to supply the imperative needs of the Government at that time. Its expedients were not wise, much less scientific, and it had to be changed in many particulars before the close of the war. With this clumsy and antiquated machine, thirty-five years old, we are required to perform the vastly increased operations of the business of to-day, which require the most modern and smoothly adjusted machinery.

WHAT WE HAVE AND WHAT WE NEED.

We have prospered not because of our currency system, but in spite of it, and we bear, without knowing it, the most enormous handicap, compared with what we might and would have if the matter had not gotten into national politics.

In the course of business, especially in the business of this country, on account of the immense harvests, there are certain times of the year when more paper currency is needed than at others, and a currency that will come out for use at such times and disappear when it has done its work is exceedingly desirable as a matter of facility and economy in carrying on business.

Our paper currency will not do this.

THE GREENBACKS WALL STREET MONEY.

The greenbacks are a fixed, immovable mass. They congregate in the large money centres where trade is dull in summer. They unquestionably at these times foster speculation. By making money easy, they cause prices of stock to advance. With money easy and stocks going up, the temptation to borrow and buy is great.

As a twenty-five per cent. reserve, the greenbacks may become the basis for four times their own amount in proceeds of loans credited as deposits. They become then tied up in speculative operations on the street, so that when really needed for legitimate business later on, they are unavailable. Greenbacks are essentially Wall Street money, and yet the people who have such a wholesale dislike for that celebrated avenue, are mainly the ones who are said by the politicians to "love the greenbacks." We see this every year during the crop-moving season. The available reserve tied up in Wall Street, country banks drawing currency for local use, street loans called in, making tight money; the country districts asking for loans and finding them hard to get—interest rates going up—prices of products in first hands squeezed down for lack of funds to handle them, and general financial discomfort, and all because the currency tools to do the business with are wholly unfit.

THE WORST MONEY IN THE WORLD.

But we have another class of paper representatives of money. These are the bond-secured National bank notes, which are sometimes spoken of as the best currency the world has ever known, but are in fact quite the opposite.

About their only merit is their safety. It is not too much to say that we would be much better off without them.

The banks will, of course, only issue these notes (beyond what is mandatory under the National Bank Act) when it is profitable to do so. It is only profitable to issue when the premium on bonds (which have to be purchased and deposited with the Government to secure the notes) is low. This only happens when trade is not expanding. When trade is not expanding the notes are not needed, and that is just when they are issued and increased. When the premium on bonds is high, it becomes more profitable for the banks to withdraw their circulation, get back their bonds and sell them. The premium, moreover, is most apt to rise when business is active and increasing, and that, too, is the time when bank notes are most needed by the business community. But it is the time also, as I have shown, when banks cancel their notes.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY DISAPPEARS WHEN NEEDED.

In other words, bond-secured currency contracts when needed in business and expands when not needed. This inflation at the dull time, as with the greenbacks, is apt to induce speculation. The most recent proof of these facts lies in the present situation. The expanding business of the country since the first of the year has created an urgent need for more currency, evidenced by repeated requests of the Treasury for small bills, and lately partially answered by issue of gold certificates. Latterly, with the crop-moving season approaching and tightening bank reserves, the Government has been looked to to increase funds with the depository banks.

Another illustration. A few weeks ago the corn crop of Nebraska was in doubt. Thousands of farmers would not undertake to feed stock until they knew the crop was safe. All at once the safety is assured. Immediately there is an enormous demand for currency to move the old corn crop and to get cattle to feed. An Omaha banker says:

> "I never saw anything like it. On all sides I hear the demand for cash, money, currency, to handle the great increase of business in the State. The banks cannot begin to supply the demand for currency. They are loaning all they can spare to the country banks, and they in turn to the farmers and cattle feeders, but there is not near enough to go around."

How do our bank notes respond under these circumstances? In their usual contrary fashion; while all business has been expanding, their volume has actually decreased since January 1 of this year.

NO HELP TO THE WEST AND SOUTH.

Bond-secured currency is more profitable where interest rates are low than where high. Statistics show that the circulation of National bank notes is much more largely availed of in the New England States where rates rule low than in the West and South, where rates are high. So that just where they are needed to make rates lower and money easier, bank notes are scarce, because it is not profitable to issue them there.

Another defect is in the clumsiness of the arrangement for getting currency out under the National system. During the currency famine of 1893, the banks that endeavored to increase their note circulation were enabled to get only a small amount out before the famine was over, after which the notes began to increase in great volume, until by November 1 of that year they had expanded $32,000,000, and were by that time positively useless.

And only recently, after weeks of doubt in Wall Street as to whether money was to be tight or not, a little new circulation has just begun to come out.

TRUE BANK NOTES.

Credit currency issued by the banks, if made absolutely safe, as it can be by guaranty fund of all other banks, is entirely different in character. It can be manufactured at the moment when more money is needed, by reason of increase in the business of a special district, or of the whole country, and the very day that need begins to lessen, the notes begin to disappear by natural law. That is, they begin to be deposited in banks instead of passing from hand to hand, and the banks send them home to get the cash for them just as if they were checks. Under a proper system they cannot live one minute longer than they are needed, any more than a check can. Think what a blessing they would be to Nebraska at this time.

Why should not such bank credit currency be used and banks allowed to issue notes as people do ?

SIMILARITY OF BANK NOTES AND OTHER NOTES.

No one will deny that the notes of a solvent individual, firm, or corporation, given in the ordinary course of business operations serve a good purpose. They enable the solvent corporation, firm, or individual to do more business at certain seasons when his or their capital is not sufficient to carry the increased volume. A bank is an aggregation of individuals, firms and corporations, made possible and profitable because such an aggregation facilitates in a very marked degree the business operations in the community where it exists.

Nobody ever thinks of enacting laws restricting business people from giving notes.

There is no better reason for restricting a bank which represents an aggregation of business people from giving notes than there is for restricting individuals, except that the bank's notes should be made absolutely safe. The reason for this being, that while no one is compelled to take the notes of other people unless he is satisfied that they are good, people who accept bank notes in payment, are semi-involuntary recipients of them, and the law should consequently protect them—should provide that the notes will surely be redeemed in good money when demanded.

Now the same use arises for the issue of bank notes as for those of business people, namely, a larger amount of business at certain seasons than the ordinary cash resources of the community will take care of.

Individuals sometimes issue notes for other reasons than the temporary increase of their business, and for larger amounts than they can eventually pay.

It is not expected that banks will be permitted to do this, and the law should provide against it as it does in all the countries where such bank notes are issued.

With the law providing for the absolute safety of bank notes, issued when needed by expanding business, and their ultimate quick redemption in gold when not so needed, and for the prohibition of issues except for the purposes of increased legitimate business in the community or whole country, it must be admitted that such issues will be of enormous and incalculable value to the business public.

If these safeguards can be provided, is there any reason why this great material advantage, which would affect every citizen of the United States favorably, should not be made use of? It is urged that in other countries where bank notes are issued, the issuing bank is an agent of the Government. This is precisely the character of the National bank—each one is an agent of the Government.

TRADE WILL PROVIDE ITS OWN CURRENCY.

Trade, if left to itself, always provides its own machinery, and the best possible machinery, for conducting its operations. The laws of trade are much safer than human laws, because each individual engaged in trade is on the alert to see that his own interests are protected and he is working at it on an average of ten hours a day.

Trade has established a system of currency of its own, which is perfectly safe and satisfactory to the business community, and that is check currency, or deposit currency, by means of which fully ninety per cent. of all business is done. This has been perfected without the operation of law, and is just so much more perfect because of the absence of political bias and legislation on the premises. But this check currency is used and can be used to any degree only in the cities and larger places. The country, the farming community, the sparsely settled regions, are unable to use it, and are deprived by law of their legitimate part of the currency, namely, bank notes, which the laws of trade would long ago have provided, if not unjustly restricted by legislation which was designed to aid the Government in an emergency, and has been cruelly kept in force for thirty years after the emergency had safely passed.

There is no question that a system of credit bank currency can be devised for this country that will be absolutely safe, and in its very nature it will respond to and build up trade instead of pulling it back and forth and down as our present system does.

PERFECTING THE CURRENCY.

Three main things then need to be done to perfect our currency:

1. To establish the gold standard by law.
2. To cancel or impound the greenbacks.
3. To retire bond-secured bank notes and substitute properly safeguarded bank notes against assets.

There are other details, important, but not immediately essential.

They should, of course, be included in complete currency reform. If the subject was placed in the hands of a competent commission, with power, all could be done at once. Such a commission, for instance, as the Indianapolis Monetary Commission, whose report is a landmark in the financial literature of this country, and will always stand as a monument to the level-headed business men of the United States.

But, unfortunately, this is a political question and not tested by the touchstone of what is most desirable for business, but by what is most feasible for a political party desiring to control the most votes.

It has consequently to be done, one thing at a time, under stress of educating the voters. The action which the largest number favor must be taken first. The majority, and a large majority, are in favor of firmly establishing the gold standard, and of taking the sting out of the Government notes so that they can do no harm to the credit of the United States.

WHAT THE VOTE FOR SOUND MONEY MEANT.

The voters were educated up to that in 1896, and that is what the victory at the polls in that year meant. It was a victory for sound money and we would have sound money if,

First—We were firmly on a gold basis by law; and

Second—If the gold-draining character were taken out of our Government notes.

In my opinion the best thing for the friends of sound money and currency reform to do, is to get these two steps taken by the next Congress. The President is with us—the majority of both Houses is with us. The Republican party is with us. It is good politics and it is good business to pass such a measure. With politics and business agreed, there should be no difficulty about legislation. I do not believe there is a thinking banker or a thinking business man in the United States but believes that these two things should be done. Let each convey this idea to his Congressman and the thing will go.

Our most eminent living humorist, in a light and witty speech in London the other day, said he desired to finish with something serious, something that his hearers could take home with them and profit by, and he would, for this purpose, close by imploring them to follow the old adage, "When in doubt speak the truth."

I cannot do better than to close with the same admonition to bankers and business men. Do your duty; speak the truth on this subject forcibly and earnestly to your representatives in Washington.

A wave of prosperity is sweeping over this country. We want it to be as permanent as possible. It cannot be permanent or even assuredly long-lasting if the basis of all business, the soundness of the currency, is not definitely established; adverse crops, adverse elections, any one of a number of things, may put us in danger again as we were in danger in '93, '94, '95 and '96. With the currency on an absolutely sound basis, prosperity is more liable to continue, and if it does slow up the element of real danger will not be there to make things worse.

A few slight changes in the law, working harm to no one and benefit to all—will put us out of danger.

NOW OR IN 1900?

I believe we can rely upon the intelligence of our people, expressed to the legislators, to bring about this great public benefit, essential to our own success and to our perfect credit-standing among the nations—to demand that the verdict of 1896 be carried out in law.

The President himself has said that this is the commission of the Republican party under which he and they hold their present charter from the people, and that "our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute, and insist upon the settlement of this great question now, or else face the alternative that it must again be submitted for arbitration at the polls."

The citizens, following the President's admonition, through the business men of the country irrespective of party and represented by the Indianapolis monetary organization, have done splendid work for the great cause. To their continued organized efforts we must look for success this winter.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, I want to introduce Mr. A. J. Frame, of Wisconsin, who will follow Mr. Cornwell in some brief remarks on the same subject.

[Mr. Frame's address is reserved for publication in a later number.]

THE PRESIDENT: The next paper is by Mr. William R. Trigg, of Richmond, Va., which will be followed by some remarks by General A. C. Barnes, of New York.

[Mr. Trigg's paper will appear in the November number of the MAGAZINE.]

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, I introduce General Alfred C. Barnes, of New York.

A. C. BARNES, of New York city: Mr. President, Fair Ladies, and Gentlemen of Finance—I have been asked to discuss Mr. Trigg's able paper. If discussion means disagreement, there will be no discussion. I agree with all that is in it. I will endorse every note he has uttered and take care of it at maturity, if he does not. (Laughter.)

With regard to the balance of trade, the interesting inquiry which he raised must be settled in Committee, or in some other way, since such questions cannot be investigated in a moment. I have no doubt that every lady here present will sympathize with him, if she keeps a bank account, in the inquiry "Where has that balance gone?' It is just as pertinent as "What becomes of all the pins?" so that will have to be referred to a Committee.

In listening to Mr. Trigg—who, you know, is the constructor of the famous battleship Texas, which so valiantly carried our flag in the battle off Santiago—we seemed to be walking the quarterdeck of that splendid ship with her gallant shipwright, worthy descendant, as he is, of Noah, the great founder of his craft. As a modern mechanic, however, he understands modern artillery, and, without closing his eyes or evincing any fear of a recoil, Mr. Trigg has pulled the trigger and fired off his gun of enthusiastic prediction. (Applause.) It only remains for me to swab out the barrel, as it were, and get it ready for another discharge. (Laughter and applause.)

We are called upon to consider the arguments that are made for establishing a clearing-house of the world in our own country. This is simply a matter of production. Money is a token, the servant of more substantial things. In the very early days when a herdsman wanted to sell his ox and did not want to take it to market he took with him instead a little square disc of leather on which the picture of an ox was rudely sketched. This he exchanged in the market for other commodities, and the new holder of the currency eventually claimed the ox, or he passed it along more probably for further barter. So it came about that whoever held a quantity of these discs in his possession became a herdsman, or a herdsman by deputy. He was not a financier any more than he was a merchant. He was dealing in a token which represents intrinsic values. So now coin and notes and all the other evidences of value are simply wheat, and cotton, and live stock, and clothing, and whatever it is that man requires for his daily needs in a concrete form. Wherever these things are money will always centre. Money will come here to buy what we have, and, if we have more of everything than any other country, then the money center will be right here in this great national department store of ours, where we as the cashiers sit like spiders watching the goods, which are the flies, falling into our clutches in one direction and the cash falling in another—and there is the whole business. (Applause.)

They move these things as they do the overhead trolleys that you see in the department stores. This subject of trolleys is, perhaps, a delicate subject to bring up here in Cleveland. One of our members, who is a most abandoned punster, said that "Whatever may be the claims of overgrown Chicago, Cleveland, no doubt, is the me trolley-polis of the West." (Prolonged laughter.)

A man on the sidewalk was murmuring to himself: "How much better it is to ride in a trolley car than it is to walk," and as I came along he accosted me with: "I perceive, sir, that you are a stranger. I regret to say that my finances are in a very dubious condition owing to the recent strike, otherwise I would be happy to take you over to our club and blow you off, but as it is, I will put you on one of our cars and take you out to Brooklyn and blow you up." (Laughter.)

Well, it is a pity that beautiful Cleveland, and other important cities of our country, should at times be paralyzed and devastated, as it were, by the acts of so-called organized labor. Those poor fellows who bear the dignified title of Knights of Labor are really crusaders for a cause which they believe to be a sacred one—the great universal and eternal cause of human rights, as understood by them and their leaders. The individuals, gentlemen, are not as individuals either unreasonable or vicious or cruel, but in masses they seem to lose all reasoning faculty and all qualities of mercy in their mad zeal to avenge imaginary oppression. It was of a mob far more offensive than that which assembled in these streets that One has said in divine pity, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." (Applause.)

Now, these worthy fellow citizens of ours, the brawn and muscle of the land, are the people who are going to help us to make America the clearing-house of the world. And mighty allies they will be. You cannot get along without them. By a better education, by more patience and more generosity, by line upon line and precept upon precept, we must make them understand their true relations to capital. They must be made to see that in paralyzing capital they are undermining their own prosperity. If they make any kind of business unprofitable they are stabbing that benevolent giant, general good. Sometimes he is only crippled by a flesh wound, sometimes he is stricken in a vital part, and then in his downfall he crushes friend and foe whom he would otherwise gladly serve. Perhaps the motorman on the trolley car may claim that inasmuch as he is neither a producer nor a distributor of goods nothing worse than inconvenience can follow his action in a strike. The recent history of Cleveland tells a different story. On the contrary, he brings suffering and loss to thousands by his refusal to perform his allotted part in the great hive of interdependent lives. The first to suffer are those who are dearest to him, his own family, then, laborers and other departments of labor cannot get to their work and their wages; then people who have money to spend cannot get about to trade; the shopkeepers who are boycotted if they deal with trolley passengers lose their business, and the small stockholders in the railroads miss their dividends upon which they are dependent, for not all the stockholders by any means are the creatures of wealth, as they are so often depicted to us by demagogues. So all of these classes, and many more, are wounded and crippled when the mutinous trolleyman sulks in his tent.

Such instances as these, my friends, postpone the fruition of our hopes that America may become the clearing-house of the world; but the prophet of prosperity who preceded me is not too sanguine—it is coming. The dawn is already above the horizon. Rosy-visaged Aurora plucks back the curtains of the night, and, mounted on the car of day, laden with corn and wine she comes, whilst Apollo, scattering gold all over the earth, drives his steeds before the coming. (Applause.)

The President: Gentlemen of the Convention—This finishes the addresses arranged by the Council for your programme. It is to be regretted that the limitations placed upon our time have prevented the Chair from inviting further discussion.

I notice we have omitted Unfinished Business, which was to come up first to-day. I therefore call for such unfinished business as there may be, or for any reports that are yet to be presented.

Taxation of Express Companies.

F. W. Hayes, of Detroit, Mich.: On behalf of the Committee appointed by the Convention yesterday to consider the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in exempting the express companies from the payment of a license fee, for doing business as brokers, I beg to submit the following report:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, September 7, 1899.

To the Members of the American Bankers' Association:

Gentlemen—Your Committee, to which was referred the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The several express companies are actually carrying on the business of buying and selling domestic and foreign exchange; and

Whereas, Under Section II of the War Revenue Law persons and corporations dealing in exchange are defined to be brokers, and are required to pay a special annual license tax of $50; and

Whereas, While banks and bankers are each required to pay such United States tax, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for some reason has decided that the express companies are not subject to such war tax as brokers, either for their principal offices or for their numerous and various branch offices in which exchange is bought and sold; and

Whereas, Such decision is not only an injustice but a great injury to the banks and bankers throughout the country, and in our opinion a manifest violation of the strict interpretation of the War Revenue Law; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of this Association to give this subject careful consideration and report to this Convention recommendations for the correction of any violations of the letter or intent of the War Revenue Law and the resulting damages and loss to the banks and bankers with whom the untaxed express companies and their thousands of agencies are now competing in the business of buying and selling exchange.

We beg to report that after full and careful consideration of this preamble and resolution your Committee considers the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue an unfair and unjust discrimination against one class of business men and in favor of another class engaged in the same line of business.

While banks and bankers who are dealers in bills of exchange are each obliged to pay an annual license tax of $50 the express companies who, through their main offices and their numerous agencies, are most extensive dealers in the business of buying and selling domestic and foreign exchange, are under this decision entirely exempt from any license law whatever. A merchant in some small town cannot draw a bill of exchange to accommodate some patron of his without subjecting himself to this annual brokerage tax of $50, while the agents of the express companies in the same place can issue any number of exchange orders every day with entire immunity from this brokerage tax. A bank in some large city with a capital of, say, $700,000 will be obliged to pay a war tax of $1,400, while the express companies or their numerous agents who are competing with them in the same city in the business of buying and selling exchange are by this decision exempt from any brokerage license whatever. It is the opinion of your Committee that the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is not only an unfair discrimination against one class of dealers in bills of exchange and in favor of another class of dealers in the same, but that it is also a manifest violation of the intent, if not also of the letter, of Section II of the War Revenue Law.

Your Committee therefore recommend that proper efforts be promptly made to secure a reversal of this ruling of the Commissioner, either by application to the Attorney-General or other high authority, and, if it shall be found impossible to correct this injustice in this way, your Committee further recommend an appeal to every bank and banker who is a member of this Association to communicate with the member of Congress from his district and also with Senators from his State in order to effect such change in the law as will prevent a continuance of the present condition.

Your Committee further recommend that a standing committee be appointed with such reasonable power and authority as may be necessary to carry out these recommendations and to remedy this evil.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Committee and the recommendations they have made.

M. W. O'Brien, of Michigan : I move that the report be adopted, and that the present Committee be continued as the standing committee, with ample power to carry out their own recommendations, and to secure, if practicable, a reversal of the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Alvah Trowbridge : I second that motion.

The President : All in favor of the motion will say aye ; opposed, no. Carried.

The report of the Committee on Nominations is next in order.

The Committee on Nominations, through the Chairman, Capt. Robert J. Lowry, of Atlanta, Ga., made the following report :

For President—Walker Hill, President American Exchange Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

For Vice-President—Alvah Trowbridge, President North American Trust Company, New York.

Nominations for the Executive Council, Proposed by State Associations.

Stuart G. Nelson, Vice-President Seaboard National Bank, New York.
J. D. Powers, President First National Bank, Owensboro, Ky.
Daniel Annan, Cashier Second National Bank, Cumberland, Md.
T. E. Stevens, Cashier Blair State Bank, Blair, Neb.
C. T. Lindsey, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, South Bend, Ind.

For Members of the Executive Council Proposed by the Nominating Committee.

Myron T. Herrick, President Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.
Geo. F. Orde, Cashier Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.
Caldwell Hardy, President Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Va.
J. W. Whiting, President People's Bank, Mobile, Ala.
J. H. Ingwersen, Cashier People's Trust and Savings Bank, Clinton, Iowa.

The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Convention for the nominees for the respective offices.

The President: I had declared Mr. Hill elected, and I will now declare the others elected. I declare all the gentlemen whose nominations were reported by the Committee on Nominations to have been regularly elected. (Applause.)

[A complete list of the officers of the Association, including the State Vice-Presidents, will be found at the end of this report.]

A. P. Wooldridge, of Austin, Tex.: I am the furthest away from home, I believe, of any delegate here—the most obliged, perhaps, to this Convention.

I feel that we cannot leave this city without expressing our grateful acknowledgments for our hospitable treatment while here. I have never seen a more beautiful city where the substantial is more gracefully combined with the artistic, and where along with public life there is so much exemplified of beautiful home life, and I do not believe that anyone of us has ever experienced a more generous hospitality anywhere.

I therefore move that the thanks of this Convention be tendered by a rising vote to the municipal authorities for the freedom of the city which they have so generously conferred, to the bankers of Cleveland and to the representatives of the clearing-house for the hospitable treatment given us, to Col. Myron T. Herrick and his wife for their lavish and courteous entertainment, and to the press for their very full and impartial reports of the proceedings of this Convention.

J. S. Thatcher, of Denver, Colo.: I second that motion.

The President: I am sure every person in the house will rise to vote in the affirmative on this motion. All in favor of the motion will rise. Carried.

Alvah Trowbridge: Mr. President, you know that as a general principle

bankers are careful about their so-called valuables. They rarely distribute them except for so-called value received. The principle, I think, ought to hold good, and I believe does hold good in the present instance, with the exception that the value presented at this time has no fair relation to the value received. The American Bankers' Association has had the benefit of your services on its Executive Council, as its Vice-President and as its President. In years gone by we have had many men eminent for various qualities which go to make the good and successful banker in the President's chair, and I feel free to say for the members of this Association that in no case, at no time, has the President's chair been filled with more satisfaction to the Association or with more benefit to the material interests of the country at large than during the year now just closed.

On behalf of the Executive Council, who have more intimately benefited by your wise counsel and your genial bearing in presiding, I beg you to accept this beautiful loving-cup. It is not very large, but it has two handles, and I hope, sir, that you will always have a friend to take hold of the other handle in case you do not feel very thirsty. It gives me very great pleasure to have been the messenger to bring you this testimonial of the very high regard in which you are held by the Council especially, as well as by the Association as a body. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Trowbridge, Gentlemen of the Association, and Ladies—I cannot say that I was totally unaware of this beautiful present, for I unfortunately ran across it this morning on my way to the platform, and since then I have been thinking what I might say in answer to this presentation. I fear, however, that the acoustics of this hall have affected the workings of my brain, for it has seemed utterly impossible for me to express my thoughts in fitting words.

I accepted this office at your hands feeling that it came to me undeservedly. I came here with hesitation to preside over this the largest Convention in the history of the Association. I desire to thank you all for the patience you have shown me, and the kind assistance you have given me when I have been just about tangled up in parliamentary procedure, in which I am a novice.

This beautiful gift, the Chairman of the Executive Council says, is too small. Well, it looks to me as though it was constructed in proportion to the size of your President, a most beautiful thing. (Laughter and applause.)

I can assure you that whenever any member of this Association visits me at my home this cup shall be filled to overflowing, and when it is not put to such use it will remain filled with tender recollections and delightful thoughts of my connection with this Convention, and, although it is not needed to remind me of my obligations to the Association, yet it will ever incite my warmest interest in your affairs and progress. (Applause.)

J. R. VAN WAGENEN, of Oxford, N. Y.: Before this Convention adjourns I think we ought to place on our minutes something to indicate this Convention as the anniversary of the silver wedding of our organization. There is one member of this Association who is present at this Convention who offered the resolution which resulted in the permanent organization of this Association, and I regard it as a privilege to mention this fact, as I was present at the meeting which initiated this Association. I refer to Mr. N. B. Van Slyke, of Madison, Wisconsin. (Applause.)

I move you, sir, that a minute be entered upon our records in recognition of this occasion and of the services rendered by Mr. Van Slyke in starting this organization, as he did when he offered a resolution in that little meeting twenty-five years ago, which resulted in the creation of the American Bankers' Association. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: We should all like to hear from Mr. Van Slyke. (Applause.)

SECRETARY BRANCH: He was here a few moments ago, but I think he has left the hall.

THE PRESIDENT: I am sorry he is not present. However, we will reach him with this token of our appreciation. All in favor of adopting the minute which has been suggested will say aye; opposed, no. Adopted.

Gentlemen, I am pleased to present to you our new President, Walker Hill. (Applause.) Mr. Hill has been associated with me in very onerous duties, and has been my faithful assistant in carrying on the affairs of this Association. You do not appreciate, gentlemen, how much devolves upon us. We meet once a year, and then think until the next Convention; in the meantime, the Chairman of your Executive Council does all the work. (Laughter.) But Hill has been such a good Vice-President that I know he will be an excellent President. Walker Hill is one of the products of our country; a boy in Virginia, a man and a good citizen, and a good banker, too, in Missouri. He went to Colorado last year—and, I must say, in that high altitude he got a little frisky for a time. (Laughter.) However, the only vice that comes from this Association was put upon him, and he was put under probation for a year, and now he comes to Ohio, only stays here four days, and naturally he becomes President of the Association. (Applause and laughter.) I understand, though, that before we came here he had the endorsement of the President of the Union National Bank of Cleveland, and that was enough. (Laughter and applause.)

I declare Walker Hill President of this Association, and I pin upon him this badge that I have worn for the past year.

And now, Alvah Trowbridge, I place this pin which I have taken from my successor upon your manly, noble bosom. (Laughter and applause.) Trowbridge is all right, gentlemen. He has served three years as Chairman of the Executive Council. He deserved promotion before this. Indeed, I fell into his place at Detroit through the circumstance that there was at that time a President and a Vice-President from one city. Last year his modesty overcame him, and Hill took advantage of it. (Laughter.) It is only proper that this honor should come to him now. Gentlemen, I present to you Mr. Alvah Trowbridge, your Vice-President, and in line. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HILL: Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association—I have always heard that it was necessary to come from Ohio to get an office, but I find that I had to come to Ohio to get an office. (Laughter and applause.)

The American Bankers' Association is the strongest in the world, and, gentlemen, you have conferred upon me an honor, the greatest in your gift. I hope you will never feel that you have made a mistake in my ability to fill the office. I gratefully accept the honor, knowing my shortcomings, and I will always look back to this day and this hour as one of the sweetest memories of my life. (Applause.)

(Calls were made for Mr. Trowbridge.)

VICE-PRESIDENT TROWBRIDGE: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—In one of the New England States a friend of mine was travelling on foot along a country road and came to a family burying ground. He had a little curiosity about such things and he took out his memorandum book, thinking possibly he would find some curious inscription on some monument. He got over the fence and found there was only one monument in the graveyard, a great granite shaft, and on one side was the name of the deceased, and on the other side was this: "I expected it, but not so soon." (Laughter.) I think that man was not half so thankful as I am; and, besides, he never had the honor of standing before the American Bankers' Association and thanking them, as I do now, for favors conferred. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HILL: What is the further pleasure of the Convention? Unless there is objection, gentlemen, I declare the Twenty-fifth Convention of the American Bankers' Association adjourned *sine die*.

A report of the proceedings of the Trust Company Section will appear in the November number of the MAGAZINE.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

WALKER HILL, President American Exchange Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, President North American Trust Company, New York.

CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

MYRON T. HERRICK, President Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.

TREASURER.

GEO. M. REYNOLDS, Cashier Continental National Bank, Chicago.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

WALKER HILL, President American Exchange Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, President North American Trust Co., N. Y.

MEMBERS FOR ONE YEAR.

ROBERT J. LOWRY, President Lowry Banking Co., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN P. BRANCH, President Merchants' National Bank, Richmond, Va.

JAMES G. CANNON, Vice-President Fourth National Bank, New York.

P. W. HUNTINGTON, President Hayden National Bank, Columbus, O.

J. B. FINLEY, President People's Bank, Monongahela, Pa.

J. E. SANDS, Cashier First National Bank, Fairmont, W. Va.

F. G. BIGELOW, President First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

G. W. GARRELS, Cashier Franklin Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

A. G. CAMPBELL, President First Natchez Bank, Natchez, Miss.

J. C. HUNTER, Cashier American Exchange Bank, Duluth, Minn.

MEMBERS FOR TWO YEARS.

CHARLES R. HANNAN, Cashier First National Bank, Council Bluffs, Ia.

HOMER W. MCCOY, 2d Vice-President Merchants' National Bank, Peoria, Ill.

S. R. SHUMAKER, Cashier First National Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. MCCURDY, President First National Bank, Youngstown, O.

A. P. WOOLDRIDGE, President City National Bank, Austin, Tex.

BRECKINRIDGE JONES, 1st Vice-President Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

J. C. MITCHELL, Cashier Denver National Bank, Denver, Colo.

J. G. BROWN, President Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.

H. L. BURRAGE, Vice-President Eliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.

BRADFORD RHODES, President Mamaroneck Bank, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MEMBERS FOR THREE YEARS.

MYRON T. HERRICK, President Society for Savings, Cleveland, O.

GEO. F. ORDE, Cashier Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

CALDWELL HARDY, President Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Va.

J. W. WHITING, President People's Bank, Mobile, Ala.

J. H. INGWERSEN, Cashier People's Trust and Savings Bank, Clinton, Ia.

STUART G. NELSON, Vice-President Seaboard National Bank, New York.

J. D. POWERS, President First National Bank, Owensboro, Ky.

DANIEL ANNAN, Cashier Second National Bank, Cumberland, Md.

T. E. STEVENS, Cashier Blair State Bank, Blair, Neb.

C. T. LINDSEY, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, South Bend, Ind.

JAMES R. BRANCH, *Secretary*, 20 Broad Street, New York.

VICE-PRESIDENTS (BY STATES).

ALABAMA..........E. J. Buck, Cashier City National Bank, Mobile.
ARIZONA............M. B. Hazeltine, Cashier Bank of Arizona, Prescott.
ARKANSAS..........G. T. Sparks, President First National Bank, Fort Smith.
CALIFORNIA........S. G. Murphy, President First National Bank, San Francisco.
COLORADO..........J. A. Thatcher, President Denver National Bank, Denver.
CONNECTICUT.......B. G. Bryan, Cashier Fourth National Bank, Waterbury.

DELAWARE.........Benjamin Nields, President Security Trust and Safe Dep. Co., Wilmington.
DIST. COLUMBIA....J. M. Johnston, 2d Vice-President Riggs National Bank, Washington.
FLORIDA............John T. Dismukes, President First National Bank, St. Augustine.
GEORGIA............J. H. Reynolds, President First National Bank, Rome.
IDAHO..............H. Wadsworth, President Boise City National Bank, Boise City.
ILLINOIS............E. C. Curtis, Cashier Grant Park National Bank, Grant Park.
INDIANA............Mord. Carter, President First National Bank, Danville.
INDIAN TER........Don Lacy, Cashier City National Bank, Ardmore.
IOWA................E. D. Huxford, Cashier Cherokee State Bank, Cherokee.
KANSAS.............E. L. Meyer, President First National Bank, Hutchinson.
KENTUCKY.........C. G. Smallhouse, President Warren Deposit Bank, Bowling Green.
LOUISIANA.........G. W. Bolton, President Rapides Bank, Alexandria.
MAINE.............John Cassidy, President Eastern Trust and Banking Co., Bangor.
MARYLAND........C. S. Lane, Eavey, Lane & Co., Hagerstown.
MASSACHUSETTS...G. W. Grant, Vice-President Third National Bank, Boston.
MICHIGAN..........M. W. O'Brien, President People's Savings Bank, Detroit.
MINNESOTA.........Kenneth Clark, President Merchants' National Bank, St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI.........R. F. Learned, President Britton & Koontz Bank, Natchez.
MISSOURI...........J. B. Thomas, Cashier Bank of Albany, Albany.
MONTANA...........John W. Moore.
NEBRASKA.........E. R. Gurney, Cashier Laurel State Bank, Laurel.
NEW HAMPSHIRE..P. R. Bugbee, Cashier Dartmouth National Bank, Hanover.
NEW JERSEY........F. B. Adams, Cashier Essex County National Bank, Newark.
NEW MEXICO.......L. H. Brown, Cashier Bank of Deming, Deming.
NEW YORK.........David Cromwell, President White Plains Bank, White Plains.
NORTH CAROLINA..J. F. Wily, Cashier Fidelity Bank, Durham.
OHIO.................Jacob Frick, President Wayne County National Bank, Wooster.
OKLAHOMA TER....J. W. McNeal, President Guthrie National Bank, Guthrie.
OREGON.............H. W. Corbett, President First National Bank, Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA....Frank L. Phillips, Cashier Traders' National Bank, Scranton.
RHODE ISLAND....William Goddard, President Providence National Bank, Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA..J. A. Brock, President Bank of Anderson, Anderson.
SOUTH DAKOTA....C. C. Bennett, President First National Bank, Pierre.
TENNESSEE.........John W. Faxon, Assistant Cashier First National Bank, Chattanooga.
TEXAS...............Edward Rotan, President First National Bank, Waco.
UTAH...............W. F. Adams, Cashier Utah National Bank, Ogden.
VERMONT...........Edward A. Davis, Cashier National White River Bank, Bethel.
VIRGINIA...........W. R. Trigg, Director City Bank, Richmond.
WASHINGTON.......H. C. Henry, President National Bank of Commerce, Seattle.
WEST VIRGINIA....John Wagner, Cashier National Bank of West Virginia, Wheeling.
WISCONSIN.........J. W. P. Lombard, Vice-President National Exchange Bank, Milwaukee.
WYOMING...........W. J. Thom, Cashier First National Bank, Buffalo.
HAWAII.............S. M. Damon, Bishop & Co., Honolulu.

LIST OF DELEGATES ATTENDING THE CONVENTION.

ALABAMA.

J. W. Whiting, Pres. People's Bank, Mobile.
E. J. Buck, Cas. City Nat. Bank, Mobile.
Wm. H. Leinkauf, Wm. H. Leinkauf & Son, Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

S. S. Faulkner, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Helena.
A. H. Johnson, Vice-Pres. Bank of Helena.

CALIFORNIA.

Thomas Brown, Cas. Bank of California, San Francisco.
S. B. Hunkins, Act'g Pres. Garden City Bank and Trust Co., San Jose.

COLORADO.

F. B. Gibson, Sec. International Trust Co., Denver.
J. A. Thatcher, Pres. Denver Nat. Bank, Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

F. D. Hallett, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Winsted.
G. A. Lewis, Pres. Naugatuck Nat. Bank.
Wm. H. Newton, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Wallingford.
W. H. Phelps, Winsted.
R. P. Spencer, Pres. Deep River Nat. Bank.
J. P. Taylor, Pres. Charter Oak Nat. Bank, Hartford.
B. G. Bryan, Cas. Fourth Nat. Bank, Waterbury.
E. J. Hill, Pres. Nat. Bank of Norwalk.

FLORIDA.

B. H. Barnett, Vice-Pres. Nat. Bank of Jacksonville.
Josiah James, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, St. Augustine.

GEORGIA.

Robert J. Lowry, Pres. Lowry Banking Co., Atlanta.

Jas. T. Anderson, Cas. Marietta Trust and Banking Co.

John H. Reynolds, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Rome.

F. T. Hardwick, Mgr. C. L. Hardwick & Co., Dalton.

C. G. Goodrich, Cas. Georgia Railroad Bank, Augusta.

Henry Blun, Pres. Germania Bank, Savannah.

T. E. Atkins, H. & T. E. Atkins & Co., Maysville.

C. C. Sanders, Pres. State Banking Co., Gainesville.

Jacob Haas, Pres. Germania Loan and Banking Co., Atlanta.

ILLINOIS.

W. T. Fenton, Vice-Pres. Nat. Bank Republic, Chicago.

A. B. Chandler, Chandler Mortgage Co., Chicago.

O. E. Taft, Sec. Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Co., Chicago.

H. L. Taft, Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Co., Chicago.

Isaac G. Lombard, Pres. America Nat. Bank, Chicago.

Geo. F. Orde, Cas. Northern Trust Co., Chicago.

E. S. Lacey, Pres. Bankers Nat. Bank, Chicago.

P. C. Peterson, Chicago.

Arthur Heurtley, Sec. Northern Trust Co., Chicago.

Geo. M. Reynolds, Cas. Continental Nat. Bank, Chicago.

John Farson, Farson, Leach & Co., Chicago.

Wm. A. Tilden, Asst. Cas. Drovers' Nat. Bank, Chicago.

E. A. Potter, Pres. American Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

John J. Abbott, Chicago.

W. Kaspar, Kaspar & Karel, Chicago.

I. J. Sheard, Chicago.

G. D. Boulton, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Chicago.

John L. Hamilton, Jr., Hamilton & Cunningham, Hoopeston.

Frank W. Tracy, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Springfield.

M. H. Greenebaum, M. H. Greenebaum & Co., Pontiac.

J. S. Miles, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Mount Carroll.

C. S. Castle, Pres. Austin State Bank.

H. C. Roberts, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Princeton.

J. Millikin, Jr., Millikin Nat. Bank, Decatur.

J. G. Vivion, Cas. Second Nat. Bank, Galesburg.

W. Arnold, Cas. German-American Nat. Bank, Peoria.

G. H. Littlewood, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Peoria.

F. W. Crane, Second Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Mount Sterling.

J. D. Waterman, Pres. Forest City Nat. Bank, Rockford.

E. J. Parker, Cas. State Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Quincy.

E. A. Heald, Cas. Canton Nat. Bank.

W. E. Stone, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Peoria.

E. D. Patrick, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Marengo.

Geo. R. Lee, Asst. Cas. Citizens' Bank, Watseka.

H. W. V. Stone, Kankakee.

J. L. Burkhalter, Pres. Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Galesburg.

John W. Blee, Pres. Farmers and Miners' Bank, Ladd.

V. H. Messinger, Vice-Pres. Grant Park Nat. Bank.

Ira D. Buck, Peoria.

Ed. C. Curtis, Cas. Grant Park Nat. Bank.

W. H. Doe, Cas. Home Nat. Bank, Elgin.

T. S. O. McDowell, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Fairbury.

A. H. Wagner, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Joliet.

Homer W. McCoy, 2d Vice-Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Peoria.

INDIANA.

W. W. McCleery, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Marion.

H. W. Moore, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Lafayette.

A. G. Lupton, Cas. Blackford Co. Bank, Hartford City.

Mord Carter, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Danville.

Myron Campbell, Cas. South Bend Nat. Bank.

John H. Holliday, Pres. Union Trust Co., Indianapolis.

Mortimer Levering, Lafayette.

L. G. Tong, Cas. St. Joseph County Savings Bank, South Bend.

C. T. Lindsey, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, South Bend.

W. R. Baker, South Bend.

E. S. Reynolds, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, South Bend.

Chas. C. Shaw, Cas. Vevay Deposit Bank.

Geo. B. Caldwell, Asst. Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Indianapolis.

B. Fleming, Cas. Farmers' Bank, West Lebanon.

S. W. Gaar, Cas. Second Nat. Bank, Richmond.

E. W. Bowen, A. T. Bowen & Co., Delphi.

P. T. Kelsey, Indianapolis.

Sam A. Morrison, Asst. Cas. Fletcher Nat. Bank, Indianapolis.

M. B. Wilson, Pres. Capital Nat. Bank, Indianapolis.

Wm. L. Zion, Columbus.

Edw. L. McKee, Vice-Pres. Indiana Nat. Bank, Indianapolis.

W. A. Mackie, New Bedford.

W. L. Allman, Cas. Commercial Bank, Crown Point.

G. H. Cooper, Cas. Citizens' Bank, Greenfield.

R. L. O'Hair, Pres. Central Nat. Bank, Green Castle.

J. R. Voris, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Bedford.

IOWA.

Chas. R. Hannan, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Council Bluffs.
E. D. Huxford, Cas. Cherokee State Bank.
A. U. Quint, Des Moines.
Clinton L. Booth, Des Moines.
Chas. Pasche, Cas. Iowa Nat. Bank, Davenport.
C. B. Mills, Pres. State Security Bank, Sioux Rapids.
A. F. Balch, Pres. Marshalltown State Bank.
C. C. St. Clair, Cas. City Nat. Bank, Marshalltown.
C. A. Mast, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Davenport.
W. P. Manley, Pres. Security Nat. Bank, Sioux City.
R. Van Vechten, Cas. Cedar Rapids Nat. Bank.
S. S. Sweet, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Belle Plaine.
A. E. Spalding, Cas. Ainsworth Savings Bank.
Fred. Heinz, Pres. Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Davenport.

KANSAS.

E. L. Meyer, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Hutchinson.
Scott Hopkins, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Horton.
J. M. Steel, Asst. Cas. Emporia Nat. Bank.

KENTUCKY.

John H. Leathers, Cas. Louisville Nat. Banking Co.
J. W. Barr, Jr., Vice-Pres. Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Co., Louisville.
C. F. Jarrett, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Hopkinsville.
Jas. S. Escott, Pres. Southern Nat. Bank, Louisville.
John G. Winn, Pres. Mount Sterling Nat. Bank.
B. G. Witt, Cas. Ohio Valley Banking and Trust Co., Henderson.
J. F. Barbour, Pres. Bank of Maysville.
W. G. Wetterer, Cas. Louisville Trust Co.
H. C. Walbeck, Cas. German Insurance Bank, Louisville.
T. B. Hancock, Pleasureville.
C. G. Smallhouse, Pres. Warren Deposit Bank, Bowling Green.
Chas. Warren, Cas. American Nat. Bank, Louisville.
H. C. Rodes, Pres. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Louisville.
M. J. Goble, Cas. Big Sandy Nat. Bank, Catlettsburg.
Jas. Clark, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Louisville.
Clint C. McClarty, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Louisville.
S. N. Leonard, Pres. Farmers' Bank, Eddyville.
R. H. Soaper, Pres. Henderson Nat. Bank.
Chas. E. Dallam, Asst. Cas. Henderson Nat. Bank.
L. O. Cox, Pres. Union Nat. Bank, Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

G. W. Bolton, Pres. Rapides Bank, Alexandria.
A. L. Williams, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Lake Charles.

MAINE.

E. A. Noyes, Treas. Portland Savings Bank.
Chas. G. Allen, Cas. Portland Nat. Bank.

MARYLAND.

D. Annan, Cas. Second Nat. Bank, Cumberland.
S. I. Edwards, Cumberland.
Howard Rieman, Baltimore.
Wm. Ingle, Asst. Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Baltimore.
A. W. Monroe, Treas. Hopkins Place Savings Bank, Baltimore.
C. S. Lane, Eavey, Lane & Co., Hagerstown.
Mrs. Jas. R. Edwards, Baltimore.
Robert Shriver, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Cumberland.
Lawrence B. Kemp, Pres. Commercial and Farmers' Nat. Bank, Baltimore.
W. H. O'Connell, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Baltimore.
Jas. R. Edmunds, Cas. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Baltimore.
D. A. Macbeth, Baltimore.
A. Y. Dolfield, Cas. German-American Bank, Baltimore.
David Sloan, Pres. Lonaconing Savings Bank.
D. C. Winebrener, Pres. Farmers and Mechanics' Nat. Bank, Frederick.
Geo. B. Baker. Pres. Third Nat. Bank, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

H. L. Burrage, Vice-Pres. Eliot Nat. Bank, Boston.
Geo. W. Grant, Vice-Pres. Third Nat. Bank, Boston.
Otis H. Luke, Pres. Central Nat. Bank, Boston.
H. K. Hallett, Asst. Cas. Atlantic Nat. Bank, Boston.
P. E. Presbrey, Asst. Cas. Nat. Bank Redemption, Boston.
E. E. Foye, Boston.
R. W. Babson, Worcester.
John A. Dunn, Pres. Westminster Nat. Bank, Gardner.

MICHIGAN.

Geo. R. Angell, Vice-Pres. City Savings Bank, Detroit.
Geo. H. Russel, Pres. State Savings Bank, Detroit.
M. W. O'Brien, Pres. People's Savings Bank, Detroit.
A. G. Bishop, Cas. Genesee Co. Savings Bank, Flint.
F. E. Farnsworth, Cas. Union Nat. Bank, Detroit.
E. L. Stanley, Cas. Sault Savings Bank, Sault Ste. Marie.

Geo. A. Skinner, Cas. Mount Clemens Savings Bank.
Chas. E. Rigley, Pres. Owosso Savings Bank.
W. E. Brannan, Flint.
Robert S. Mason, Cas. State Savings Bank, Detroit.
J. M. Smith, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Charlotte.
John McGill, Mariette Bank.
J. G. Schurtz, Cas. State Bank, White Pigeon.
C. A. Johnson, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Niles.
B. F. Davis, Cas. City Nat. Bank, Lansing.
Lucius Lilley, Pres. Lilley State Bank, Tecumseh.
Elizabeth Dodds, Detroit.
F. W. Hayes, Pres. Preston Nat. Bank, Detroit.
C. B. Phillips, Jr., Cas. Blissfield State Bank.
A. W. Ehrman, Asst. Cas. Commercial Nat. Bank, Detroit.
Wm. E. Reilly, Cas. Detroit River Savings Bank, Detroit.
C. J. McMillen, Detroit.
A. G. Hodenpyl, Sec. Michigan Trust Co., Grand Rapids.
Sol. Jonas, Detroit.
F. N. Rowley, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Kalamazoo.
Peter White, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Marquette.
Henry Russel, Detroit.
Geo. Peck, Pres. Michigan Savings Bank, Detroit.
C. J. Monroe, Pres. Kalamazoo Savings Bank.
H. V. C. Hart, Cas. Lenawee Co. Savings Bank, Adrian.
C. C. Wakefield, Pres. Wakefield State Bank, Morenci.
M. L. Doyle, Detroit.
V. T. Barker, Cas. Home Savings Bank, Kalamazoo.
F. P. Boughton, Cas. Nat. Bank of Battle Creek.
J. Ullrich, Mount Clemens.
G. H. Stellwagon, Cas. Wayne Savings Bank.
H. B. Waldby, Mgr, Waldby & Clay's State Bank, Adrian.
J. R. Wylie, Cas. Nat. City Bank, Grand Rapids.
Harvey J. Hollister, Cas. Old Nat. Bank, Grand Rapids.
W. H. Anderson, Pres. Fourth Nat. Bank, Grand Rapids.
Henry Idema, Vice-Pres. Kent County Savings Bank, Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA.

James C. Hunter, Cas. American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
A. R. Macfarlane, A. R. Macfarlane & Co., Duluth.
Jos. Chapman, Jr., Minneapolis.
S. L. Prentiss, Cas. Second Nat. Bank, Winona.
Geo. Pfefferkorn, Cas. Citizens' State Bank, St. Charles.
W. D. Kirk, Pres. Capital Bank, St. Paul.

Kenneth Clark, Pres. Merchants' Nat., St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.

A. G. Campbell, Pres. First Natchez Bank.
R. F. Learned, Pres. Britton & Koontz Bank, Natchez.
G. D. Able, Cas. Bank of Water Valley.
A. F. Thomasson, Cas. Scranton State Bank.
Rudolph Hauenstein, Hattiesburg.
W. W. George, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Meridian.
C. M. Williamson, Pres. Merchants' Bank, Jackson.

MISSOURI.

Walker Hill, Pres. American Exchange Bank, St. Louis.
F. V. Dubrauillet, St. Louis.
Fred. Vierling, St. Louis.
Chas. O. Austin, Cas. Mechanics' Bank, St. Louis.
G. W. Garrels, Cas. Franklin Bank, St. Louis.
G. W. Galbreath, Cas. Third Nat. Bank, St. Louis.
J. C. Van Blarcom, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, St. Louis.
W. A. Brandenburger, St. Louis.
Breckenridge Jones, Vice-Pres. Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis.
W. S. Wells, Pres. Wells Banking Co., Platte City.
J. S. Calfee, Cas. Citizens' Bank, Windsor.
Frank R. Hays, Cas. Schuyler Co. Bank, Lancaster.
L. L. L. Allen, Pres. Lawrence Co. Bank, Pierce City.
W. S. Culver, Brooklyn.
J. B. Thomas, Cas. Bank of Albany.
Samuel Sharp, Cas. Montgomery Co. Bank, Montgomery City.
Geo. B. Harrison, Jr., Asst. Cas. Glasgow Savings Bank.
Joshua A. Chase, Cas. Mountain Grove Bank.
Wm. F. Blackburn, Cas. Hunnewell Bank.
J. P. Huston, Cas. Wood & Huston Bank, Marshall.
W. B. Hays, Hays' Bank, Lancaster.
W. H. Owen, Pres. Bank of Lebanon.
K. G. Leavans, Asst. Cas. New England Nat. Bank, Kansas City.
W. A. Rule, Cas. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.
Gordon Jones, Pres. St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank.
F. P. Neal, Vice-Pres. Union Nat. Bank, Kansas City.
J. C. Schneider, St. Joseph Clearing-House.
S. Chesney, St. Joseph Clearing-House.
W. F. Comstock, Sec. Fidelity Trust Co., Kansas City.
E. N. Smith, Adrian.

MONTANA.

D. B. Cooper, Helena.
W. L. Moyer, Mgr. Marcus Daly & Co., Butte.

NEBRASKA.

E. R. Gurney, Cas. Laurel State Bank.
Chas. S. Miller, Cas. Farmers' State Bank, Fairmont.
T. E. Stevens, Cas. Blair State Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

P. R. Bugbee, Cas. Dartmouth Nat. Bank, Hanover.

NEW JERSEY.

J. C. Howell, Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Newton.
Wm. G. Moore, Cas. Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Co.
J. H. Van Doren, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Morristown.

NEW MEXICO.

W. H. Byerts, Socorro.

NEW YORK.

H. P. Coombe, Cas. People's Bank, Brooklyn.
B. D. Phillips, Cas. Chautauqua Co. Trust Co., Jamestown.
C. W. Hammond, Vice-Pres. People's Bank, Buffalo.
Chas. Hoskins, Cas. Cayuga Co. Nat. Bank, Auburn.
B. H. Fancher, Asst. Cas. Fifth Avenue Bank, New York.
John E. Borne, Pres. Colonial Trust Co., New York.
Francis J. Underhill, New York.
S. G. Nelson, Vice-Pres. Seaboard Nat. Bank, New York.
G. S. Whitson, Cas. Nat. City Bank, New York.
A. B. Leach, Farson, Leach & Co., New York.
Alvah Trowbridge, Pres. North American Trust Co., New York.
J. F. Thompson, Cas. Seaboard Nat. Bank, New York.
Chas. A. Dean, Pres. Nat. Surety Co., New York.
F. Sager, New York.
G. W. Adams, Cas. Seventh Nat. Bank, New York.
Wm. C. Le Gendre, J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
E. O. Leech, Vice-Pres. Nat. Union Bank, New York.
J. G. Zachry, New York.
C. G. Harriman, New York.
F. B. Schenck, Pres. Mercantile Nat. Bank, New York.
Ed. L. Raymond, New York.
H. Chapin, Jr., Cas. Nat. Bank of North America, New York.
L. O. Murray, New York.
Jas. G. Cannon, Vice-Pres. Fourth Nat. Bank, New York.
David Cromwell, Pres. White Plains Bank, White Plains.
Bradford Rhodes, Pres. Mamaroneck Bank, Mamaroneck.
B. W. Wellington, Vice-Pres. Q. W. Wellington & Co.'s Bank, Corning.
H. C. Brewster, Pres. Traders' Nat. Bank, Rochester.
J. M. Edwards, Cas. Merchants and Farmers' Nat. Bank, Dansville.
Wm. C. Cornwell, Pres. City Nat. Bank, Buffalo.
C. A. Pugsley, Pres. Westchester Co. Nat. Bank, Peekskill.
T. Ellwood Carpenter, Pres. Mount Kisco Nat. Bank.
W. F. Gurley, Pres. Union Nat. Bank, Troy.
W. H. Rainey, Cas. Nat. Union Bank, Kinderhook.
Frank Garlock, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Newark.
John R. Van Wagenen, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Oxford.
James M. Brush, Pres. Bank of Huntington.
Henry F. Sammis, Huntington.
Geo. R. Wilsdon, Cas. Nat. Bank of Cohoes.
H. J. Crissey, Crissey & Crissey, Little Valley.

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. G. Brown, Pres. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Raleigh.
F. H. Fries, Pres. Wachovia Loan and Trust Co., Winston.
John F. Wily, Cas. Fidelity Bank, Durham.

OHIO.

Max Levi, Treas. German-American Savings Bank Co., Cleveland.
T. W. Hill, Cas. Cleveland Nat. Bank, Cleveland.
Carl S. Russell, Cleveland.
J. R. Geary, Asst. Cas. First Nat. Bank, Cleveland.
E. W. Moore, Cas. Dime Savings and Banking Co., Cleveland.
John Jaster, Treas. State Banking and Trust Co., Cleveland.
Henry W. Stecher, Sec. Pearl Street Savings and Loan Co., Cleveland.
J. G. W. Cowles, Pres. Cleveland Trust Co.
Chas. L. Mosher, Treas. Guardian Trust Co., Cleveland.
C. M. Cook, Cleveland.
G. O. Lamprecht, Lamprecht Bros. Co., Cleveland.
W. H. Lamprecht, Lamprecht Bros. Co., Cleveland.
J. J. Sullivan, Cas. Central Nat. Bank, Cleveland.
L. W. Prior, Denison, Prior & Co., Cleveland.
Myron T. Herrick, Pres. Society for Savings, Cleveland.
A. L. Davis, Sec. Cleveland Savings and Banking Co., Cleveland.
E. B. Bourne, Cas. Union Nat. Bank, Cleveland.
A. B. Marshall, Cas. Coal and Iron Nat. Bank, Cleveland.
D. E. McLean, Pres. Pearl Street Savings and Loan Co., Cleveland.
F. H. Townsend, Asst. Treas. Dime Savings and Banking Co., Cleveland.

D. M. Spencer, Vice-Pres. Cleveland Nat. Bank, Cleveland.

Frank Kugel, Cas. Wick Banking and Trust Co., Cleveland.

J. R. Kraus, Asst. Cas. American Exchange Nat. Bank, Cleveland.

L. A. Murfey, Asst. Cas. Mercantile Nat. Bank, Cleveland.

E. R. Perkins, Pres. Mercantile Nat. Bank, Cleveland.

H. C. Ellison, Vice-Pres. State Nat. Bank, Cleveland.

Wm. A. Lemmon, Cas. Third Nat. Bank, Cincinnati.

Geo. Guckenberger, Pres. Atlas Nat. Bank, Cincinnati.

W. W. Brown, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Cincinnati.

M. M. White, Pres. Fourth Nat. Bank, Cincinnati.

G. H. Bohrer, Pres. German Nat. Bank, Cincinnati.

W. S. Rowe, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Cincinnati.

Madison Betts, Vice-Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Cincinnati.

Edgar Stark, Asst. Sec. Union Savings Bank and Trust Co., Cincinnati.

J. D. Wheeler, Baltimore.

J. S. Goebel, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Marietta.

L. F. Blue, Vice-Pres. Farmers' Bank, Marysville.

J. A. Barton, Cas. Richland Savings Bank Co., Mansfield.

Robert McCurdy, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Youngstown.

J. Warren Wood, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Lebanon.

S. B. Rankin, Cas. Bank of South Charleston.

I. E. Knisely, Pres. Northern Nat. Bank, Toledo.

R. P. Hartshorn, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Leetonia.

Jacob Frick, Pres. Wayne Co. Nat. Bank, Wooster.

Geo. H. Stewart, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Zanesville.

John Hance, Cas. Exchange Bank, New Philadelphia.

Geo. P. Sohngen, Pres. Hamilton Dime Savings Bank Co.

C. E. Heiser, Cas. Second Nat. Bank, Hamilton.

O. V. Parrish, Hamilton.

V. E. Wyman, Painesville.

Thomas A. Jacobs, Youngstown.

Geo. T. Griffin, Connellsville.

W. F. Smith, Sec. and Treas. Dollar Savings Bank Co., Painesville.

J. A. Holmes, Cas. Citizens' Banking Co., Weston.

W. H. Beebe, Cas. Second Nat. Bank, Ravenna

Edw. R. McKee, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Chillicothe.

M. H. Liddle, Cas. Farmers' Deposit and Savings Bank, Poland.

G. W. Plantz, Cas. First City Bank, Pomeroy.

John R. Hall, Pres. Quaker City Nat. Bank.

S. B. Harris, Asst. Cas. Antwerp Exchange Bank.

J. E. Koch, Jr., Commercial Bank, Millersburg.

J. C. Hill, Pres. Savings Deposit Bank Co., Elyria.

Geo. March, Pres. Chagrin Falls Banking Co.

A. H. Pomeroy, Pres. Bank of Berea Co., Berea.

Sam D. Fitton, Pres, First Nat. Bank Hamilton.

L. M. Studevant, Cas. First Nat. Exchange Bank, Sidney.

J. C. Allmon, Cas. Sandy Valley Bank, Malvern.

H. P. Stentz, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Monroeville.

T. W. Latham, Monroeville.

S. C. Iddings, Cas. Second Nat. Bank, Warren.

D. A. Geiger, Cas. Western Reserve Nat. Bank, Warren.

J. M. Maylone, Asst. Cas. People's Nat. Bank, Newark.

A. Wagoner, Cas. Akron Savings Bank, Akron.

Joseph Patterson, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Ashland.

D. E. Davis, Treas. Dollar Savings and Trust Co., Youngstown.

W. H. Price, Pres. Norwalk Savings Bank Co., Norwalk.

H. W. Price, Sec. Norwalk Savings Bank Co., Norwalk.

Parks Foster, Pres. Lorain Co. Banking Co., Elyria.

W. W. Gilson, Cas. City Savings Bank, Alliance.

Blake McDowell, Cas. Old Phœnix Nat. Bank, Medina.

J. B. Westhafer, Cas. Commercial Bank, Uhrichsville.

Arthur Allen, Fayette.

J. R. Nutt, Treas. Central Savings Bank Co., Akron.

Will Christy, Cas. Central Savings Bank Co., Akron.

Mason Evans, Sec. Youngstown Clearing-House, Youngstown.

Otto Troutman, Cas. Farmers' Bank, Shreve.

L. H. Hilsinger, Cas. Bank of Toronto, Toronto.

E. D. Moody, Asst. Cas. Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, Denison.

C. W. Dickens, Cas. Dollar Savings Bank, Bellaire.

Geo. C. Sellers, Asst. Cas. First Nat. Bank, Wellston.

D. P. Wheeler, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Akron.

N. C. Stone, Cas. City National Bank, Akron.

Jos. B. Loe, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Bridgeport.

A. J. Wilson, Pres. Wilson Bank, Utica.

Geo. H. Ely, Pres. Nat Bank of Elyria, Elyria.

H. L. Runkle, Cas. Kenton Nat. Bank, Kenton.

A. G. Hutchinson, Pres. Central Nat. Bank, Cambridge.
Jacob Babst. Babst Banking House. Crestline.
F. L. Fuller, Cas. Lorain Co. Banking Co., Elyria.
Chas. J. Wick, Cas. Wick Nat. Bank, Youngstown.
M. Q. Baker, Pres. Coshocton Nat. Bank, Coshocton.
B. P. Scott, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, New Philadelphia.
R. W. Graham, Sidney.
A. E. Rice, Pres. Croghan Bank and Savings Co., Fremont.
J. J. Robison, Cas. Ohio Savings Bank and Trust Co., Toledo.
Thos. Walker, Ashtabula.
S. S. Searle, Sec. and Treas. Geneva Savings Bank Co., Geneva.
E. C. R. Campbell, Bloomdale.
Torrence Huffman, Pres. Fourth Nat. Bank, Dayton.
W. M. Ruel, Alliance.
C. C. Baker, Pres. Alliance Bank Co., Alliance.
M. S. Milbourn, Cas. Alliance Bank Co., Alliance.
A. E. Adams, Sec. Dollar Savings and Trust Co., Youngstown.
C. N. Schmick, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Leetonia.
L. B. Kennedy, Cas. Farmers' Banking Co., West Farmington.
A. S. Stratton, Cas. Exchange Bank, Madison.
E. L. Coen, Cas. Erie Co. Banking Co., Vermilion.
S. B. Sneath, Pres. Commercial Bank, Tiffin.
C. H. Frank, Cas. Painesville Nat. Bank, Painesville.
P. W. Huntington, Pres. Hayden Nat. Bank, Columbus.
W. T. Cope, Pres. Commercial Nat. Bank, Columbus.

OKLAHOMA.

J. W. McNeal, Pres. Guthrie Nat. Bank, Guthrie.
S. W. Keiser, Pres. Stillwater State Bank, Stillwater.

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. B. Finley, Pres. People's Bank, Monongahela.
J. P. Nissley, Pres. Hummelstown Nat. Bank, Hummelstown.
Wm. H. Gish, Cas. Nat. Bank of Slatington.
C. A. Kunkel, Cas. Mechanics' Bank, Harrisburg.
James Brady, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Harrisburg.
S. R. Shumaker, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Huntingdon.
Edward H. Reninger, Sec. Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Allentown.
J. F. Gwinner, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Easton,
C. M. W. Keck, Cas. Allentown Nat Bank, Allentown.
W. P. Knight, Cas. Fifth Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
Edward E. Duff, Treas. People's Savings Bank, Pittsburg.
W. T. Howe, Sec. and Treas. Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Pittsburg.
James M. Russell, Asst. Cas. Merchants and Manufacturers' Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
John S. Scully, Vice-Pres. Diamond Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
W. F. Bickel, Cas. Bank of Pittsburg, Pittsburg.
A. H. Patterson, Cas. Duquesne Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
R. J. Stoney, Jr., Cas. Anchor Savings Bank, Pittsburg.
Chas. McKnight, Pres. Nat. Bank of Western Pa., Pittsburg.
J. H. Willock, Pres. Second Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
A. F. Benkhart, Pittsburg.
S. M. McElroy, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
R. R. Moore, Sec. Mercantile Trust Co., Pittsburg.
H. M. Landis, Pittsburg.
Jos. R. Stauffer, Pres. Scottdale Bank, Scottdale.
A. A. Sterling, Cas. People's Bank, Wilkes-Barre.
Jos. W. Day, Sec. and Treas. Reading Trust Co., Reading.
W. H. Peck, Cas. Third Nat. Bank, Scranton.
F. L. Phillips, Cas. Traders' Nat. Bank, Scranton.
D. S. Kloss, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Tyrone.
O. C. Camp, Cas. Nat. Bank of Tarentum, Tarentum.
Chas. Schneider, Sec. Nation's Bank for Savings, Allegheny.
E. R. Baldinger, Sec. and Treas. Dollar Savings Fund and Trust Co., Allegheny.
J. K. Mitchell, Sec. and Treas. Title Guaranty and Trust Co., Washington.
Edward Dambach, Pres. Citizens' Bank, Evans City.
C. C. Johnson, Cas. Citizens' Bank, Canonsburg.
J. R. McAllister, Cas. Corn Exchange Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
Hartman Baker, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
W. Z. McLear, Philadelphia.
John J. Foulkrod, Pres. Manayunk Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
C. S. Tyson, Vice-Pres. Nat. Bank of Germantown, Philadelphia.
Chas. K. Zug, Philadelphia.
J. D. Roberts, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Johnstown.
W. A. McMaster, Cas. Jamestown Banking Co., Jamestown.
Wm. Campbell, Jr., Cas. Butler Savings Bank, Butler.
J. N. Jacobs, Pres. Montgomery Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Norristown.

James McMaster, Pres. Jamestown Banking Co., Jamestown.
W. H. Gelbach, Gelbach Bros., Zelienople.
A. W. Couse, Cas. Tidioute Savings Bank, Tidioute.
Frank S. Becker, Cas. Lebanon Nat. Bank, Lebanon.
C. E. Spencer, Cas. Miners and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Carbondale.
S. A. McMuller, Carbondale.
W. W. Miller, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Wellsboro.
D. J. Pierce, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Wilkinsburg.
I. Y. Spang, Cas. Reading Nat. Bank, Reading.
C. F. Allis, Second Vice-Pres. Second Nat. Bank, Erie.
A. J. Hazeltine, Pres. Warren Savings Bank, Warren.
S. M. Nelson, Cas. Apollo Savings Bank, Apollo.
C. M. Loomis, Cas. Oil City Trust Co., Oil City.

RHODE ISLAND.

H. J. Wells, Providence Clearing-House.
P. H. Gardner, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. A. Brock, Pres. Bank of Anderson.
W. A. Law, Pres. Central Nat. Bank, Spartanburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

W. A. Mackay, Pres. Banking House of Mackay Bros., Madison.
J. L. Jones, Madison.

TENNESSEE.

F. O. Watts, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Nashville.
C. H. Ferrell, Pres. Merchants' State Bank, Humboldt.

TEXAS.

A. P. Wooldridge, Pres. City Nat. Bank, Austin.
S. D. Curtis, Cas. City Nat. Bank, Corsicana.

UTAH.

L. S. Hills, Pres. Deseret Nat. Bank, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

E. A. Davis, Cas. Nat. White River Bank, Bethel.

VIRGINIA.

John P. Branch, Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank' Richmond.
Caldwell Hardy, Pres. Norfolk Nat. Bank, Norfolk.
J. L. Bilisoly, Cas. Bank of Portsmouth.
J. B. Fishburn, Cas. National Exchange Bank, Roanoke.

WASHINGTON.

J. P. M. Richards, Pres. Spokane and Eastern Trust Co.

WEST VIRGINIA.

C. S. Sands, Cas. Traders' Nat. Bank, Clarksburg.
G. A. Wagner, Asst. Cas. Nat. Bank of West Virginia, Weeeling.
L. E. Sands, Cas. Nat. Exchange Bank, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

F. G. Bigelow, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Milwaukee.
J. R. Goff, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Columbus.
S. M. Hay, Pres. Nat. Bank of Oshkosh.
N. B. Van Slyke, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Madison.
Washington Becker, Pres. Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
G. W. Strohmeyer, Pres. Milwaukee Nat. Bank.
Fred. Kasten, Cas. Wisconsin Nat. Bank, Milwaukee.
R. B. Bates, Cas. Ashland Nat. Bank.
W. K. Coffin, Cas. Eau Claire Nat. Bank.
A. J. Frame, Pres. Waukesha Nat. Bank.
J. W. P. Lombard, Vice-Pres. Nat. Exchange Bank, Milwaukee.
Robert Camp, Sec. Milwaukee Trust Co.
Geo. H. Utz, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Menasha.

An Expansive Currency.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: Apropos to your August article on "An Actual Gold Standard," what is the sense in having an "elastic currency?" Why not have an "expansive currency"—one that will expand as the population expands, gradually year by year? This can be done by letting the present volume of currency alone and coining and circulating the gold and silver as fast as produced. If there is too much paper money in existence, nothing is easier than to gradually withdraw the silver certificates and let the silver coin circulate. The storage of 11,000 to 12,000 tons of silver coin in the Treasury vaults is an abortion. If necessary, also withdraw the gold certificates and let the gold coin circulate. If we have only the gold standard it is too narrow. It dwarfs growth in population, and reduces prices. You will find the next census will show a less percentage of increase in the population than any decade in our history, including the decade covering the Civil War. I never could see the superiority of a bank note over the coin. The *weight* of the silver coin will force it to circulate if the paper substitute is cut off. The circulation of money (coin) makes business good and the country prosperous. If there were no coin to back up the paper currency panics would be the order of the day. Why not circulate the coin itself? Never mind its convenience or inconvenience to the possessor. E. F. TEST.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, September 23.

GEORGE W. ELY.

After serving the New York Stock Exchange for a quarter of a century in an important official capacity, the subject of this sketch recently resigned from that position to become President of the new Bankers' Trust Company.

George W. Ely was born in 1839, and began his business career as a teller in the Continental National Bank, New York. In 1866 he became a member of the Open Board of Brokers, which was subsequently merged into the New York Stock Exchange, and in 1874 he was appointed one of the Assistant Secretaries, and for nine years served as secretary of most of the sub-committees. Mr. Ely was made Secretary of the Exchange in 1883. He abolished the two offices of Assistant Secretary which then existed, and has ever since been Secretary to the thirteen sub-committees of the Governing Committee. His knowledge of the laws and rules relating to Stock Exchange transactions is perhaps equal to that of any man in the city. He has personally conducted all the correspondence of the Stock Exchange, and is known in financial and Stock Exchange circles both here and abroad. He has been present in court at every trial of cases to which the Stock Exchange was a party, hearing arguments, and studying decisions, and is thoroughly acquainted with the law relating to points affecting securities and Exchange transactions. He has participated in all the hearings before the Arbitration Committee of the Stock Exchange, and his experience and judgment have been so well valued that his dictum on many points relating to securities has been accepted as authoritative. Probably no other member had so much to do in codifying the laws and creating the constitution of the Exchange. The sale of seats in the Stock Exchange has been in his hands for more than twenty-five years, and within that period the price of seats has advanced from $4,000 to $40,000.

The high estimation in which Mr. Ely is held by the authorities of the Stock Exchange is shown in the following resolutions, passed unanimously at a meeting of the Governing Committee on September 13:

"*Whereas*, George William Ely, after filling for twenty-five years an official position in this Institution, has this day tendered his resignation; and

Whereas, Such resignation has been accepted by the Board of Governors with unqualified regret;

Now, therefore, it would seem fit and appropriate that this body should express, in suitable form, their appreciation of his long services by adopting the following resolutions, by spreading them upon the minutes of this meeting and causing them to be engrossed and signed by each member of the Governing Committee.

In 1874 George William Ely became an officer of the New York Stock Exchange, filling first the office of Assistant Secretary and subsequently that of Secretary. Now, after serving the Exchange for a quarter of a century, he retires to assume duties and responsibilities of a higher order, for the execution of which he is unusually qualified. During this long period of continuous and arduous service, Mr. Ely has ever given to the Exchange his unswerving loyalty, his untiring efforts and his absolute devotion. Eminently fitted for the position he filled, Mr. Ely ever sought to familiarize himself with all details connected with the interest of the Exchange, thereby rendering himself invaluable as an executive officer and unequalled as an authority on all matters of precedent and custom. Guided by deep sincerity of purpose and acting with wonderful energy for the good of this Institution and of his fellow members, Mr. Ely has made for himself a record for integrity and ability of which he may be ever justly proud.

GEORGE W. ELY.

[illegible] serving the New York Stock Exchange for a quarter of a century [illegible] official capacity, the subject of this sketch recently [illegible] to become President of the new Bankers' Trust Company.

George W. Ely was born in 18[illegible], and began his business career as a [illegible] National Bank, New York. In 18[illegible] he became [illegible] of Brokers, which was subsequently merged into [illegible] Stock Exchange, and in 1874 he was appointed one of the Assistant Secretaries, and for nine years served as secretary of most of the [illegible]. Mr. Ely was made Secretary of the Exchange in 1883. He [illegible] the two [illegible] Assistant Secretary which then existed, and has [illegible] been Secretary [illegible] the thirteen sub-committees of the Governing Committee. His knowledge of the laws and rules relating to Stock Exchange transactions is [illegible] to that of any man in the city. He has personally [illegible] all the [illegible] of the Stock Exchange, and is known in financial [illegible] Stock Exchange circles both here and abroad. He has been present [illegible] of cases to which the Stock Exchange was a party [illegible] studying decisions, and is thoroughly acquainted with the law [illegible] points affecting securities and Exchange transactions. [illegible] participated in all the hearings before the Arbitration Committee of the Stock Exchange, and his experience and judgment have been so well [illegible] that [illegible] on many points relating to securities has been accepted [illegible]. Probably no other member had so much to do in [illegible] the laws and [illegible] the constitution of the Exchange. The [illegible] of seats in the Stock Exchange has been in his hands for more than twenty-five [illegible], and within that period the price of seats has advanced from $[illegible] to $[illegible].

The high estimation in which Mr. Ely is held by the authorities of the Stock Exchange is shown in the following resolutions, passed unanimously at a meeting of the Governing Committee on September 13:

"Whereas, George William Ely, after filling for twenty-five years an official position [illegible] this [illegible], has this day tendered his resignation; and

Whereas, Such resignation has been accepted by the Board of Governors with [illegible] regret.

Now, therefore, it would seem fit and appropriate that this body should express [illegible] form, their appreciation of his long services by adopting the following resolutions [illegible] them upon the minutes of this meeting and causing them to [illegible] signed by each member of the Governing Committee.

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George William Ely

The members of the Governing Committee with the deepest regret find themselves deprived of his further services in behalf of the Exchange, and they therefore hereby,

***Resolve*, That they tender to Mr. Ely their earnest thanks for his devotion in the past, and extend to him their sincere good wishes for his welfare and prosperity in the position of honor and consideration to which he has been called."**

Mr. Ely is socially popular. He is a member of the New York, Whist, Barnard, and Lawyers' Clubs, and has an enviable record as a National Guardsman through his service with the Seventh Regiment, in which he enlisted in 1857, and went to the front as Sergeant of the Seventh Company, and was mustered in at Washington April 26, 1861; was elected Second Lieutenant that year, Captain of the Seventh Company—the youngest man (he was twenty-two then) ever elected a Captain in the Regiment—in 1862; figured actively in the Draft Riots in 1863, resigned as Captain of the Seventh Company in 1864, was re-elected to succeed Captain George Moore Smith as Captain of the Seventh Company in 1870, was in active service in the Orange Riots of 1871, resigned in 1875, and in 1886 became a director of the Society of the Honorable and Veteran Comrades of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Col. Emmons Clark, in his "History of the Seventh Regiment," referred to Captain Ely as follows:

"Captain Ely was a thorough soldier, a strict disciplinarian, and a dashing and popular officer. He was remarkably soldierly in appearance, with great physical strength and powers of endurance, and of an ardent and impetuous temperament. He was distinguished for his kindliness and generosity, and he was a social and genial comrade and a steadfast friend."

The Bankers' Trust Company, of which Mr. Ely has been elected President, will have $1,500,000 capital and a like amount of paid-up surplus. Its twenty-four directors include members of some of the principal banking and business houses in the city.

In selecting Mr. Ely as its President, the incorporators had in mind the advantage likely to accrue to the institution by reason of his long experience in Wall Street and his familiarity with financial methods, Stock Exchange securities, and the laws relating to matters of finance and dealings on the Exchange. Aside from his training in business, his personal qualities are such as to render the selection an eminently fitting one.

Monthly Range of Silver in London—1897, 1898, 1899.

Month.	1897.		1898.		1899.		Month.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	High	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*		*High*	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*
January..	29 13/16	29 11/16	26 7/8	26 1/8	27 5/8	27 1/4	July......	27 11/16	26 5/8	27 7/8	27	27 3/4	27 5/8
February	29 3/4	29 11/16	26 1/4	25 5/8	27 1/2	27 3/8	August ..	26 1/2	23 3/4	27 13/16	27 1/8	27 3/4	27 1/8
March....	29 5/8	28 3/16	26 1/16	25	27 9/16	27 3/8	Septemb'r	27 1/4	23 3/4	28 3/16	27 11/16	27 5/8	26 13/16
April.....	28 1/8	28 3/16	26 5/16	25 11/16	28 7/8	27 5/8	October..	27 1/8	25 3/16	28 1/4	27 3/16		
May......	28 1/16	27 1/2	26 7/8	25 7/8	28 3/4	28	Novemb'r	27 1/2	26 5/8	28 3/16	27 1/2		
June.....	27 3/4	27 1/8	27 1/2	26 11/16	28	27 11/16	Decemb'r	27 3/4	25 11/16	27 5/8	27 1/4		

Foreign and Domestic Coin and Bullion—Quotations in New York.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Trade dollars..................	$ .60	$ .70
Mexican dollars................	.47 1/8	.49
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos..	.42 1/8	.45
English silver..................	4.83	4.86
Victoria sovereigns............	4.85	4.87
Five francs.....................	.93	.95
Twenty francs..................	3.83	3.86 1/8

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Twenty marks.................	$4.72	$4.75
Spanish doubloons............	15.50	15.70
Spanish 25 pesos..............	4.77	4.80
Mexican doubloons............	15.50	15.60
Mexican 20 pesos..............	19.53	19.65
Ten guilders....................	3.96	4.00

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to 1/4 per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 27d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 58 3/4 @ 59 3/4c. Fine silver (Government assay), 59 @ 60c.

STEWART BROWNE.

As a result of the organization of so many trust companies in the past few months and the wide extent and importance of their operations, there has been a demand for men of the highest financial skill to act in the capacity of executive officers of these institutions. Selections for such places are usually made from the staffs of the principal banks or other great corporations. Since the business of a trust company is, perhaps, more properly concerned with more permanent forms of investment than are handled extensively by the banks, it is desirable that its officers shall be men who are familiar with this feature of the business. It goes without saying that a thorough knowledge of banking is also requisite.

Mr. Stewart Browne, the President of the International Banking and Trust Company, New York city, possesses both these qualifications, as he has had experience in banking, and has been associated with the New York Life Insurance Company—one of the greatest investors in the United States. Besides being admirably fitted for such a high position by his financial training, Mr. Browne has those personal qualities which are invaluable in the conduct of large enterprises. His relation to financial affairs may be traced in the brief biographical sketch which follows.

Mr. Browne is a native of Scotland, having been born at Glasgow, in 1855, and he received his early financial training in a country where banking has reached its highest development. He was associated with the Bank of Scotland, both at the head office and the branches, filling all positions from junior to teller. He next became identified with the Bank of Commerce, where he spent some years, occupying various positions, including that of Assistant Branch Manager. Later he became General Manager of the English Investment Company, and then Inspector and afterwards Assistant Manager of a Fire Insurance Company; next serving as American Manager of the Glasgow and London Insurance Company. He has also during his career had interests in private banking and different branches of insurance.

Having developed large capacity in the several positions he occupied and demonstrated his ability to succeed in building up the business of any undertaking with which he became identified, it was but natural that his abilities should attract attention. He was selected by the late President Beers to manage the New England department of the New York Life Insurance Company, and was soon promoted to be Manager at London, England. The sound judgment which he displayed was recognized as being of the greatest value to the administration of the company's vast business, and Mr. Browne was appointed confidential assistant to this country's ablest life insurance President and financier, John A. McCall. During his service in this capacity he was chosen Vice-President of the National Surety Company—an office which he still retains—and later President of the International Banking and Trust Company. It was the wish of President McCall to retain Mr. Browne's services and permit him also to act as President of the International Bank-

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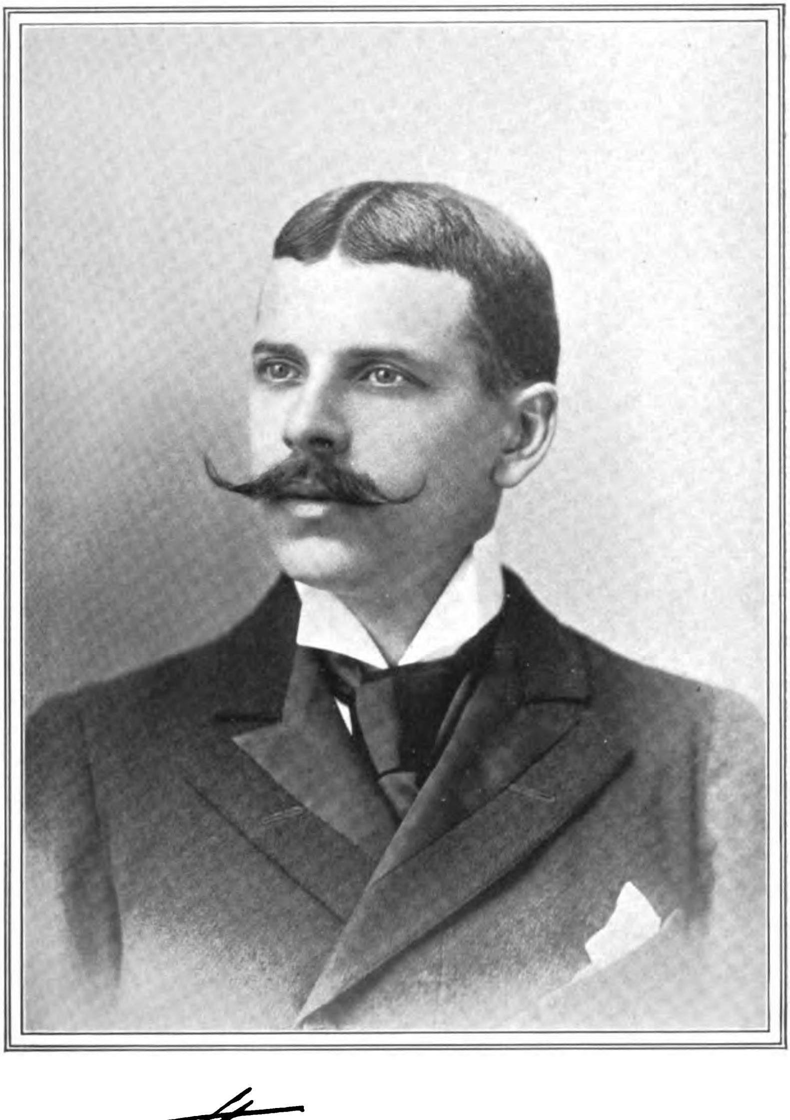

ing and Trust Company. The board of directors of the latter corporation, however, desired to have Mr. Browne resign his position with the New York Life Insurance Company and devote his time entirely to the executive office to which they had appointed him. President McCall reluctantly gave his assent, and in the letter accepting Mr. Browne's resignation spoke in cordial terms of his long and faithful devotion to the interests of the New York Life Insurance Company.

While representing the various companies mentioned above Mr. Browne has travelled all over the world—the United States, Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, all European countries, etc. He has not confined his travels to the beaten routes usually visited by tourists, but has made such investigations in the course of his travels as would tend to thoroughly familiarize him with the resources of the countries visited, and afford an insight into the financial, commercial and industrial life of the inhabitants of other lands. As the International Banking and Trust Company is organized under a special and perpetual charter granting it all the powers of a bank as well as those of a trust company, with the privilege of establishing branches throughout the United States and foreign countries, and as its business will be international, the information and experience thereby gained will be of invaluable benefit to the institution.

The selection of Mr. Browne as President of this company may be characterized, without exaggeration, as being peculiarly appropriate.

Money Rates in Foreign Markets.

	Apr. 14.	*May 12.*	*June 16.*	*July 14.*	*Aug. 18.*	*Sept. 8.*
London—Bank rate of discount.....	3	3	3	3½	3½	3½
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts......	2¼ 5/16	2⅛	2	3½	3½— ⅝	3½— ⅝
6 months bankers' drafts....	2¼— 5/16	2⅛—2 3/16	2⅜— 7/16	3¾—4	3¾	3¾
Loans—Day to day..........	1½	1⅛	1½	2	2	2
Paris, open market rates............	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
Berlin, "	3¾	3⅛	4	3⅝	4¾	4¾
Hamburg, "	3¾	3⅛	4	3¾	4¾	4¾
Frankfort, "	3¾	3⅛	4	3¾	4¾	4¾
Amsterdam, "	2¼	2¼	2¼	3¼	3⅝	3⅞
Vienna, "	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	4⅝	4⅜	4⅛
St. Petersburg, "	6	6	6	6	5½	6
Madrid, "	3	3	3	3	3	3
Copenhagen, "	4½	5	5	5½	5½	5½

United States Government Receipts and Expenditures and Net Gold in the Treasury.

Month.	1898. Receipts.	1898. Expenditures.	1898. Net Gold in Treasury.	1899. Receipts.	1899. Expenditures.	1899. Net Gold in Treasury.
January................	$37,333,628	$36,696,711	$164,236,793	$41,774,930	$51,122,771	$228,652,341
February..............	28,572,358	26,599,256	167,623,182	37,909,332	43,918,929	231,124,638
March..................	32,958,750	31,882,444	174,584,116	57,030,239	42,978,571	245,413,707
April..................	33,012,943	44,314,062	181,238,137	41,611,587	65,949,106	246,140,226
May....................	30,074,818	47,849,909	171,818,055	44,786,013	40,513,004	228,415,238
June...................	33,509,313	47,852,281	167,004,410	47,126,915	31,382,762	240,737,211
July...................	43,847,108	74,263,475	189,444,714	48,054,258	56,561,090	245,254,534
August................	41,782,707	56,260,717	217,904,485	49,978,173	45,522,312	247,880,601
September............	39,778,070	54,223,921	243,297,543	45,334,145	37,579,373	*254,142,236
October...............	39,630,051	58,962,276	239,885,162			
November.............	38,900,915	49,090,980	241,663,444			
December..............	41,404,793	41,864,807	246,529,176			

* This balance as reported in the Treasury sheet on the last day of the month.

*MODERN BANKING METHODS.

A NEW SERIES ON PRACTICAL BANKING—HELPFUL HINTS DERIVED FROM EXPERIENCE.

The great advantage to bankers in having presented before them, at certain periods, a statement of their affairs has already been mentioned, and various diagrams of statement books to be used for that purpose have been given. These, however, deal with the matter in aggregates only and seldom go beneath the surface. Although the majority of banks seem satisfied with this form of statement, yet to the large and busy concern, like the railroad, or manufacturing or mining company, it can hardly prove perfectly satisfactory, because it does not deal with the conditions sufficiently in detail.

Every good business man understands the importance of having an analysis made of his business affairs once or twice a year. By this means he can learn of the weak points in his business, and a careful comparison of such analytical statements from period to period is found to be of material service.

Probably no business needs more careful watching in all its detail than a large bank. The larger the bank the more chance for leakage, just as with other large concerns.

One of our largest and most active banks realizing the necessity for keeping a close watch upon their business has adopted the plan of having an analytical statement made every six months. This not only shows the volume of business done, but it gives an analysis of the expenses and income, the cost of foreign collections, and the proportion of profits.

This analytical statement is made in a book ruled and printed for the purpose called the analytical statement book, and covers two pages for each period. It is of course founded upon the general ledger statement, which is taken off at the same time in the general statement book. In Forms 1 and 2 will be found working diagrams of such a statement, made out for a fictitious bank, but sufficiently clear to show the proper use.

It is part of the duties of the general ledger bookkeeper to make out this statement, its confidential nature being such that only a man filling such a position should be entrusted with it, and as most of the accounts represented in the statement are kept on his ledger the duty would very naturally fall to him. If those accounts have been kept with sufficient detail, and especially if an analysis department is kept, as described in Forms 4 and 5 in the September number, it will be found to materially aid in making out such an analytical statement.

The Individual Ledger Desk.

A bank, being the depository for the funds of other people, and the records of the transactions—the depositing and the checking out of these funds—being kept at the individual ledger desk, naturally makes this desk one of the most important departments.

Among banks the greatest competition often exists in their efforts to secure de-

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* Continued from the September number, page 381. This series of articles commenced in the Magazine for August, 1898, page 249.

Analytical Statement of the business of the National Reserve Bank Boston for six months ending May 1. 1899

Checks on this Bank	Total	Average Daily	
Against Individual accts.	388,601,000.00	2,643,000.00	
Against Bank accts.	126,548,000.00	861,000.00	
Total	515,149,000.00	3,504,000.00	
Loans Made			Number of days to run
Demand Loans	21,633,000.00	147,000.00	38.8
Time Loans	8,328,000.00	57,000.00	94.4
Total	29,961,000.00	204,000.00	
Deposits Received			Number of days remain in Bank
Individuals	390,222,000.00	2,654,000.00	4.29
Banks	193,313,000.00	1,315,000.00	7.96.
Total	583,535,000.00	3,969,000.00	

Deposits Bearing Interest	Total Deps.	Interest Bearing	Amt. of Int.	Percentage Receiving Int.
Individual	11,388,500.00	5,671,000.00	55,936.59	49.8
Bank	10,480,000.00	9,718,000.00	95,849.48	92.7
Total	21,868,500.00	15,389,000.00	151,786.07	

Foreign Collections

Cost	Total	Average Daily	Rate per 1000
Cash items	77,907,000.00	529,979.00	
Time "	9,753,000.00	66,346.00	
Foreign Bills	652,000.00	4,435.00	
Total	88,312,000.00	600,760.00	
Gross Cash Cost	13,720.44		0.156
Int. at 2% on "Due from Banks"	7,647.64		
Gross Cost	21,368.08		0.242
Less Exchange Received	7,398.94		
Cost	13,969.14		0.158
Less Interest Saved	5,805.00		
Net Cost.	8,164.14		0.092

Exchange Paid		Exchange Received	
Prem. on Chicago Funds	165.00	Prem. on Chicago Funds:	
" " New York "	13,555.44	Individuals	11.25
		Banks	372.50
		Prem. on New York Funds	
		Individuals	809.43
		Banks	45
		Prem. Miscellaneous:	
		Individuals	127.89
		Transient Collections	290.64
		Discount Department	556.02
		New York Banks	3,486.50
		Other Banks	796.20
		Individuals	903.51
		Int. saved % Free Balances	
		Individuals	2,271.38
		Banks	3,533.62
	13,720.44		13,203.94

Foreign Collections deposited by Banks	58.286.000.00	Rate %	.66
" " " " Individuals	30.026.000.00	" "	.34
Total	88.312.000.00		

Time Outstanding of Foreign Items

Average Daily Amt. Foreign Items to Debit Banks	Average Daily Amount Due from Banks	Average Time Outstanding
$162,000.	$745,000.	4.6 days

FORM 1.

Statement of Profits and Expenses

Expenses			Income		
Semi Ann. Duty		3367 88	Investments		63278 75
Taxes		11066 55	Demand Loans		95447 25
Rent		6750	Discounts		133447 88
Exchange Paid	13720 44		U.S. Bonds a/c Cir.		14675 00
" Rec'd	13203 94	516 50	" " " Dep.		11225 00
Interest Paid			Foreign Exchange		
Banks	95849 48		Profits	10657 84	
Individuals	55936 59	151786 07	Interest	4294 61	14952 45
Expenses			Other Profits		
Salaries	53864 78		a/c Investments	138961 85	
Sundry	27540 36		Less Losses	37996 48	100965 37
a/c Circulation	375	81780 14	Interest Received		
Losses			Reserved Agents	29299 38	
a/c Loans		24 45	Banks	1292 31	30591 69
Dividend Paid		50000	Profits prior to Nov 1/98		
Increase in P. & L.			& received since		12348 44
May 1. 1899	417204 39		Other Profits		
Nov 1. 1898	223373 75	193830 64	a/c U.S. Bonds		21726 00
			Sundry Profits		465 40
		499122 23			499122 23

Proportion of Profits

			Average Balance	Gross Profits	Rate %
Demand Loans			5711000 00	95447 25	.0334
Discounts	B.D.	3,710,000 00			
	B.D.C.	1,674,000.00	5384000 00	133447 88	.0496
Foreign Exchange	Dr. Bals.	591,000.00			
	Less Cr. "	85,000.00	506000 00	14952 45	.0591
Investments			3244000 00	164244 12	.1013
U.S. Govt. Bonds					
a/c Circulation		819,000.00			
" U.S. Deposits		782,000.00	1601000 00	47625 00	.0596
Special Acct.			33000 00		
			16479000 00	455716 70	Avge. .0554
Income					
Reserve Agents			3844000 00	29299 38	.0152
Investments			3244000 00	63278 75	.0390
U.S. Govt. Bonds			1601000 00	26000 00	.0324
Circulation					
U.S. Bonds		852,750.00			
Less Circulation		673,000.00	179750 00	10932 12	.1216
U.S. Govt. Deposits					
U.S. Bonds		965,125.00			
Less U.S. Deposits		732,500.00	232625 00	11225 00	.0965
Net Profits					
Foreign Exchange			506000 00	10866 58	.0430
Banks, Loans and Discounts			15973000 00	232964 06	.0292
Expense					
Loans and Discounts			16479000 00	256291 59	.0311

Form 2.

posits, and very naturally so, because the funds thus left in their hands form their chief working capital. A bank may have a comparatively small capital stock, but with a large line of deposits it has the means to enable it to do a large business.

As a bank's chief function is to receive deposits and to loan money, so its growth is judged by the increase in these departments. And as a bank can not loan money until it first receives it, consequently the deposits stand first in order.

There is probably no desk in a bank where the detail is heavier than at the one mentioned. Consequently none where greater care and accuracy are required. And, as the numerous items come pouring into the bank throughout the whole business day, it requires a man who is a rapid worker to be able to keep up his end. When we consider that ninety-five per cent. of the business of this country is transacted by means of checks we can have some idea of the detail necessary in the proper recording of these checks.

The principal book of record for this department is the individual ledger, or deposit ledger as it is sometimes called. In this is kept the accounts of the various depositors, and to these accounts are posted daily the transactions representing deposits, loans and collections for the credit of their respective accounts, together with the charges of the checks by which the depositors have withdrawn any sums of money. The careful recording of these transactions should show at the close of each day the true state of every depositor's account. In fact by the frequent recording

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Bi

Dr. Jas. L. Billings Cr.

1899						1899				
Jany	2	Chks		50		Jany	2	Deps	500	
	5		2	150			6		150	
	9			40			11		1881	
	15			300			16		300	
	20		3	428			21		280	76
	25			45			28		500	
	29			25			31		105	
	31			75						
	-	Bale		2603	76					
				3716	76				3716	76
						Feby	1	Bale	2603	76

FORM 3.

of the transactions during the day their condition can be closely watched. This, by the way, is often very necessary to prevent the overdrawing of accounts.

Overdrafts are one of the troublesome things bankers have to contend with, and every careful banker uses all the means in his power to prevent them. Except where special arrangements have been made, or collateral deposited for the purpose, the overdraft is an abnormal condition and is in reality a misapplication of the bank's funds.

Depositors have the right to draw out all money deposited to their own accounts, but they have no right, except by making arrangements with the officers of the bank, to draw out the money belonging to other depositors.

The individual ledger is not always a book of original entry, the transactions recorded in it having come from other departments. Thus the deposits come from the receiving teller, where they have first been entered upon his deposit scratcher; the collections and discounts come from their respective desks, and the checks from both paying and receiving tellers where they are often entered upon the proof book before going to the bookkeeper. Even at the individual desk it is quite a common custom, and with some methods very necessary, to have the checks entered by name and amount in a check scratcher before posting them in the ledger.

There being few books that are handled more actively or more continuously than the individual ledger it becomes very necessary that it should be made of the best material and thoroughly bound. The removable leaf system which is being used by some banks I cannot recommend for the reason that it brings an element of

danger and temptation into the bank. I have seen many instances of fraud, or the attempt to cover fraudulent transactions by the removal of leaves or by substitution, and this is so much easier where the removable leaf ledgers are used.

Have the ledgers paged throughout, for by so doing any attempt at removing leaves may be quickly detected.

This removing of leaves applies especially to the old-fashioned debit and credit ledger, and to the Cincinnati or three-column balance ledger, because in these ledgers single accounts can be kept, and often are, on a page or leaf, whereas with the Boston ledger so many accounts are kept on a page—often as many as twenty-five —that it would be impossible to remove any one account without affecting many.

The styles of ledger chiefly in use are the three above mentioned. While some of the smaller banks still prefer the old-fashioned ledger, yet it would hardly be

		January		February	
		Debits	Credits	Debits	Credits
7	Adams Geo. P.		345 72		
4	Anderson B. L & Co.		1114 60		
11	Baker E. J.	10 50			
12	Barger Saml.		19 50		
25	Bergman M. S.		416 20		
27	Benson J. P.		2614 60		
51	Bittel Nathan		200		
76	Brown B. F.		1465 48		
101	Carter A. J.	5 45			
126	Creasy Jno. C		3014 76		
128	Centre City Manfg. Co.		11375 82		
151	Crittenden Chas. A		576 90		
		15 95	21619 58		

FORM 4.

possible to keep the records satisfactorily by that system in any of our large and active banks of to-day. Form 3 gives this style of ledger.

In using this ledger the items are posted from "scratchers," or check and deposit journals as sometimes called. On the debit side the figures "2," "3," in the marginal space indicate the number of checks making up the sum posted. On the credit side the letters "D" and "C" mean "discount" and "collection." In this case it is supposed that the pass-book of the depositor has been balanced and the account ruled off at that point. Some banks have the custom of ruling a single line when balancing accounts and bringing down no footings. This is certainly an incomplete and unsatisfactory way and gives no evidence of the account being proven. The example given above is the best and safest method.

As will be noticed each side is footed in pencil and the balance struck also in pencil at the close of the various days' postings. To facilitate this the bookkeeper, when posting, places a marker, generally a slip of thin pink or blue blotting paper, between the pages upon which he has made entries. At the close of the day's

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Bo.

L. B. Brown

DATE 1899		ITEMS		DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
Jany	3				1100	1100
	5		4	325		775
	6		D		2475	3250
	"			1200		2050
	11			26[illegible]		1799
	14		C		428 50	2218 50
	18		3	416	325	2127 50
	25		4	762 65		1364 85
	31		2	325	540 35	1580 20
	"	Bale		1580 20		
				4868 85	4868 85	
Feby	1	Bale			1580 20	1580 20

Jas. L. Boyd

DATE 1899		ITEMS	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
Jany	8			400	400
	10		250		150
	12			50	200
	15		85 75		114 25
	16			50	164 25
	18		100		64 25
	20		75		10 75 *

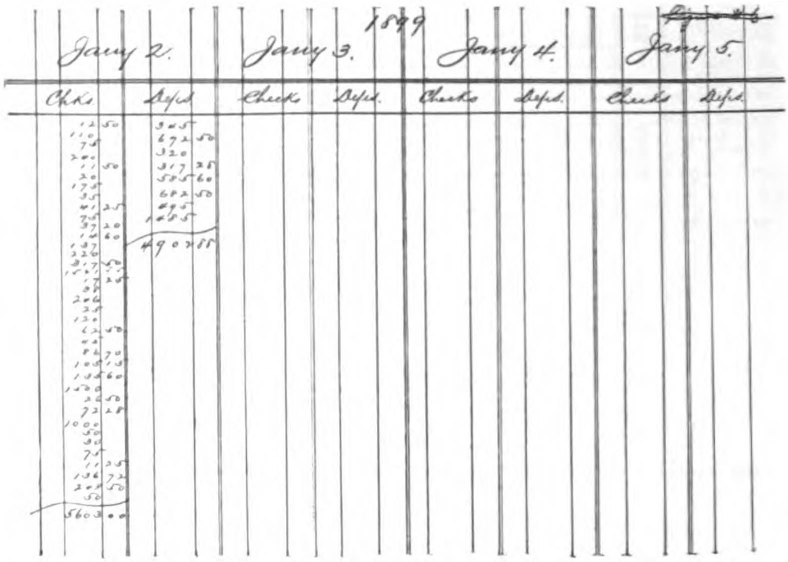
* overdraft in red ink

FORM 5.

work he only has to foot up the accounts and strike the balances at the places so marked.

A proof balance of this ledger should be taken off monthly at least, oftener if possible. This should be taken in a balance book as it is sometimes important to be able to refer to it. The form for the balance book is shown in Form 4 somewhat abbreviated, as the book is so arranged that balances can be taken for twelve months by once entering of the names.

A very popular form of ledger with many, and one that has been in use about



Form 6.

thirty-five years, is the Cincinnati, or three-column balance ledger. Form 5 shows this ledger.

One great advantage of this ledger over any other is the readiness with which the state of a depositor's account, for a long period back, can be ascertained at a glance. Another advantantage is the ease with which the average balance of an account for any period can be obtained.

It is necessary to use the check and deposit scratchers or journals with this ledger just as with the former. But the postings in the ledger are made from the deposit tickets and from the checks, obtaining the totals, where there are several checks for the same account, from the scratcher. The balances should be extended every day, and always in *ink*, never in pencil, as is sometimes done.

Many plans are adopted by careful bookkeepers to avoid errors. Among them are the checking back of the posted items between the check and deposit scratchers and the ledger. Another method is to use an auxiliary scratcher ruled simply in columns headed "checks," "deposits."

This is often used in sheets merely, as they are not a matter of reference beyond the day of their use, and when tabletted are quite convenient. Form 6 shows one of these sheets.

It is used by the bookkeeper when posting. Every time he posts an item of checks or of deposits to an account on the ledger he enters the same amount in its proper column on the auxiliary sheet. When the postings are completed he foots

the two columns on the auxiliary sheet and they should agree with the amounts as shown by the check and deposit scratchers.

No work can be well and satisfactorily done without system, and no department in a bank requires more system than the individual ledger desk.

In the first place the accounts on the ledger should be arranged in order, according to the letters of the alphabet and the vowels, thus: "Ba," "Be," "Bi." When the checks and deposit tickets are received by the bookkeeper they should be arranged in the same order in which the accounts are opened on the ledger, and be entered in the scratchers in this order, thus greatly facilitating posting and checking back.

An excellent plan for the proper arrangement or spacing of the ledger, of the kinds already mentioned, is to carefully draw up a chart covering the number of pages in the ledger, and setting apart the number of pages needed for each letter of the alphabet and its vowels. Form 7 gives such a chart, that has been used by the writer for the last thirty years.

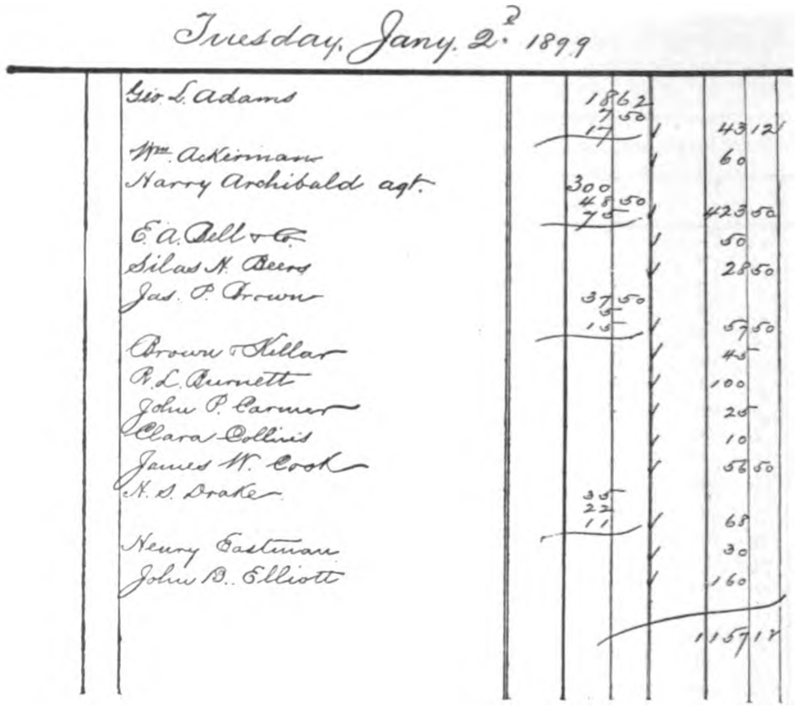
	A	E	I	O	U	Y	Total
A	1 10	11 10	21 10	31 10	41 5	46 5	50
B	51 25	76 25	101 25	126 25	151 15	166 10	125
C	176 25	201 25	226 25	251 25	276 15	291 10	125
D	301 15	316 15	331 15	346 10	356 5	361 5	65
E	366 10	376 10	386 10	396 10	406 5	411 5	50
F	416 10	426 10	436 10	446 10	456 5	461 5	50
G	466 10	476 10	486 10	496 10	506 5	511 5	50
H	516 25	541 25	566 25	591 25	616 15	631 10	125
I	641 5	646 5	651 5	656 5	661 3	664 2	25
J	666 10	676 10	686 5	691 15	706 5	711 5	50
K	716 10	726 10	736 15	751 5	756 5	761 5	50
L	766 10	776 10	786 10	796 10	806 5	811 5	50
M	816 20	836 20	856 20	876 20	896 10	906 10	100
N	916 10	926 10	936 10	946 10	956 5	961 5	50
O	966 5	971 5	976 5	981 5	986 5		25
P	991 10	1001 10	1011 10	1021 10	1031 5	1036 5	50
Q	1041 5	1046 5	1051 5	1056 5	1061 5		25
R	1066 10	1076 10	1086 10	1096 10	1106 5	1111 5	50
S	1116 25	1141 25	1166 25	1191 25	1216 15	1231 10	125
T	1241 15	1256 10	1266 15	1281 15	1296 10	1306 10	75
U	1316 25						25
V	1341 5	1346 5	1351 5	1356 5	1361 5		25
W	1366 20	1386 20	1406 20	1426 20	1446 10	1456 10	100
X	1466 10						10
Y	1476 15						15
Z	1491 10						10
	350	285	290	285	163	127	1500

Form 7.

The letters of the alphabet are arranged on the left hand column. The extreme right hand column shows the number of pages assigned to its alphabetical letter, The six intermediate columns show the subdivisions of the alphabetical letter among the vowels. The letters B, C, H, M, S and W, being those most largely used, as a general rule are given the greatest number of pages. The large figures in the center of the columns represent the number of pages assigned to that particular letter and vowel. Thus "Ae" is shown to be assigned ten pages, and "Ci" twenty-

five pages. The smaller figures in the left hand corner of each space represent the page of the ledger upon which that respective letter and vowel begins. Thus "Ea" begins on page 366, and "Gi" on page 486. After completing the chart the ledger should be spaced off correspondingly.

An excellent plan in spacing off the ledger is to put the proper letter and vowel on the corner of each page to which they belong. This is shown in the "Bi" on the corner of Form 8, and the "Bo" on the corner of Form 5. This virtually indexes the ledger and obviates the use of a separate index; for at whatever place the


Tuesday, Jany. 2d. 1899

Geo. L. Adams	18 62 7 50 17	✓	43 12
Wm. Ackerman		✓	60
Harry Archibald agt.	300 48 50 75	✓	423 50
E. A. Bell & Co.		✓	50
Silas N. Beers		✓	28 50
Jas. P. Brown	37 50 5 15	✓	57 50
Brown & Keller		✓	45
R. L. Burnett		✓	100
John P. Carmer		✓	25
Clara Collins		✓	10
James W. Cook		✓	56 50
N. S. Drake	35 22 11	✓	68
Henry Eastman		✓	30
John B. Elliott		✓	160
			1157 17

FORM 8.

ledger is opened, even if at a blank page, the bookkeeper knows just where he is and where to find the account wanted. By adopting this method the writer has been saved much time and trouble when using the two styles of ledgers above referred to.

It will be noticed that the letters "U," "X," "Y" and "Z," apparently have all their spacing under the vowel "a." These pagings are placed there simply to indicate that the whole amount of space assigned to these letters is given to the letters themselves without any reference to the vowels, as they are letters not much used.

It is necessary to take a proof balance of this three-column balance ledger at frequent periods, and this should be done at least once a month. The same style of balance book as mentioned before will apply here, but in consequence of the balances being already struck in the accounts the labor is much lessened. The accounts should be footed at frequent intervals and the balances thus proved. By doing this much trouble may be saved, and if the footing is done during spare moments the labor will hardly be felt.

For taking the proof balances from the two forms of ledgers mentioned an adding machine will prove exceedingly useful. With one of these machines the bookkeeper can take off the proof balance in one-fourth the time. While it does not take down the names of the depositors, yet by taking down the balances in the same order in which the accounts are placed in the ledger they are easily checked back if necessary. These figures can be taken on sheets eight or nine inches wide, six columns to a sheet, the machine doing the footing of each column, also making a summary and footing of the various columns, thus completing the work with a great saving of wear and tear. These sheets can then be pasted in a scrap book and will form a complete proof on file for any reference.

The scratchers or journals mentioned above form an important auxiliary to the two styles of ledgers illustrated. The most common form is shown in Form 8.

Thursday May 14th 1899

Checks in Detail.	TOTAL.	Decrease	ITEMS.	Increase	DEPOSITS.	TOTAL.
252 60 10 38 45	345 60	60.	S. L. Andrews		285 60 ✓	
125 40	165		Anderson Bros.	135.	300 ✓	
	1325 50	211.	Baker Machine Co		1114 50 ✓	
	17 50	17.50	A. A. Bell			
22 430 17 50	469 50		J. L. Bullinger	47.70	517 20 ✓	
	17 28		B. F. Bulwock	67.72	85 ✓	
60 132 85 20 46 50	323 70	23.70	G. B. Carpenter		300 ✓	
	28		H. Caswell & Co.	94.50	122 50 ✓	
	17 50	17.50	W. H. Conklin			
14 50 117 25 238 50 11	381 25		Geo. W. Darden	35.45	416 70 ✓	
			Henry Ellis	125.	125 ✓	
600 225 300	1125	125.	B. G. Earnshaw		1000 ✓	
25 12 50 27 50	65	65.	F. H. Harmstead			
	620		J. B. Laland	82.17	702 17 ✓	
	45 50	45.50	N. F. Morris			
	72		J. H. McLaughlin	60.	132 ✓	
38 425 358 62 50	883 50		P. J. O'Neill	265.	1148 50 ✓	
200 268 75	468 75	122.13	J. H. Potter		345 62 ✓	
	14		Simpson & Co.	96.	110 ✓	
	86 77		W. B. Thomas	126.83	219 60 ✓	
	38 50	38.50	A. B. Williams			
			Watson & Co.	142.50	142 50 ✓	7060 89
	6509 80		difference 551.09			
		726.83	difference 551.09	1277.92		

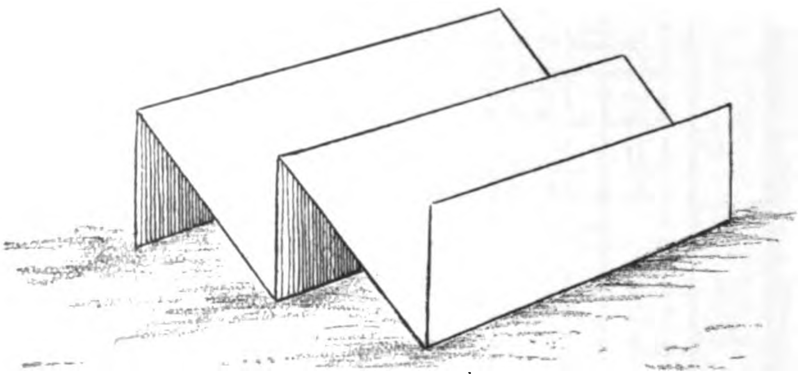
FORM 9.

The form for a deposit scratcher is ruled in the same way. Another and convenient form in use by smaller banks is shown in Form 9.

In both these forms the names have been arranged alphabetically, thus obviating the using of any paging on the scratchers when posting, the check marks as shown opposite the amounts indicating that the items have been posted.

In Form 9 are seen two columns headed "decrease," "increase." These are found very useful in connection with the three-column balance ledger, and are an addition by the writer, who has found the method an aid in the prevention of errors in the accounts. Take for instance the first name, S. L. Andrews. By posting both items on the same line in the ledger space is saved, and the scratcher shows the amount to be deducted. Then by obtaining the total of the decreases and the total of the increases, and striking the difference, one arrives at the net which in the above instance is an increase of $551.09. This agrees with the difference between the total checks and total deposits.

When entering the checks on the scratcher, or posting from them direct to the ledger, they are generally piled up on the desk in front and to the left hand side of the bookkeeper. In this position the pile is apt to be knocked over, or some of the checks to slide off the desk if the top is very sloping, thus disarranging them and causing trouble. Many plans have often been adopted to prevent this, such as the placing of a weight or a book in front of the checks, but the writer has used a little implement for many years which has served him so well that he gives the idea to others with the hope that some may find it equally useful. He got a tinman to make him a check-rack like the accompanying Form 10.



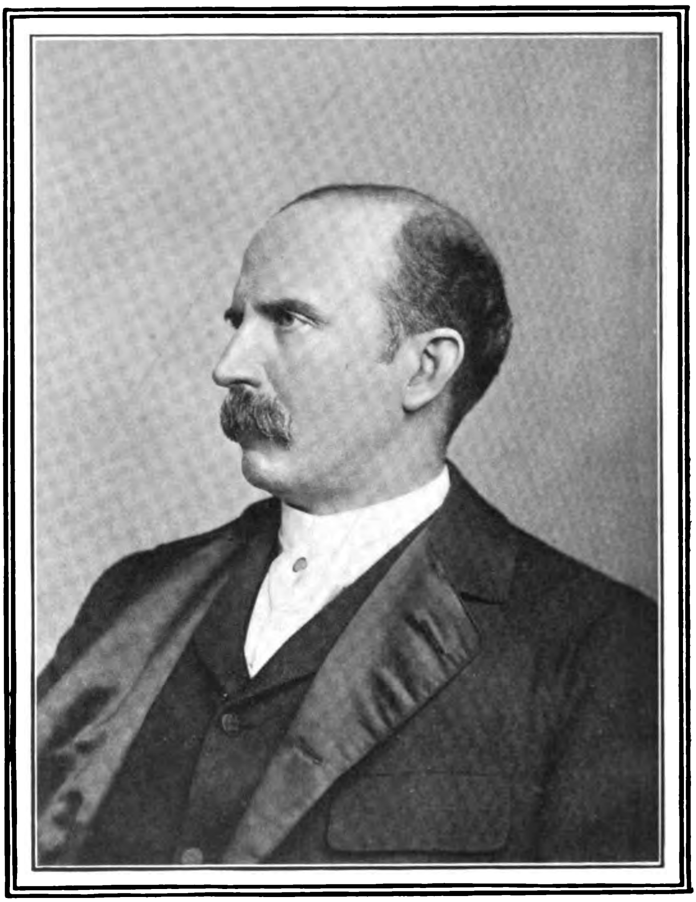
FORM 10.

The dimensions of this rack are six inches wide and four inces high. When entering the items in the scratcher, or posting in the ledger, the checks lie in the first compartment, and as they are entered up they are placed face downward in the rear compartment. The angle of the slopes places the checks in a position to be easily read, and it is impossible for them to slide off. This little check-rack can be made of wire if preferred, but I found a tin one was more serviceable and not so easily bent out of shape. It is light, can be put in a drawer or hung up out of the way, and will be found a very useful adjunct to the bookkeeper's desk.

A. R. BARRETT.

(To be continued.)

ANTICIPATION OF INTEREST.—On October 10 the Acting Secretary of the Treasury gave notice that he would pay in advance, without rebate, the interest on United States bonds to become due on November 1, and also pay the interest to July 1, 1900, at a rebate of two-tenths of one per cent. per month on the amount prepaid. This action was taken to counteract the prevailing high rates for money.



Jno. C. Latham

... the same ...

... the Bank ...

... subject of this ... began and was ... the Confederate A... Lee's surrender he ... to work. His first ... his native town, which he ...

In 1870 he moved to New York ... exceptional talent for finance ... the widely known banking ... varying fortunes ... has steadily grown in wealth ... are unquestioned. ... wisdom and never varying ... great success of the banking ... banking the house has ... investment business and has ...

Mr. Latham's whole life ... social clubs nor political organ... man of forceful personality and ... quick of judgment and thorough ... honesty is his standard ... His charities are never ostentatious ... wherever worthiness of cause is apparent to him ... everything like public office, even to the extent ... and all corporations. It is to the avoidance of ... that would distract his attention from his business ... capacity for banking, that Mr. Latham's success may be ...

He has done much for the material improvement of his ... takes great pride in its advancement. In 1887 he erected ... monument to the memory of the Confederate dead who are bur... is one of the handsomest memorials of its kind in the South and ... Mr. Latham's reverence for his comrades in arms who gave their ... sacrifice for conscience' sake.

Jno. C. Latham

JOHN C. LATHAM.

John C. Latham, the founder and head of the well-known banking firm of Latham, Alexander & Co., New York city, was born in Hopkinsville, Christian Co., Ky., October 22, 1844.

He is John C. Latham the third, his father and grandfather both having borne the same name. His ancestors were among the early settlers in Virginia.

Mr. Latham's taste for banking was inherited, his father having been President of the Bank of Hopkinsville for many years, and was one of the foremost men in Hopkinsville, Ky. He was in every sense a man of affairs. Sound judgment and unusual business ability, coupled with unimpeachable character, made him eminently successful, and fitted him for the many positions of private and public trusts which he held through the urgency of his fellow citizens.

The subject of this sketch was only seventeen years of age when the Civil War began and was preparing to go to the University of Virginia, when he entered the Confederate Army, and served until the surrender of Lee.

After Lee's surrender he returned to his Kentucky home and went immediately to work. His first venture was the establishment of a dry-goods business in his native town, which he conducted with marked success for three years.

In 1870 he moved to New York to live. Having a decided partiality and exceptional talent for finances, he went to work in Wall Street and founded the widely-known banking house of Latham, Alexander & Co., which has survived the varying fortunes of Wall Street for nearly thirty years. The house has steadily grown in wealth and reputation until to-day its credit and character are unquestioned. To Mr. Latham's indefatigable energy, far-sighted wisdom and never-varying integrity must be credited the excellent name and signal success of the banking house over which he presides. Besides general banking, the house has for years done a very large cotton commission and investment business and has established an enviable reputation in both lines.

Mr. Latham's whole life is devoted to his business and his home. Neither social clubs nor political organizations have any attractions for him. He is a man of forceful personality and unalterable fixedness of purpose. He is quick of judgment and uncompromisingly loyal to his convictions. In all dealings honesty is his standard. He is absolutely intolerant of evasion and subterfuge. His charities are never ostentatious, but he is very generous wherever worthiness of cause is apparent to him. He has always shunned everything like public office, even to the extent of official connection with any and all corporations. It is to the avoidance of political or other entanglements that would distract his attention from his business, combined with large capacity for banking, that Mr. Latham's success may be attributed.

He has done much for the material improvement of his native town and takes great pride in its advancement. In 1887 he erected a magnificent monument to the memory of the Confederate dead who are buried there. It is one of the handsomest memorials of its kind in the South and well bespeaks Mr. Latham's reverence for his comrades in arms who gave themselves as a sacrifice for conscience' sake.

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

GUARANTY GIVEN TO BANK—NOTICE TO GUARANTOR—APPLICATION OF DEPOSITS TO PAYMENT OF NOTES.

Court of Chancery Appeals of Tennessee, November 26, 1898.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA *vs.* TURNEY.

Where one writes to a bank, stating that, if another overdraws his account to the amount of $500, to honor his checks, and he will be responsible to the bank to that amount, the guaranty is a continuing one, not limited as to time.

Where one makes an agreement of continuing guaranty with a bank to cover overdrafts by a third person, notice to him of the amount of his liability within a reasonable time after the negotiations close between the bank and the third person is sufficient to fix his liability.

One learning that a third person was overdrawn at a bank went to the bank, and executed a note, which he signed with his own name and that of such person, to cover the overdraft. Later such person deposited considerable sums of money, but drew them out again, and died having overdrawn at the bank. *Held*, that the bank was under no legal duty to apply the deposits to payment of the note.

WILSON, *J.:* The facts appearing in the record necessary to be stated to present the contentions of the parties are these: Prior to April 9, 1895, G. R. Grizzle and the defendant had engaged in some trading together, but were not so engaged at the date stated. Grizzle was a stock trader, and on or just before April 19, 1895, had bought from parties some lots of stock, for which he gave his checks on the Bank of Alexandria. April 19, 1895, these checks, amounting to between $400 and $500, were presented to the bank for payment, which was refused on account of Grizzle having no money there to his credit, when the checks were protested. Defendant, hearing of this, appeared at the bank, and, to protect the credit of his friend, borrowed $500 from the bank and deposited it therein to the credit of Grizzle. For the money so borrowed and deposited he gave the bank a note, signed by himself and Grizzle, the note maturing in thirty days. Defendant signed Grizzle's name to this note. Grizzle was not present at the time, nor, so far as is disclosed by the record, had he previously authorized this intervention on the part of the defendant to protect his credit at the bank. While this note for $500 was on its face the note of defendant and Grizzle, it was manifestly made purely for the accommodation and benefit of Grizzle, and to protect his protested checks. Certainly as between defendant and Grizzle it was purely the accommodation paper of the former for the benefit of the latter. There is a slight discrepancy between the testimony of the cashier of the bank and the defendant as to what was said and intended by the parties at the time this note was exe-

cuted. The effect of the evidence of the cashier is that he took the note as the note of the defendant and not as the note of Grizzle with the defendant as surety or indorser thereon. The purport of the testimony of the defendant is that, while the note, on its face, was his note, it was understood between him and the cashier that he was giving the note for the protection and benefit of Grizzle, and that Grizzle would meet it when he returned in a few days with the proceeds of the sales of the stock that he was then taking to market. We are satisfied from the evidence that when the defendant executed the note for $500 to the bank, September 19, 1895, and deposited the sum received on it in the bank to the credit of Grizzle, he expected Grizzle, on his return after selling his stock, to settle the note with the proceeds of his sale. While this is true, it is equally true, as we view the evidence, that the bank, while it knew that the note was made for the benefit of Grizzle, and that the sum loaned on it was placed to his credit, received the note and held it as the note of the defendant, as it purported on its face to be. In the state of the evidence before us, the bank treated the note, and had the right to treat it, as the note of the defendant. It appears, and we find as a fact, that after the execution of this note for $500 Grizzle made the following deposits in the bank up to December 5, 1895: September 21, 1895, $40; September 27, 1895, $5.50; October 9, 1895, $139; October 19, 1895, $25; October 26, 1895, $568.78; November 19, 1895, $519.50; November 22, 1895, $1,088.88; December 4, 1895, $597.53. While he was thus depositing in the bank he was also checking on his account, and, as appears from the statement of his account in the record, he was overchecked December, 19, 1895, $75.83, and April 6, 1896, $257.48. The note for $500, executed September 19, 1895, it appears was renewed January 18, 1896, by a note for $500, due March 18, 1896. This note was signed apparently by the defendant and Grizzle, as was the note of September 19, 1895. But, from the evidence, Grizzle signed the name of defendant to it, and, from the proof, without the knowledge of defendant. The bank took it believing that defendant signed it. It is apparent to us from the evidence that Grizzle paid the interest on the renewal note. The note for $500 maturing March $18, 1895, seems to have been taken up by the note for $843.48, sued on, dated April 4, 1896, and maturing September 18, 1896. This note for $843.48, embraced the $500 note of March 18.1896, and the overcheck of Grizzle at the time of its execution. Grizzle, it seems, was permitted to overcheck after the execution of the $843.48 note in the sum $121.68, instead of $171.78, as averred in the bill. We think it reasonably clear from the evidence. and we so find as a fact, that defendant did not sign any of these notes except the note for $500 of date September 19, 1895, and maturing in thirty days. and that he did not authorize Grizzle to sign his name to them. The bank, however, received the notes as the genuine notes of defendant and Grizzle. The defendant signed and executed the guaranty in favor of Grizzle for $500 hereinbefore quoted. Grizzle, when he carried it to defendant to sign—it having been written by the cashier of the bank at the instance of Grizzle—informed defendant that it was designed to protect his overchecks given for stock he had purchased for market, and that it would be met with the proceeds of the stock when he returned from marketing it. The bank took the guaranty for what it purported to be on its face, and on the faith of it permitted Grizzle to overcheck. Grizzle obviously knew when he returned, a few days after the note for $500 of date September 19, 1895, was executed, that it had been executed, and its

proceeds deposited in the bank to his credit. He did not request nor direct the bank to appropriate the deposits, or any of them, made by him thereafter, to the satisfaction of said note, and none of his deposits were so appropriated. The cashier notified the defendant of the maturity of one of the renewal $500 notes, but at the time he received the notice by the hands of Grizzle he was shown by him the note, marked "paid." As a matter of fact, it had been taken up by a renewal note signed by Grizzle and the defendant, Grizzle signing the name of the defendant to the renewal note without his knowledge or consent. The defendant was notified of the maturity of the note for $843.48, and its nonpayment. Grizzle, it appears, committed suicide a few days after this, or about the maturity of this note. The defendant was surprised at the existence of this note, and immediately denied any liability thereon. The foregoing presents all the material facts of the case.

The defendant's contention is that the first note for $500, executed by him September 19, 1895, was, under the understanding between him and the cashier of the bank, purely an accommodation note for the benefit of Grizzle: that in fact he was only the indorser of Grizzle, and at most his surety thereon; and that it was the legal duty, under his contract and understanding with the cashier at the time it was executed, of the bank to apply the deposits made therein a few days afterwards by Grizzle to its payment. His second contention, in substance, is that the guaranty herein copied was given to meet a temporary overchecking on the part of Grizzle to pay for stock then purchased by him for the market, and that the overchecks given for this purpose and intended to be secured by the guaranty were to be paid with the returns from the sale of the stock, and that the guaranty was then to be inoperative. The chancellor heard the case on the pleadings and proof, May 11, 1898. He gave the complainant a decree for $951.24 and the costs. This recovery is made up as follows: The sum of the overchecks of Grizzle up to April 4, 1896, with interest to date of decree. His decree fixed the sum of the overchecks at $323.48 and interest thereon, $40.98, and the sum of $520, with interest thereon from April 4, 1896, to date of decree, the interest amounting to $66.78; all aggregating the sum above stated. He disallowed the overcheck amounting to $121.68, proved by the Cashier, and sued for. There is no appeal on the part of the bank as to this disallowance, and we need not further notice it.

It is assigned as error and argued before us, that the chancellor committed a manifest error, even upon his own theory of the case, to the extent of $20, and the interest thereon from April 4, 1896, to the date of his decree. As above stated the item of $520, with interest thereon from April 4, 1896, the interest amounting to $66.68, enters into the aggregate recovery given against the defendant. We agree with appellant that there is no real warrant in the evidence for $20 of this item. Manifestly, under the proof, the defendant was not liable on any note except the $500 note executed September 19, 1895, and falling due in thirty days. This note was renewed, as above stated, January 18, 1896, and again March 18, 1896, and was finally absorbed in the $843.78 note exhibited with the bill. The interest on the original note was paid by Grizzle up to March 18, 1896, at all events. So, under the view of the case taken by the chancellor, the item of $520, with interest thereon from April 4, 1896, to the date of the decree, should have been $500, with interest. But the great battle in the case is involved in the claim of the defendant

that the bank should have applied the deposits of Grizzle to the payment of the $500 note of September 19, 1895, made in the bank soon after said note was executed, and that the bank should not have permitted Grizzle to overcheck on the guaranty after his return from the sale of the stock he had purchased and was ready to ship to market when the guaranty was given, as the guaranty was intended to secure such overchecks as Grizzle might give in payment for said stock. We do not think the insistence of the defendant in relation to the guaranty to the effect that it was not a continuing guaranty is maintainable. The terms of the guaranty are plain and unambiguous. It was executed October 26, 1895, some thirty-seven days after the note for $500 was made by the defendant, and obligates him to pay the overchecks of Grizzle in the bank to the extent of $500. It fixes no date for its termination, and contains no restrictions concerning the purposes for which the overdrafts or checks should be drawn, or when Grizzle should pay them; but it simply means, if Grizzle should overcheck, and not make the overcheck good, the defendant would do so to the amount stated in the guaranty. There is no satisfactory evidence in the record that there was any collusion or fraud between the bank and Grizzle, in connection with this guaranty, to injure the defendant. While it has been held that a guarantor is bound only by the precise terms of the contract guaranteed by him (*Staver* vs. *Locke* [Or.] 39 Am. St. Rep. 621, and note; 30 Pac. 497), and that a contract of guaranty will be strictly construed (*Crane Company* vs. *Specht* [Neb.] 57 N. W. 1015), it is nevertheless true that a guaranty is a mercantile instrument, and should be given a construction to effect the intention of the parties as manifested by its terms. Its words should not be enlarged in favor of the creditor, nor restricted in favor of the guarantor or surety. Being a commercial instrument, its commercial purposes should by construction be promoted as far as is consistent with its terms and the intention of the parties, as shown by the situation of the parties, its subject-matter, and the accompanying circumstances, all of which may be looked to in ascertaining the actual understanding and purpose of the parties in its execution. (*Davis* vs. *Wells*, 104 U. S. 159; *Hooper* vs. *Hooper* [Md.] 31 Atl. 508; *Menard* vs. *Scudder*, 56 Am. Dec. 610.) But, while this is the general rule, it is equally well settled in this State that, where the terms of the guaranty are plain and unambiguous, parol proof is not admissible to show that the parties intended something different from what is imported by its terms. (*Klein* vs. *Kern*, 94 Tenn., 34, 37, 28 S. W. 295.) So, if the guaranty be absolute, no notice of its acceptance and default of the principal is required. (*Klein* vs. *Kern*, *supra*.) Of course, a party giving a guaranty can limit it as he pleases, and attach such conditions to it in regard to notice, etc., as may suit him; and, if it be accepted with these restrictions and conditions, the party will not be liable unless the conditions and restrictions have been met by the holder of it. If, from the terms of the guaranty, it appears that it was the intention of the parties to look to a course of dealing in the future, with no limit of time fixed, or to a succession of credits to be given, it will be ordinarily construed to be a continuing one. As illustrating the rule, in a case the defendant wrote: "The bearer is going to start a peddling route to sell cigars and tobacco. He wishes to buy goods of your firm. We, the undersigned, will be his security to the amount of $1,000;" and it was held to be a continuing guaranty. (*Sickle* vs. *Marsh*, 44 How. Prac. 91.) So, an agreement to be responsible for the payment of fu-

ture bills or indebtedness of a third person to an amount not exceeding $500 was held to be a continuing guaranty. (38 Leg. Int. 94.) A. was largely engaged in mercantile business, and his wife assigned a certificate of stock to the M. Bank as security for the payment of any demands the M. Bank may from time to time, have or hold against H.; and it was adjudged that this was a continuing guaranty for all demands then existing against H., and for all renewals thereof, and for all that might afterwards be created in conducting his business with the bank in the ordinary manner of banking business. (*Bank* vs. *Hill*, 10 Humph. 176.) This form of instrument was also construed to be a continuing guaranty: "It is hereby mutually agreed that William E. Malony and Ralph Phelps, Jr., are to become surety of Charles Savenac to James L. Mathews to the extent of $200." (*Mathews* vs. *Phelps* [Mich.] 28 N. W. 108.) The general principle to be extracted from the cases is that by the implication of the language used, when the amount of the liability is limited and the time is not, the contract should be construed as a continuing guaranty. (*Gard* vs. *Stevens*, 86 Am. Dec. 52; *Mathews* vs. *Phelps*, *supra*.) For further examples of such guaranties, see *Lowe* vs. *Beckwith* (58 Am. Dec. 659;) *Scott* vs. *Myatt* (60 Am. Dec. 485;) *Gates* vs. *McKee* (64 Am. Dec. 545;) *Bank* vs. *Peck* (65 Am. Dec. 234;) and the notes to these cases. It is clear, we think, from the authorities cited, that the guaranty in this case was a continuing guaranty.

The authorities are in some apparent conflict as to whether notice of the default of the principal is necessary to fix the liability of the guarantor. If, under the terms of the guaranty, the liability of the guarantor is collateral, and not absolute, and is dependent upon the default of another, notice of such default must be given within a reasonable time. But where the guaranty unconditionally provides that the principal shall pay a given sum at a stated time, notice is not necessary before suing the guarantor. So, where the contract is a continuing one, and the guarantor becomes liable for an amount varying at different times, he is entitled to notice of the amount of his liability within a reasonable time after the close of the transaction between the principals. Under these principles it seems that the defendant was not entitled to notice before it was given by the complainant in this case. What precedes disposes of this feature of the case.

The further contention of the defendant is that under the facts of the case it was the duty of the bank to appropriate deposits, or a sufficient amount of them, made by Grizzle soon after the execution of the note of September 19, 1895, to its payment, and this although there was no direction thereto on the part of Grizzle. Counsel of appellant, in his brief, states the general proposition that, where a bank is the owner and holder of a note of one of its depositors, it has the right to retain out of his deposits a sum sufficient to pay the note, and cites numerous authorities in support of it. We need not give the authorities referred to by him, and comment on them. We are not disposed to controvert the correctness of the position. But the right of a bank to retain such deposits in the case put, and its legal duty to do so, for the benefit of the surety on the note of a depositor, are, we apprehend, different questions, and are not dependent in the absence of a contract on the same principle. Counsel of appellant, among others, cites the case of *Bank* vs. *Hill* (40 Am. Rep. 239.)

A close reading of the case will show that it is strongly against his con-

tention. The learned court in deciding the case announced the principle that in an action by the bank against sureties on a promissory note it is no defense that before maturity the principal directed the bank to pay the note at maturity out of his general deposit in the bank, that the bank failed to do so, and subsequently allowed the principal to check the money out of the bank, although it knew of the suretyship at all times, and the deposit was sufficient to pay the note. The facts in this case in favor of the sureties were much stronger than the facts in the case at bar in favor of the appellant, and, if that case was correctly decided, it is conclusive of this. The case of *Voss* vs. *Bank* ([Ill.] 25 Am. Rep. 415), if ruled correctly, is also decisive of this case against appellant. In this last case the court said: "The note appears to have been made for Michelson's benefit, and Voss had been only a surety as between himself and Michelson, and as Michelson is shown to have had funds on deposit in the bank from time to time, after the maturity of the note and before the bringing of the suit, to an amount exceeding that of the note, it is insisted that the bank was bound to apply such funds to the payment of the note, and that, not having done so, Voss was discharged. In support of this proposition," says the court, "the cases of *McDowell* vs. *Bank* (1 Har. 369), and *Law* vs. *East India Company* (4 Ves. 824), were cited." The court then said: "We do not recognize in such a case as is here presented the existence of any such obligation as the one which is asserted by appellant's counsel." In *Bank* vs. *Hill*, *supra*, the court put the case before it thus: "Did the appellant, by failing to apply to its payment the money which Hill had on general deposit in its bank at and after the maturity of the note, discharge Mote and Hair, the known sureties of Hill on the note?" and then says: "That the bank had a right so to apply the money which Hill had on general deposit after the maturity of the note, with or without the direction of Hill, will not be seriously questioned." Quoting from Morse, Banks, pp. 30, 42, and citing two cases from New York, the court proceeds: "Though the funds deposited with the appellant might have been applied by it to the payment of the note in suit, the bank did not hold the funds in any sense in trust for the sureties of Hill on the note." In the case of *Bank* vs. *Seitz* (150 Pa. St. 632, 24 Atl. 356) the court held that a bank, having become the holder of a note for value, in the ordinary course of business, and before maturity, took it relieved of equities existing between the original parties, and that, while it might appropriate funds in its hands belonging to any previous party to the note to its payment, yet it was not bound to do so except as to the maker.

In the conrse of his opinion in the case Williams, *J.*, said: "Even as between the bank and the maker, the bank is not bound to make the application, but may take the risk of its ability to collect from him, and allow him to withdraw his deposits." He cites Morse, Banks p. 559. He continues: "But when the bank holds funds of the maker when the note matures, it is bound to consider the interest of the indorsers or sureties, and if it allows the maker to withdraw his funds after protest, and the indorsers are losers thereby, the bank is liable to them. He cites *Bank* vs. *Henninger* (105 Pa. St. 496) and *Bank* vs. *Foreman* (138 Pa. St. 474, 21 Atl. 20). The case of *Bank* vs. *Foreman* is particularly referred to and relied on by appellant.

The court in *Bank* vs. *Foreman* said: "The case is ruled by *Bank* vs. *Henninger* (105 Pa. St. 496). It was there held that where a bank is the holder of a

note payable at the banking house, and upon its maturity the maker has a cash deposit in said bank exceeding the amount of the note, which deposit is not specially applicable to a particular purpose, the bank is bound to charge up the amount of the note against the deposit. In such case the note is, in effect, a draft on the bank in favor of the holder and in discharge of the indorser. The case in hand," says his honor, "comes directly within this rule. The money was there to the credit of the maker. It was not a special deposit, nor had it been specifically appropriated to any other purpose. The maker could have drawn his money out the day before the note matured. He might have turned it into a special deposit, or he might have appropriated it to the payment of some other note. And," further says the court, "there is no doubt as to the right of the depositor to control his deposit up to the point where the rights of others attach. He may draw it out by his check, he may apply it to a particular purpose by making it a special deposit, or by special directions communicated to the bank."

These cases from Pennsylvania seem to go further in the direction contended for by appellant than any other cases we have found. Some authorities seem to have gone to the extent of holding that, where there are indorsers or sureties, it is the imperative duty of the bank to apply the deposits of the maker to the payment of the note, otherwise the indorser or surety will be discharged. (*Dawson* vs. *Bank*, 5 Ark. 283; *McDowell* vs. *Bank*, 1 Har. 369). But it seems the bank is under no obligation to apply subsequent deposits in order to protect the indorser. And says the court in *Bank* vs. *Peck* (127 Mass. 301): "The right of the bank to apply the balance of account to the satisfaction of such a debt is rather in the nature of a set-off or an application of payments, neither of which, in the absence of express agreement or appropriation, will be required by the law to be so made as to benefit the surety."

Chief Justice Gray further said in this case: "But if the bank, instead of so applying the balance, sees fit to allow him to draw it out, neither the depositor nor any other person can afterwards insist that it should have been so applied. The bank being the absolute owner of the money deposited, and being a mere debtor to the depositor for his balance of account, holds no property in which the depositor has any title or right of which a surety on an independent debt from him to the bank can avail himself by way of subrogation." The learned judge further stated in this case: "The general rule, accordingly, is that where moneys drawn out and moneys paid in, or other debts and credits are entered, by the consent of both parties, in the general banking account of a depositor, a balance may be considered as struck at the date of each payment or entry on either side of the account. But where, by express agreement, or by a course of dealing between the depositor and the banker, a certain note or bond of the depositor is not incuded in the general account any balance due from the banker to the depositor is not to be applied in satisfaction of that note or bond, even for the benefit of a surety thereon, except at the election of the banker." The learned judge cites many authorities in support of the above rule.

This statement of the rule seems to be in harmony with our cases of *Grissom* vs. *Bank* (87 Tenn. 350, 383, 10 S. W. 774) and *McGill* vs. *Ott* (10 Lea, 147) and the other cases cited by Justice Fulks in *Grissom* vs. *Bank*. We think the decided weight of authority is against the appellant in this case on this

point. In addition to what has been said in connection with cases cited from Pennsylvania, it is to be observed that the facts of this case do not bring it under the application of the rule, even as stated in those cases. Here the note was the note of appellant. Manifestly the bank relied upon him, and so most, so far as the bank was concerned, it was the joint note of appellant and Grizzle. It is true that, as between Grizzle and appellant, the latter was the surety of the former. But this relation, established by implication of law as between them, was not the relation as to the bank, unless it saw proper to so treat them. We do not dispute the proposition that the true relation of parties on negotiable paper may be shown by parol in proper cases. So it is needless to discuss that proposition.

After a careful review of the evidence and the law applicable to the facts as we understand it, we feel constrained to hold that there is no error in the decree of the chancellor except in respect to the item of $20, and interest thereon, as hereinbefore indicated. A decree will be entered here in favor of complainant for the sum decreed by the chancellor, less $20 and interest thereon from April 4, 1896, to the date of the decree. The cost below will be paid as adjudged by the chancellor. The cost of the appeal will be paid one-fourth by the complainant and three-fourths by the defendant. The other judges concur.

NATIONAL BANK—GUARANTY.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, May 15, 1899.

BOWEN *vs.* NEEDLES NATIONAL BANK, *et al.*

A National bank has no power to give an accommodation guaranty, and such a guaranty is not enforceable against the bank.

A National bank advised plaintiff that it would pay all checks of a third person, although such person had no funds on deposit, as was known to both plaintiff and the bank. In reliance on such promise, plaintiff cashed checks of such person, and transmitted them to the bank for payment. The bank issued and sent to plaintiff its drafts on a correspondent for the amount of the checks, which drafts were refused payment. *Held*, that the contract was one purely of guaranty, and was *ultra vires* on the part of the bank, and the transaction gave plaintiff no right of action against it on the drafts.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of California.

That was an action upon certain bills of exchange drawn by the Needles National Bank upon the Chase National Bank of New York, its correspondent, the payment of which were refused. These drafts had been drawn in payment of certain checks which one Blake had made upon the defendant bank, which checks had been cashed by the plaintiff, and forwarded to the defendant for payment. At the time Blake had no money on deposit with the defendant bank, and this fact was known to the plaintiff, but the checks were cashed by the plaintiff upon the faith of the following telegram and letters:

"To A. T. Bowen & Co., 71 Broadway, New York: We will pay checks signed 'Isaac E. Blake, by W. L. Beardsley.' The Needles National Bank."

"A. T. Bowen & Co., New York City—Gentlemen: We hereby beg leave to confirm our telegram to you of even date: 'We will pay checks signed "Isaac E. Blake, by W. L. Beardsley."' signed 'Needles National Bank.' Yours, truly, W. S. Greenlee, Cashier."

That on August 22, 1894, the said bank sent the plaintiff the following letter:

"A. T. Bowen & Co., New York City—Gentlemen: I am in receipt of telegraphic communication from Chase National Bank that our draft No. 2,200, for $7,500, payable to the order of Bowen & Co., has been refused payment until advices received from us guarantying the amount received. I immediately guaranteed the amount to be $7,500, and I trust I have put you to no great inconvenience. It is simply a clerical error, which happens to us all some time or other, and in future we will endeavor to be more careful. I have telegraphed you to please pardon our error, and that we wish you to still continue your friendly relations with Mr. Blake and Mr. Beardsley, and that we guaranty absolutely the payment of Mr. Blake's checks as heretofore. I am truly sorry the mistake has occurred, and can venture the assurance that it will not happen again. The Keystone mine has just uncovered a large body of high-grade ore, and, if the vein continues as it is now for the next thirty days, it will make a big showing. Again asking your pardon, I remain, with best wishes, very truly yours, W. S. Greenlee, Cashier."

Before GILBERT, ROSS and MORROW, *Circuit Judges:*

GILBERT, *Circuit Judge:* It may be stated in general that no banking corporation has the power to become a guarantor of the obligation of another, or to lend its credit to any person or corporation, unless its charter or governing statute expressly permits it. (*Farmers and Mechanics' Bank* vs. *Butchers and Drovers' Bank*, 16 N. Y. 125; *Morford* vs. *Bank*, 26 Barb. 568; Thomp. Corp. § 5721.

Under Section 5136 of the Revised Statutes, National banking associations are given the power to "make contracts" and "to exercise by its board of directors, or duly authorized officers or agents, subject to law, all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking; by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits, by buying and selling exchange, coin and bullion; by loaning money on personal security, and by obtaining, issuing and circulating notes according to the provisions of this title." There is in these provisions no grant of power to guaranty the debt of another, nor can such guaranty be said to be incidental to the business of banking. It has been so held in *Seligman* vs. *Bank* (3 Hughes, 647), *Norton* vs. *Bank* (61 N. H. 589), and *Bank* vs. *Pirie* (82 Fed. Rep. 799.) An apparent exception is recognized in the case of the discount of promissory notes by National banks which may be transferred with a guaranty, but it rests upon the ground that the guaranty of such paper is but an ordinary incident to its transfer in the course of banking. In *People's Bank* vs. *National Bank* (101 U. S. 181), the Court said: "To hand over with an indorsement and guaranty is one of the commonest modes of transferring the securities named."

There can be no doubt that the guaranty in the present case was *ultra vires*. It was aside and apart from the business of banking. The case is not that of an officer of a bank exceeding the powers delegated to him, but it is a case where the banking association itself has exercised powers in excess of those which were conferred upon it by statute. The plaintiff, equally with the defendant bank, was bound to take notice of the statute. He had notice also that there were no funds in the bank to meet the checks, and he knew that the contract was one of guaranty, pure and simple. The transac-

tion cannot be deemed a certification of checks, as urged by the plaintiff in error. The checks were not certified. They did not bear the acknowledgment of the bank of funds in its possession equal in amount to the checks and available for their payment. The certification of checks is in the line of banking business, and is not prohibited to National banks. The only prohibition is that the bank shall not certify a check unless the drawer has on deposit at the time sufficient money to meet the same. The penalty for violation of the prohibition is to render the bank liable to the forfeiture of its charter, and to have its affairs wound up. (Rev. St. § 5208; *Thompson* vs. *Bank*, 146 U. S. 240, 13 Sup. Ct. 66).

But the present case is complicated by the fact that the plaintiff in error relied upon the guaranty, and cashed the checks on the strength thereof. There is authority for holding that under such circumstances the bank is estopped to deny its liability on the guaranty, notwithstanding that the contract was *ultra vires*. (Thomp. Corp. §§ 6017, 6025; *State Board of Agriculture* vs. *Citizens' St. Ry Co.*, 47 Ind. 407; *Insurance Co.* vs. *McClelland*, 9 Colo. 11; *Oil Creek and A. R. Co.* vs. *Pennsylvania Transp. Co.* 83 Pa. 160.) "The principle, properly understood and applied, extends to every case where the consideration of the contract has passed to the corporation from the other contracting party, which consideration may, on well-understood principles, consist either of a benefit to the corporation or of a prejudice or disadvantage to the other contracting party. It is therefore not strictly necessary to the proper application of the principle that the corporation has received a benefit from the contract, but it is sufficient that the other party has acted on the faith of it to his disadvantage; as where he has expended money on the faith of it." (Thomp. Corp. § 6017.) It is contended that this doctrine finds support in the language of decisions of the Supreme Court, as in *Hitchcock* vs. *Galveston* (96 U. S. 341, 351), where it was said:

"But the present is not a case in which the issue of the bonds was prohibited by any statute. At most, the issue was unauthorized. At most, there was a defect of power. The promise to give bonds to the plaintiffs in payment of what they undertook to do was, therefore, at furthest, only *ultra vires;* and in such a case, though specific performance of an engagement to do a thing transgressive of its corporate power may not be enforced, the corporation can be held liable on its contract. Having received benefits at the expense of the other contracting party, it cannot object that it was not empowered to perform what it promised in return."

And the court quoted with approval from the opinion in *State Board of Agriculture* vs. *Citizens' St. Ry. Co.* (47 Ind. 407), the following words:

"Although there may be a defect of power in the corporation to make a contract, yet, if a contract made by it is not in violation of its charter, or of any statute prohibiting it, and the corporation has, by its promise, induced a party relying on the promise, and in execution of the contract, to expend money, and perform his part thereof, the corporation is liable on the contract."

Also, in *Railway Co.* vs. *McCarthy* (96 U. S. 258, 267), where the Court said:

"The doctrine of *ultra vires*, when invoked for or against a corporation, should not be allowed to prevail where it would defeat the ends of justice, or work a legal wrong."

While the language of these expressions of the court may be said to be sufficiently broad and inclusive to justify the contention of the plaintiff in error, the court, in its adjudications, has limited the application of the principle to cases in which a corporation has, by the plea of *ultra vires*, sought to retain unjustly the fruits of a contract which has been performed by the other party thereto. In all such cases the action has been maintained, not upon the contract, nor to enforce its terms, but upon an implied obligation resting upon the defendant resulting from the fact that it has received money or property which it ought either to return or make compensation for.

In *Salt Lake City* vs. *Hollister* (118 U. S. 263), it was said :

"The courts have gone a long way to enable parties who had parted with property or money on the faith of such contracts to obtain justice by recovery of the property or the money specifically, or as money had and received to plaintiff's use."

In *Louisana* vs. *Wood* (102 U. S. 294), where a city had received money for bonds issued by it without authority, the Court said :

"The only contract actually entered into is the one the law implies from what was done, to wit, that the city would, on demand, return the money paid to it by mistake."

In *Parkersburg* vs. *Brown* (106 U. S. 487), in a similar case, the Court said:

"The enforcement of such right is not in affirmance of the illegal contract, but is in disaffirmance of it, and seeks to prevent the city from retaining the benefit which it has derived from the unlawful act."

These citations sufficiently illustrate the ground, and the only ground, on which the supreme court has held that corporations may be liable to the payment of money on account of contracts which they have entered into *ultra vires* of their charter, and which have been performed by the other party to the contract. The right to relief in such cases rests upon the fact that the defendant corporation has obtained an advantage which it cannot justly retain. The general doctrine by which the present case may be ruled is thus stated in the language of the Court in *Central Transp. Co.* vs. *Pullman's Palace Car Co.* (139 U. S. 24, 59):

"A contract of a corporation, which is *ultra vires* in the proper sense—that is to say outside the object of its creation as defined in the law of its organization, and therefore beyond the powers conferred upon it by the legislature—is not voidable only, but wholly void, and of no legal effect. The objection to the contract is not merely that the corportion ought not to have made it, but that it could not make it. The contract cannot be ratified by either party, because it could not have been authorized by either. No performance on either side can give the unlawful contract any validity, or be the foundation of any right of action upon it."

In the same case it was said (139 U. S. 54, 11 Sup. Ct. 486):

"It was argued in behalf of the plaintiff that, even if the contract sued on was void, because *ultra vires* and against public policy, yet that, having been fully performed on the part of the plaintiff, and the benefits of it received by the defendant, for the period covered by the declaration, the defendant was estopped to set up the invalidity of the contract as a defense to this action to recover the compensation agreed on for that period. But this argument, though sustained by decisions in some of the States, finds no support in the judgments of this court."

Later decisions of the supreme court have emphasized the views expressed in the foregoing quotations: *Navigation Co.* vs. *Hooper* (160 U. S. 514); *Union Pac. Ry. Co.* vs. *Chicago, R. I. and P. Ry. Co.* (163 U. S. 564); *McCormick* vs. *Bank* (165 U. S. 538); *Bank* vs. *Kennedy* (167 U. S. 362).

In *Union Pac. Ry. Co.* vs. *Chicago, R. I. and P. Ry. Co.*, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller said:

"A contract made by a corporation beyond the scope of its powers, express or implied, on a proper construction of its charter, cannot be enforced or rendered enforceable by the application of the doctrine of estoppel."

In *McCormack* vs. *Bank*, Mr. Justice Gray, speaking for the Court, said: "The doctrine of *ultra vires* by which a contract made by a corporation beyond the scope of its corporate powers is unlawful and void, and will not support an action, rests, as this Court has often recognized and affirmed, upon three distinct grounds: The obligation of any one contracting with a corporation to take notice of the legal limits of its powers; the interest of the stockholders not to be subject to risks which they have never undertaken; and, above all, the interest of the public that the corporation shall not transcend the powers conferred upon it by law."

In *Bank* vs. *Kennedy* it was said:

"It would be a contradiction in terms to assert that there was a total want of power by any act to assume the liability, and yet to say that by a particular act the liability resulted. The transaction, being absolutely void, could not be confirmed or ratified."

In the case at bar the defendant bank is not in the position of having received the fruits of the unlawful contract. The plaintiff's money was paid, not to the bank, but to Blake. It is not shown that the bank received any benefit whatever from the payment. There is no ground, therefore, upon which it can be adjudged that the bank shall make restitution. The judgment will be affirmed.

Ross, Circuit Judge, dissenting.

NATIONAL BANKS—ASSESSMENT AGAINST STOCKHOLDERS—SECOND ASSESSMENT—STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

United States Circuit Court, District of Kentucky, June 28, 1899.

ALDRICH *vs* YATES.

The action of the Comptroller of the Currency in making the assessment against the stock holders of an insolvent National bank is conclusive as to the necessity for such assessment, and cannot be questioned collaterally.

The ultimate liability of a stockholder of an insolvent National bank, under Rev. St. § 5234, is for the full amount of the par value of his stock, if that amount is required; and when the Comptroller makes an assessment for a smaller amount, he has power to make a second assessment, if the first proves insufficient to pay the debts of the bank.

A right of action by the Receiver of an insolvent National bank against a stockholder to recover an assessment does not arise until the necessity for the assessment has been determined and the assessment made by the Comptroller, if it in fact accrues before demand and refusal to pay; hence limitation runs against such an action only from that time.

EVANS, *District Judge:* This case has been considered with reference to the importance given to it by the fact that upon the decision of it many other cases may depend. The action is at law, and the plaintiff alleges in his petition that on February 6, 1893, the Comptroller of the Currency, having becoming satisfied of the insolvency of the National banking association known

as the Bankers and Merchants' National Bank, of Dallas, Tex., appointed H. S. Hepburn Receiver of said association; that at that time the defendant was, and has ever since been, the owner and holder of five shares of its capital stock, of the par value of $100 each, all of which stood in his name on the books of the bank at the time said Receiver was appointed; that on July 6, 1893, the Comptroller of the Currency lawfully made an assessment against the shareholders of said association at the rate of $16 per share, the whole assessment against the defendant being $80, and that it was duly paid by him; that afterwards, on October 24, 1898, the plaintiff was duly appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency Receiver of the said banking association, in succession of his predecessors who had resigned; that on October 31, 1898, the Comptroller found and decided that the previous assessment was inadequate, and that, in order to pay the debts of said association, it was necessary to make a further assessment and requisition of $25,000 upon the shareholders, being the sum of $5 upon each share; that thereupon said assessment was made by the said Comptroller, and plaintiff was directed by him to take all necessary proceedings, by suit or otherwise, to enforce to that extent the individual liability of the shareholders for the amount so assessed and so found to be necessary; and that defendant was then notified of said assessment against him, and payment thereof was demanded on or about November 1, 1898, but has not been made.

The action was commenced March 4, 1899. The defendant, by his answer, admits the material allegations of the petition, but insists—First, that the assessment of $80, together with the assets which came into the hands of the Receiver of the bank, were sufficient to pay all the liabilities of the association, and therefore claims that the Comptroller exhausted his power in the premises when he made the assessment of July 6, 1893; and second, that the plaintiff's cause of action is barred by the Kentucky statute of limitations, because he says it arose more than five years before this action was commenced. The plaintiff has filed a general demurrer to the answer, and thus presents interesting and important, although not novel, questions.

It is to be regretted that the first contention of defendant is somewhat confused by the attempt to put it upon the ground, among other things, that the first assessment and the assets of the bank were, as matter of fact, sufficient to pay all the liabilities, and therefore that the Comptroller could not make another assessment upon the shareholders. The question argued by counsel for the defendant is not precisely the one thus raised. He rather puts his case upon the ground that the first exercise of the power to assess *per se* exhausted it, whether it resulted in obtaining sufficient funds or not. However, the court must first determine whether the issue of fact thus presented by the pleading demurred to requires that the demurrer shall be overruled. This depends upon whether the answer presents a sufficient defense, if its averments are true.

It will be observed that the statement is that the defendant "is informed and believes, and therefore avers," etc. Under the Kentucky Code of Practice it might be doubted whether this indirect form of statment is good pleading, generally; but the doubt upon the subject will be solved against the pleading upon the ground that the action of the Comptroller in making the assessment, if he had the power to make it at all, was final and conclusive. and not open to collateral inquiry or attack, and of course not upon the alleged ground that the assets of the bank and the $80 assessment were sufficient to

pay the debts of the bank. What the Comptroller determines, in making what are for convenience called "assessments," is that under Section 5234 it is necessary to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders. That is a fact which he alone can determine under the statute, and his finding is conclusive, as has been expressly ruled in *Kennedy* vs. *Gibson* (8 Wall. 505), a case which has ever since been the guide in this class of litigation. The Comptroller had determined, in the first instance, as the facts then appeared to him, it was necessary to enforce that liability to the extent of $16 per share; and in the second instance he has determined that it is necessary to enforce it to the extent of another and further $5 per share. This decision cannot be called in question collaterally, and hence the defendant's averment that the first assessment and the bank's assets were sufficient, is immaterial. No harm can come to the stockholders from this rule, inasmuch as, in the event of raising an excessive sum, the stockholders will ultimately get it back.

The question, then, remains, has the Comptroller of the Currency the power to make a second assessment in any event? "The ultimate liability of the shareholder in such cases is for the full amount of the value of the stock (Section 5151), under the statutory conditions, if they are found by the Comptroller to exist. A mistake of that officer in making an estimate of the amount of a needed assessment cannot be held to release the shareholder from the full statutory liability. A mistake of such a character would be natural, if not inevitable, in many instances, in view of the uncertain value of assets; and the indisposition in the first instance to make an assessment unnecessarily large may well excuse its not being done, when there is certainly no stautory provision prohibiting, in terms or by necessary implication, further assessments, if the necessity exists. In practice, second assessments have frequently been made. The court is of opinion that such a course is within the power of the Comptroller, in the exercise of his duty to see that the liability of the stockholder is sufficiently enforced to pay the debts of the bank, and that practice has been recognized as proper by the Supreme Court. (See *U. S.* vs. *Knox*, 102 U. S. 422.)

The plea of the statute of limitations raises the other question to be determined. The provision of the law applicable to the case is contained in Section 2515 of the Kentucky Statutes, which provides that actions upon liabilities created by statute shall be brought within five years after the cause of action accrued, when the statute creating the liability fixes no other period. The National Banking Act fixes none. The sole question, then, is, when did the cause of action accrue upon the amount sued for in this case? for that alone is the subject matter of this action. The plea of the defendant does not relate to anything else. There is no requirement in the National Banking Act that the assessment shall be made by the Comptroller within any particular time, and this suit is not brought to enforce any general liability of the shareholder, but only to enforce the payment of this particular assessment. The general liability of the shareholder is created by operation of the statute *eo instanti* his becoming a shareholder, but there did not then arise a cause of action upon that liability; nor did the right to bring a suit arise upon that liability merely by virtue of the appointment of a Receiver, who could only act under the directions of the Comptroller. The right to enfore that liability by suit could not arise until after the creation of debts beyond the ability of the bank to pay, nor until

after the appointment of a Receiver, nor, indeed, until the amount needed was ascertained and fixed by the Comptroller. If the last proposition is true, the statute does not bar this action. That a right of action would have accrued on the first assessment as soon as there was a demand for its payment, is clear. If the then Receiver, in that instance, had sued for more than sixteen dollars per share then assessed, could he have recovered for the excess? Clearly not; and the reason necessarily is that no cause of action for a greater sum had then arisen.

If this test be the true one, it would seem to settle this case, particularly as the National Banking Act fixes no period within which the conclusive determination of the Comptroller that the amount is necessary and must be collected, shall be made. No action can ever be brought by the Comptroller in his own name, and none can be brought by the Receiver until he is directed to bring it, nor until the *quasi* judgment of the Comptroller has been rendered to the effect that a further draft must be made upon the statutory liability of the shareholder. The liability, in general terms, exists; but a cause of action upon that liability—that is to say, the right of the Receiver to sue upon it—does not exist nor arise until the assessment is made by the Comptroller, for until that time the amount is neither due nor demandable nor payable. And the court is of the opinion that some importance should be attached to the great probability that no right of action in cases like this really accrues until there has been a demand of payment and a refusal to pay. In short, as the National Banking Act fixes no definite time within which the Comptroller of the Currency must act, as there is nothing due or payable on the liability of the shareholder in such cases until the Comptroller has ascertained and fixed the sum to be collected upon each share of stock, as the right to sue is exclusively in the Receiver, as his right to maintain the action or bring the suit for any sum does not arise until the amount to be demanded and received has been ascertained by his superior officer, and as in this case the answer has not shown that the Comptroller had determined that it was necessary to further enforce to the extent of five dollars per share the liability of the stockholder before March 4, 1894, nor, indeed, before October, 1898, it follows that five years have by no means elapsed since this liability became suable. I think these views are supported by the following authorities: (*Kennedy* vs. *Gibson*, 8 Wall. 505; *Hawkins* vs. *Glenn*, 131 U. S. 319; *Glenn* vs. *Liggett*, 135 U. S. 533; *Young* vs. *Wempe*, 46 Fed. 354; *Thompson* vs. *Insurance Co.* 76 Fed. 892; *Id.* 77 Fed. 258.) The conclusion I have reached is that the cause of action in this case exists by virtue of those acts of the Comptroller which are for convenience called "assessments," and that the remedy is not barred by any statute of limitations, because the right of the Receiver to sue did not arise until long after March 4, 1894. The demurrer to the answer is sustained, and, if no desire to amend is manifested, judgment may be entered for the amount sued for, with costs of the action.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.
A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA., September 15, 1899.

SIR: A customer draws on us for $25. The check is presented for payment through

another banker. Our customer's balance is $10. I return the check endorsed, "Not sufficient funds." The bank owning the check returns it to us and asks that we remit what funds we have to the credit of the drawer of the check. What should I do in the matter? Can I pay over what funds are to the credit of the drawer or not? J. R. MATTHEWS, *Cashier.*

Answer.—We do not know of any rule of law which would require a bank to make a partial payment of a check. Like any other drawee, a bank has only to conform to the directions of the drawer; and if he has not funds of the drawee sufficient to pay the check in full it may refuse to pay at all. Nor does the fact that the holder may be willing to accept a partial payment alter the case; for the question is one arising between the bank and its customer, that is, between the drawee and the drawer, and the holder would have no authority to bind the drawer. We think, therefore, that in the case stated in the inquiry, the bank should not comply with the request to pay over the amount of the customer's balance.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: MIDDLEBURG, Pa., September 6, 1899.

SIR: Is bank justified in deducting a note from deposit after the depositor is dead? John Brown had seven hundred dollars deposited in bank and was also an endorser or joint maker on a note for four hundred dollars. The maker of the note was sold out about two years since. Brown requested us to carry the note and paid the interest every year. Now that Brown is dead, can we deduct the amount of the note from his deposit of seven hundred dollars, or must we pay the money over and share *pro rata* with the other creditors for our four hundred dollars? This was a judgment note. On face of note Brown was joint maker.

J. N. THOMPSON, JR., *Cashier.*

Answer.—Under its right of set off, or under its general lien, the bank has the right to apply the deposit of the customer to the payment of his indebtedness to it, and the right was not lost by the death of the customer. The bank is, therefore, not required to pay the entire deposit over to the estate, but may withhold the amount of the note.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: NEW ORLEANS, La., Sep. 20, 1899.

SIR: A is a sugar refiner. In settling with the laborers in his refinery he gives each laborer a draft payable to his order (the laborer's), drawn on C a commission merchant in New Orleans. The laborers endorse and cash their drafts at a local bank. On being presented to C (the drawee) for payment the said drafts are dishonored. Query, what remedy has the bank that cashed the drafts? Do the laborers lose their lien upon the crop, and is the bank subrogated to the laborers' lien on the crop? The bank was aware when paying the drafts that they were given in settlement of wages. CASHIER.

Answer.—The drafts were not an absolute payment and would not discharge the debt unless honored; and when they were refused payment, the original indebtedness remained. (See Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, Sec. 1623.) And if the drafts were payable at sight or on demand (as we infer) the taking of them for the amount of the debt did not constitute a waiver of the lien, which still continues in force (Jones on Liens, Sec. 1009). This lien, being statutory, and not a common law lien, and not dependent upon possession for its validity, is assignable, and may be enforced by the assignee in the same manner, and to the same extent, as by the laborer himself (*Kerr* vs. *Moore*, 54 Miss. 286). When, therefore, the drafts which represented the debt for which the lien is given, were transferred to the bank, it became equitably entitled to the benefit of the lien, that is to say, it became subrogated to the rights of the lienors.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of New National Banks (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), State and Private Banks, Changes in Officers, Dissolutions and Failures, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

— At the annual meeting of the New York Clearing-House Association, October 3, James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, was re-elected President, and Edward H. Perkins, Jr., President of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, chairman of the clearing-house committee, succeeding W. A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank. The other retiring members of the committee were James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, and George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National. They were succeeded by Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National, and Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National. Edward E. Poor, President of the National Park Bank, and J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National, remain on the committee.

Francis L. Hine, Vice-President of the First National Bank, was re-elected Secretary of the association; William Sherer, Manager, and William J. Gilpin, Assistant Manager.

The annual report showed exchanges for the year ending September 30, of $57,368,230,771, and balances of $3,085,971,370, making the total transactions $60,454,202,141. The previous record made in 1881 was $48,000,000,000. That was also a year of great business and commercial prosperity. The total transactions in the year ending September 30, 1898, were $42,191,942,964.

— Loftin Love, Cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank, resigned on October 1, and will take a long vacation, after which he may become Superintendent of one of the bank's branches. He has been connected with the bank for thirty-three years.

— H. B. Parsons, Cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank, has been elected a director of the City Trust Co.

— At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Co., September 20, the following trustees were elected: Edwin Gould, Amzi L. Barber, and George R. Bidwell. Edwin Gould was elected a Vice-President of the company.

— Hugh Kelly, President of the Maritime Exchange, and connected with several banks and business enterprises, was recently elected a director of the North American Trust Co.

— On September 28 the Supreme Court rendered a decision in the case of the First National Bank, of Brooklyn, against the board of assessors to have them reduce the assessment of the bank's stock, on the ground that it was assessed in violation of the Federal statute on the subject. Decision was in favor of the board of assessors.

— Charles A. Hinckley, who is said to have embezzled $97,000 from the West Side Bank while paying teller, in 1884, and who has been a fugitive since that time, was captured in British Columbia recently.

— On October 4, William McClure was elected Secretary of the Stock Exchange, to succeed Geo. W. Ely, resigned to become President of the Bankers' Trust Co.

— On October 2 formal announcement was made that the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., had been succeeded by the Morton Trust Co., incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with $1,000,000 capital and $1,500,000 paid-in surplus. Hon. Levi P. Morton, founder and head of the retiring firm, is chairman of the board of directors of the new company. The officers are: President, Levi P. Morton; Vice-President, E. J. Berwind; Second Vice-President, J. K. Corbiere; Secretary, W. R. Cross. Included in the list of directors are several of the leading capitalists of the city.

— The Trust Company of New York, is being organized with $1,000,000 capital and the same amount of paid-in surplus. Its incorporators are men prominent in banking and other business enterprises in New York and elsewhere.

—Money on call has recently advanced to as high as forty per cent. This applies to collateral loans and chiefly affects speculation in Wall Street. Commercial houses generally report no difficulty in procuring loans at six per cent., or less.

—Wm. F. Havemeyer has been elected a director of the Corn Exchange Bank. He is Vice-President of the bank's Queens County Branch.

—Albert H. Wiggin, Vice-President of the National Park Bank, has been elected Vice-President of the Mount Morris Bank. The interests of the two banks are closely affiliated.

—On September 28 Wm. H. Kimball, Vice-President of the Seventh National Bank, was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. John McAnerney, who remains a director; Fletcher S. Heath was elected Vice-President.

President Kimball is well and favorably known as a banker and National bank examiner, and the new Vice-President has also had extensive banking experience. These changes have been made in pursuance with the policy inaugurated by the interests which secured control of the bank several months ago.

—The Industrial Trust Company of America is a proposed organization to look after the financial interests of the large industrial consolidations. It is to have $10,000,000 capital, and will establish branches in the principal cities.

—The Secretary of War has designated the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as depositary of the department for the Philippine Islands, the corporation having given a bond of $1,000,000.

—Governor Rogers of Washington has appointed the North American Trust Company the fiscal agency of the State of Washington in the city of New York for the term ending April 8, 1903.

—Geo. W. Ely, secretary of the Stock Exchange, will be President of the new Bankers' Trust Company.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Bristol, Ct.—The vacancy in the office of President of the Bristol National Bank, caused by the death of John H. Sessions, has been filled by the promotion of Charles S. Treadway, who has been Cashier of the bank since its organization. He is also prominently identified with many successful manufacturing industries.

Morris L. Tiffany, for twenty-three years teller in the bank, succeeds Mr. Treadway as Cashier. John H. Sessions, Jr., was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by his father's death.

A Woman Bank Treasurer.—Mrs. A. A. Merrill has been elected Treasurer of the Fairfield (Me.) Savings Bank, to succeed her husband, the late Simon Merrill. Mrs. Merrill is the second woman in the State to be elected Treasurer of a bank.

Boston.—The banks of the State of Maine will be added to the list of country banks which transact business through the Boston Clearing-House. Eventually the banks of other New England States will become patrons of the clearing-house.

— James O. Otis, of Malden, has been appointed a member of the Board of Commissioners of Savings Banks, to succeed Wm. D. T. Trefry, transferred to the office of tax commissioner. Mr. Otis is well qualified to discharge the duties of the office, having had fourteen years' experience in the office of the Savings Bank Commission, nine of them as its chief clerk.

Great Barrington, Mass.—The building of the National Mahaiwe Bank is being enlarged and generally remodeled, the improvements including a new forty-five ton vault, which is to rest on a massive foundation of masonry already completed.

Gift to Dartmouth College.—Edward Tuck, a director of the Chase National Bank, New York, recently donated $300,000 to Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., as a memorial to his father, to be held as the Amos Tuck endowment fund, the annual income to be used for the purposes of instruction exclusively. Mr. Edward Tuck was a graduate of the class of 1862, and his father of the class of 1835. The latter was also a trustee of the college from 1857 to 1866.

Natick, Mass. The Natick National Bank now occupies its new banking rooms, which have been fitted up with all the equipments necessary to the safe and convenient transaction of the business of a modern bank. Everything is in the best style, and the massive vaults and safe-deposit boxes are of the strongest and most improved kind. In arranging the new offices the welfare of the patrons and officers has not been exclusively considered, but the comfort of the employees has also been provided for.

MIDDLE STATES.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The following information in regard to the banks of Allegheny county is from a late number of the "Pittsburg Banker:"

"There are fifty-nine banks in Pittsburg proper, with aggregate deposits of $141,681,510. This is an increase since January, 1890, of a little more than $75,000,000 for this city alone.

The loans aggregate a trifle less than $90,000,000, an increase of $31,000,000 for the same period. Since 1896 the increase in deposits has been more than $61,000,000, and the increase in loans only about $25,000,000.

The ninety-one banks in Allegheny county have total deposits of $158,728,222, an increase since 1890 of more than $84,000,000, or 113 per cent. The total resources of the banks of the county foot up $206,446,594, an increase of $97,291,965 in the nine and a half years, an average annual increase of about $10,000,000."

—On September 16, the directors of the City Deposit Bank gave a reception to the many friends of the institution in the handsome new building of the bank. It is built of Maine and Connecticut granite, and the interior finished in Italian marble and mahogany. It is stated that the new building has the largest floor space of any bank in the State. Every modern convenience is supplied, and some of the finest vaults and safes that have been built for such purposes have been placed in the building.

Baltimore.—A. R. Flower and other capitalists of New York, have secured a controlling interest in the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company.

—Plans for the proposed United States National Bank are progressing favorably.

Pennsylvania Bank Deposits.—The deposits in the State banks, trust companies and Savings institutions of Pennsylvania are over $50,000,000 greater than they were in November, 1898.

Appointed Bank Examiner.—Col. Thomas S. Chambers has been appointed an examiner of banks by Bank Commissioner Wm. Bettle, of New Jersey.

A Strong Country Bank.—The quarterly report of the Bank of Huntington, New York, recently published, shows resources of nearly $600,000. It has $112,822 due from reserve agents, its capital is $30,000 and it has surplus and undivided profits of $56,704. The amount due depositors is $458,549. The Bank of Huntington is one of the strongest country banks on Long Island.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Richmond, Va.—O. J. Sands, formerly National bank examiner, is President of the American National Bank, recently organized here with $200,000 capital. J. W. Lockwood, for the last thirty-three years Cashier of the National Bank of Virginia, is Vice-President.

—The Citizens' Exchange Bank has merged its business with the National Bank of Virginia.

Atlanta, Ga.—At the annual meeting of the Atlanta Clearing-House Association, September 26, Paul Romare, Vice-President of the Atlanta National Bank, was elected President of the association and C. A. Collier, Cashier of the Capital City Bank, Vice-President.

—The bank clerks of this city have organized themselves into an association, the first meeting of which was held on September 6.

Houston, Texas.—The South Texas National Bank, which has always been noted as a progressively-managed bank, took possession of its remodelled banking rooms September 25. Last March the building which the bank occupied was damaged by fire, and it then moved into temporary quarters and purchased property which it has had reconstructed and adapted to banking purposes. The rooms were made fire-proof and fitted up with every modern convenience, and the bank equipped with new burglar-proof vaults. The appointments of the rooms are all substantial and tasteful.

The South Texas National Bank was organized in 1890, and has $500,000 capital and $100,000 surplus.

WESTERN STATES.

Change in Title.—The name of the Commercial Savings Bank, Liberty, Mo., has been changed to the Commercial Bank of Liberty, the directors and officers remaining as heretofore.

New Bank Examiner.—James M. McIntosh, of Connersville, was recently appointed a National bank examiner for the Southern District of Indiana. This appointment gives the State two examiners instead of one as heretofore.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Euclid Avenue Savings and Banking Co. will increase its capital stock to $500,000 and change its name to the Euclid Avenue Trust and Savings Company.

Prosperity in South Dakota.—A recent tabulation of banking statistics in South Dakota gives some interesting results. Total deposits in the banks of the State are reported to be $12,745,036. These deposits, which represent only a portion of the money in the State, give a per capita on a basis of 400,000 population of $31.86; merchants and business men, $36.80; farm-

ers, $22.08: laboring men, $9.47; miners, $7.80; capitalists, $8.56: professional men, $1.78; while the churches, etc., have $1.57.

Grouped together in another form, a very surprising result is obtained. Take the merchants, capitalists and professional men, and their aggregate deposit is $5,843,809; while the total of the laboring people, farmers and stockmen and miners amounts to $5,908,766, or $64,956 more than the first-named class.

It is stated that had the reports been made in the late fall, instead of the early summer, the showing would have been still more favorable to the farmers.

Kansas City, Mo.—There has been some discussion here as to the propriety of adopting the Boston plan for clearing country checks.

—Deposits in the National banks of Kansas City continue to increase rapidly. There was a gain of two millions between June 30 and September 7. The total deposits in the six National banks now are almost $44,500,000. A year ago they were only $31,698,000, so the increase in twelve months amounts to $12,750,000, a gain of more than forty per cent. The total deposits two years ago were $30,943,000 and three years ago $18,666,861. Since October 6, 1896, the deposits have more than doubled. The increase of the past year is the greatest on record.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Deposits of the four National banks of this city are now over $20,000,000—the highest amount ever reported.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Mechanics' Bank, whose capitalization was $600,000, on which ten per cent. annual dividends were paid, recently increased its capital stock to $1,000,000, and placed it upon an eight per cent. dividend basis, the increase of stock being divided among the stockholders in lieu of dividends, and now, instead of receiving $60,000 on $600,000 capital stock, they will receive $80,000 on $1,000,000.

The National Bank of Commerce has also changed from eight to a ten per cent. basis.

Chicago.—Samuel M. Nickerson, President of the First National Bank, and its largest shareholder, has sold 7,000 shares of his stock to a syndicate for about $2,100,000. The purchasers are J. Pierpont Morgan, E. H. Harriman, Marshall Field, Otto Young, H. H. Porter, N. B. Ream, John J. Mitchell, Jacob H. Schiff, Blair & Co., James Stillman and other well-known financiers. Mr. Nickerson disposed of his large holdings of stock because he wishes to retire from active participation in the bank's management. He will continue as a director, and himself and family will hold 1,900 shares of the stock. It is understood that the present efficient Vice-President, James B. Forgan, will be elected President to succeed Mr. Nickerson.

As the new shareholders are so well known in the financial world, it is hardly necessary to say that they will prove most desirable accessions to the First National's list of owners.

—Archibald C. Kains, an experienced banker, has been appointed Manager of the branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in this city.

—It is reported that most of the banks have agreed to pay two per cent. on bank balances, the rate in effect for some time having been one-half of one per cent.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Spokane, Wash.—The growth in the banking resources of this city in the past five years, as reported in a recent issue of the "Spokane Chronicle" may be justly characterized as remarkable, as the following figures will show:

	Oct. 2, 1894.	*Sept. 7, 1899.*
Deposits	$1,357,642	$5,967,191
Cash and exchange	705,063	3,744,796
Loans	1,731,268	2,998,173

In 1894 the deposits were at the rate of $38 per capita of the population, while in 1899 they had increased to $142.

Anaconda, Mon.—W. L. Hoge, formerly head of the banking house of Hoge, Daly & Co., one of the founders of this place and one of the most prominent citizens of the State, will hereafter reside in Brooklyn, New York.

California Bank Deposits.—During the past eleven months the increase in the deposits in the Savings banks of the State, outside of San Francisco, has been $2,862,565. In the same time the gain in deposits of all banks under the control of the State Bank Commissioners was $20,224,228.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Utah National Bank, September 11, an assessment of fifty per cent. was voted on the stock. Holders of a minority of shares announce that they will contest the legality of the proceedings.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

5216—First National Bank, Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
5217—City National Bank, San Antonio, Texas. Capital, $100,000.
5218—First National Bank, Napoleon, Ohio. Capital, $50,000.
5219—City National Bank, Mobile, Alabama. Capital, $200,000.
5220—First National Bank, Roswell, New Mexico. Capital, $50,000.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

First National Bank, Stoughton, Wis.; by Leander Choate, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Liberty, Ind.; by J. P. Kennedy, *et al.*
Idaho National Bank, Lewiston, Idaho: by W. P. Hurlburt, *et al.*
First National Bank, Miami, Indian Territory; by G. W. Beck, *et al.*
First National Bank, New Comerstown, Ohio; by A. M. Beers, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Potsdam, N. Y.; by W. L. Pert, *et al.*
First National Bank, Lakewood, N. J.; by A. M. Bradshaw, *et al.*
First National Bank, Mineral Wells, Texas; by A. L. Crandall, *et al.*
First National Bank, Dundee, Ill.; by F. F. Hall, *et al.*
First National Bank, Lansford, Pa.; by John E. Lauer, *et al.*

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

CITRONELLE—Lynch, Jordan & Pick; capital, $5,000; Pres., R. W. Lynch; Vice-Pres., G. T. Jordan; Cas., Carl S. Pick.

ELBA—Wright, Henderson & Co.

MOBILE—City National Bank; capital, $200,000; Pres., O. F. Cawthon; Vice-Pres., P. J. Lyons; 2d Vice-Pres. and Cas., E. J. Buck; Asst. Cas., A. I. Selden.

ARKANSAS.

LUXORA—Luxora Banking Co.: capital, $15,000; Pres., John B. Driver; Vice-Pres., Frank Wolverton; Sec., John A. Boen.

ARIZONA.

GLOBE—Bank of Gila County; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. N. Porter; Vice-Pres., S. A. Parnall; Cas., P. P. Greer.

WILLIAMS—Arizona Central Bank (branch); H. Pyle, Agent.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Surety Co.; capital, $250,000; Pres., Wallace Everson; Vice-Pres., John Birmingham; Sec., A. P. Redding.

COLORADO.

CREEDE—Tomkins Bros.; capital, $20,000; Pres., L. H. Tomkins; Vice-Pres., H. H. Tomkins; Cas., Edward Arps.

WRAY—Bank of W. C. Grigsby.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Georgia Savings Bank and Trust Co.; capital, $35,000; Pres., Geo. M. Brown; Vice-Pres., Eugene C. Spalding; Cas., Wm. R. Hoyt.

CORDELE—Citizens' Bank; capital, $25,000; Vice-Pres., W. C. Hamilton; Cas., L. C. Edwards.

OGLETHORPE—Bank of Oglethorpe (branch of Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Senoia); Pres., W. S. Witham; Cas., E. L. Freeman.

IDAHO.

ST. ANTHONY—Idaho State Bank (successor to First Bank of Fremont County); capital, $10,000; Pres., A. K. Steunenberg; Cas., G. E. Bowerman.

ILLINOIS.

CHENOA—Farmers' Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., James S. Kelly; Vice-Pres., Maurice Monroe; Cas., O. D. Sanborn.

CORNELL—Bank of Cornell (B. R. Johnson & Sons); capital, $10,000.

HIGHLAND PARK—D. M. Erskine & Co.

MAYWOOD—State Bank of Maywood; capital, $25,000.

MELROSE PARK—Melrose Park Savings Bank (F. Dunnebecke).

SOMONAUK—Farmers' State Bank; capital, $25,000.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON—Anderson Trust Co.; capital, $50,000.

FORT WAYNE—Allen County Mortgage and Trust Co.; capital, $200,000.

LAFAYETTE—Indiana Trust and Safe Deposit Co.; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. O. Perrin; Vice-Pres., A. A. Wells; Sec., S. Vater; Asst. Sec., W. H. Perrin.

LEXINGTON—Lexington State Bank; capital,

$25,000; Pres., P. F. Smith; Vice-Pres., Thomas Loftus; Cas., T. J. Shea.

LINDEN—Bank of Linden; capital, $25,000; Pres., H. C. Shobe; Vice-Pres., Wm. H. Montgomery; Cas., W. Fraley.

RICHMOND—Dickinson Trust Co.; capital, $30,000; Pres., Charles A. Francisco; Vice-Pres., Samuel Dickinson; Cas., Edgar F. Hiatt.

SELLERSBURG—Sellersburg Savings Bank; Pres., Jarvis K. Logan; Vice-Pres. and Cas., J. H. Waters; Asst. Cas., A. S. Bennett.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

BRISTOW—Bank of Bristow; capital, $15,000; Pres., J. H. Maxey; Cas., J. W. Walters.

IOWA.

COIN—Read's Bank; Pres., T. H. Read; Vice-Pres., Elbert A. Read; Cas., J. F. Schick.

FORT DODGE—Fort Dodge Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., E. G. Lawson; Vice-Pres., J. C. Cheney; Cas., C. D. Case.

GRUNDY CENTER—Grundy County Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., S. R. Raymond; Cas., H. S. Beckman.

HEDRICK—Hedrick State Savings Bank (successor to Bank of Hedrick); capital, $30,000; Pres., W. H. Young; Cas., J. T. Brooks; Asst. Cas., D. Snakenberg.

OELWEIN—Commercial Savings Bank; capital, $35,000.

OGDEN—Ogden State Bank (successor to Bank of Ogden); capital, $25,000; Pres., Arthur Clark; Cas., E. M. Andrews; Asst. Cas., A. Blanche Clark.

TIPTON—Cedar County State Bank; capital stock, $50,000.

KANSAS.

EUDORA—Kaw Valley State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., Chas. Lothholz; Vice-Pres., C. J. Achning, Jr.; Cas., Geo. Lothholz.

HARPER—Harper State Bank; capital, $5,000.

PARKER—State Bank; capital, $5,000; Cas., W. H. Slaughter.

PARSONS—State Bank; capital, $25,000.

PEABODY—Peabody State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., D. W. Heath; Cas., E. W. Deibler; Asst. Cas., C. C. Page.

KENTUCKY.

IRVINE—W. T. B. Williams & Sons; capital, $10,000.

LIVERMORE—Bank of Livermore; capital, $15,000; Pres., C. W. Thompson; Cas., Wm. A. Riley.

VERSAILLES — Woodford Bank: capital, $30,000.

WICKLIFFE—Farmers' Bank of Ballard Co.; Pres., Frank Billington; Cas., B. F. Burton.

MARYLAND.

BERLIN—Exchange and Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Clayton J. Purnell; Cas., John D. Henry.

LA PLATA—Southern Maryland Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., A. Posey; Cas., J. H. Howard.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—H. H. Sanger & Co.

GLADSTONE—Bank of D. Hammel & Son; capital, $6,500; Pres., David Hammel; Cas., W. F. Hammel.

MONTROSE—Montrose Bank (F. N. Selby & Co.)

WEST BRANCH—Ogemaw County Bank; Pres., W. H. Carson; Cas., Samuel McGeachy.

WESTON—E. B. Lee.

MINNESOTA.

ALPHA—Bank of Alpha; capital, $5,000; Pres., Geo. R. Moore; Cas., Charles F. Albertus.

BUTTERFIELD—Bank of Butterfield; Cas., J. O. Lysne.

HOFFMAN—State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., De Archy McLarty; Cas., William Schellbach.

HOLLAND—Bank of Holland; Pres., A. P. Jacobs; Cas., Geo. W. Harris.

LAKEVILLE—Dakota County Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., W. H. Samels; Cas., F. O. Samels.

RAYMOND—Bank of Raymond (Spencer Erickson).

REVERE—Bank of Revere; capital, $10,000; Pres., W. H. Gold; Cas., C. L. Newhouse.

ROTHSAY—Bank of Rothsay; Pres., T. K. Haugen; Cas., Thomas A. Haugen; Asst. Cas., W. C. Huff.

MISSISSIPPI.

ACKERMAN—Grenada Bank: Cas., J. A. McKinnon.

BAY ST. LOUIS—Hancock County Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., P. Helwege; Vice-Pres., J. W. Dunbar; Cas., E. H. Roberts.

BROOKVILLE—Bank of Brookville; capital, $20,000; Pres., G. T. Heard; Cas., Arthur Dugan.

MERIDIAN—Southern Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., Frank C. McGhee; Vice-Pres., B. J. Carter; Cas., Geo. S. McGhee, Jr.

POPLARVILLE—Bank of Poplarville; capital, $20,000; Pres., N. Batson; Cas., Wm. A. Guillemet; Asst. Cas., J. J. Scarborough.

TUNICA—Bank of Tunica; capital, $10,000.

MISSOURI.

EAST PRAIRIE—East Prairie Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., J. A. Bird; Cas., W. A. Nieurted; Asst. Cas., J. A. Millar.

GRANBY—Granby Miners' Bank; capital, $12,000.

IBERIA—Bank of Iberia; Pres. J. S. Casey; Vice-Pres., M. J. Davidson; Cas., Barney Reed.

MACON—Citizens' Bank; capital, $20,000; Pres., Paul J. Barton; Cas., Lon Hayner.

MERCER—Bank of Mercer; capital, $10,000; Pres., W. D. Alley; Cas., W. E. Lowry.

SHELDON—Conkling Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., I. W. Conkling.

MONTANA.

HELENA—Palmer, Cooper & Co.

NEBRASKA.

BREMER—Farmers' State Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., G. Karlen; Vice-Pres., Felix Givens; Cas., Wm. A. Smith.

BLOOMFIELD—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., M. D. Chillson; Vice-Pres., C. F. Chillson; Cas., W. D. Day.

CODY—State Bank; capital, $5,000.

HOLSTEIN—State Bank; capital, $15,000.

LYNCH—Bank of Lynch; capital, $5,000; Pres. and Cas., Charles T. Lang; Vice-Pres., Anna M. Lang.

OSMOND—Security State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., W. A. Hubbard; Cas., Lewis E. Day.

NEW MEXICO.

CARLSBAD—S. T. Bitting.

ROSWELL—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., W. H. Godair; Cas., E. A. Cahoon.

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN—Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.; capital, $100,000.

NEW YORK—Trust Company of New York; capital, $1,000,000; surplus, $1,000,000.——Industrial Trust Co. of America; capital, $10,000,000.——Cuban Trust and Banking Co.; capital, $100,000.——Morton Trust Co. (successor to Morton Bliss & Co.); capital, $1,000,000; surplus, $1,500,000; Pres., Levi P. Morton; Vice-Pres., E. J. Berwind; 2d Vice-Pres., J. K. Corbiere; Sec., W. R. Cross.

NORTH CAROLINA.

LITTLETON—Bank of Littleton; Pres., J. H. Harrison; Vice-Pres., R. H. Burroughs; Cas., W. L. Powell.

SOUTHERN PINES—Charles T. Geyer & Sons; capital, $5,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

ANAMOOSE—McHenry County State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., C. H. Davidson, Jr.; Cas., A. J. Clark.

BOWDEN—Wells County Loan and Collection Co.; Mgr., C. E. Merwin; Cas., H. S. Merwin.

LINTON—Bank of Linton; capital, $5,000; Pres., J. E. Horton; Cas., E. A. Crain.

OMEMEE—Omemee Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., F. W. Cathro; Vice-Pres., D. McKinnon; Cas., J. McKinnon.

OHIO.

MINERVA—Farmers and Merchants' Bank (successor to Farmers and Merchants' Banking Co.); capital, $25,000; Pres., N. B. Deford; Cas., E. S. Deford; Asst. Cas., H. B. Crouch.

WASHINGTON, C. H—Fayette County Bank; Pres., A. R. Creamer; Vice-Pres., W. E. Ireland; 2d Vice-Pres., Almeda Johnson; Cas., Wm. Worthington.

WEST LIBERTY—Bank of West Liberty (successor to West Liberty Banking Co.); capital, $15,000; Pres., H. D. Stetson; Vice-Pres., M. E. Seeley; Cas., H. E. Seeley.

OREGON.

SUMPTER—First Bank; capital, $20,000.——Sumpter Exchange Bank (A. J. & A. P. Goss).

OKLAHOMA.

HENNESSEY—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $12,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA—Colonial Trust Co.; capital, $125,000; Pres., John O. Gilmore; Treas., Benjamin F. Measey.——Joshua Brown & Co., 421 Chestnut Street.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Emanuel H. Baker; Vice-Pres., C. C. Leader; Cas., F. B. Keller.

WOODS RUN (Pittsburg P. O.)—Ohio Valley Bank.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE — City Trust Co.; capital, $600,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHESTER—Commercial Bank; capital, $50,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

CANOVA—Canova State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., G. H. Randall; Cas., B. Nelson.

COLMAN—Colman State Bank; capital, $10,-000; Pres., M. P. Kenefick; Cas., Ed. R. Kenefick.

FAULKTON—State Bank.

TENNESSEE.

DECATURVILLE—Decatur County Bank; capital, $25,000.

HALLS—Bank of Halls; capital, $10,000; Pres., S. Young; Vice-Pres., C. F. Wymond; Cas., I. B. Tigutt.

SPARTA—People's Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. L. Dibrall; Vice-Pres., D. H. Young; Cas., J. K. Williams; Asst. Cas., J. N. Cox.

TEXAS.

CISCO—Reynolds Bros.; Pres., Geo. T. Reynolds; Vice-Pres., W. D. Reynolds; Cas., J. P. Boyle.

MORGAN—Bank of Morgan; capital, $15,000; Pres., G. H. Abernathy; Vice-Pres., W. H. Abernathy; Asst. Cas., Walter Abernathy.

SAN ANTONIO—City National Bank (successor to R. E. Stafford & Co.); capital, $100,-000; Pres., Ike T. Pryor; Cas., J. D. Anderson; Vice-Pres., Geo. B. Epstein.

WYLIE - Citizens' Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., T. H. Leeves; Cas., B. C. Barrier.

UTAH.

CORINNE—Hammond-Forsyth Banking Co.; capital, $10,000; Pres., J. G. Hammond; Vice-Pres., W. B. Forsyth; Cas., D. R. Orbison.

VERMONT.

ST. ALBANS—Franklin County Savings Bank; Pres., C. H. Morton; Vice-Pres., A. F. Durkee; Cas., E. D. Worthen.

VIRGINIA.

ACCOMAC—Thomas W. Blackstone.

BRISTOL—Bristol Loan and Trust Co.; capital, $50,000.

BUCHANAN—Bank of Buchanan (successor to First National Bank).

MONTEREY—Highland County Bank (branch of Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank); Cas., J. A. Jones.

RICHMOND—American National Bank; capital, $200,000; Pres., O. J. Sands; Vice-Pres., J. W. Lockwood; Cas., J. W. Lockwood, Jr.

WAYNESBORO—South River Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Theodore Coyner; Cas., R. G. Vance.

WOODSTOCK—Shenandoah Valley Loan and Trust Co.; capital, $50,000; Pres., E. D. Newman; Vice-Pres., Geo. W. Windle; Sec. and Treas., M. H. Wunder.

WASHINGTON.

NEW WHATCOM — Scandinavian - American Bank; capital, $25,000.

SEATTLE—Orient Trust Co.; capital, $1,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MARLINTON—Pocahontas Bank; capital, $50,-000; Cas., R. C. McCandish.

WISCONSIN.

BLAIR—Home Bank; capital, $10,000; Cas., O. B. Borsheim.

CAMBRIDGE—Bank of Cambridge; capital, $10,000.

CANADA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FORT STEELE—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

ONTARIO.

ATHENS—Merchants' Bank of Canada; H. P. Bingham, Mgr.

AVONMORE—Bank of Ottawa (successor to Banque Ville Marie); Mgr., J. D. Stewart.

DUNGANNON—J. M. Roberts.

KINGSVILLE—Molsons Bank.

OTTAWA—Merchants' Bank of Halifax; H. J. Gardiner, Mgr.

RICHMOND HILL—Ontario Bank.

QUEBEC.

BEAUHARNOIS—Merchants' Bank of Canada (Successor to La Banque Jacques Cartier); Mgr., L. J. Leduc.

FRASERVILLE—Molsons Bank (successor to La Banque Jacques Cartier); J. O. Le Blanc, Mgr.——La Banque Nationale.

HULL—Bank of Ottawa (successor to La Banque Jacques Cartier); Mgr.. G. C. Wainwright.

ST. HENRI—Quebec Bank.

ST. SAUVEUR—Merchants' Bank of Canada.

THETFORD MINES—Quebec Bank; Mgr., R. L. J. Jones.

VALLEYFIELD—Molsons Bank.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

PINCHER CREEK—Union Bank of Canada; Mgr., H. E. Hyde.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

GRAND FALLS—People's Bank of Halifax; E. P. Mackay, Mgr.

NOVA SCOTIA.

LOUISBURG—Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

EUFAULA—East Alabama National Bank; J. A. Drewry, Cas. in place of G. A. Beauchamp; no Asst. Cas. in place of J. A. Drewry.

ARKANSAS.

HELENA—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of T. H. Faulkner.

CALIFORNIA.

OAKLAND—Union Savings Bank; William G. Henshaw, Pres. in place of J. West Martin, deceased; C. E. Palmer, Vice-Pres.

SAN FRANCISCO—Security Savings Bank; William Alvord, Vice-Pres. in place of William Babcock.

COLORADO.

TELLURIDE—First National Bank; R. H. Woods, Asst. Cas. in place of J. M. Jardine.

CONNECTICUT.

BRISTOL—Bristol National Bank; C. S. Tredway, Pres. in place of John H. Sessions, deceased; M. L. Tiffany, Cas. in place of C. S. Tredway.

DELAWARE.

SMYRNA—Fruit Growers' National Bank; S. Gilbert Wilds, Cas. in place of N. F. Wilds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—Washington Savings Bank; Jopeph D. Taylor, Pres., deceased.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Atlanta Clearing-House Association; P. Romare, Pres.; C. A. Collier, Vice-Pres.

UNADILLA—Bank of Unadilla; William S. Witham no longer Pres.

ILLINOIS.

CAIRO—City National Bank; Wm. P. Halliday, Pres., deceased.

SPRINGFIELD—Farmers' National Bank; S. Mendenhall; Pres. in place of Titus Sudduth; Samuel J. Stout, Vice-Pres. in place of S. Mendenhall; H. E. Gardner, Second Vice-Pres. in place of Samuel J. Stout.

INDIANA.

GREENFIELD—Greenfield Banking Co.; W. A. Hough, Cas. in place of D. B. Cooper.

KANSAS.

EFFINGHAM—State Bank; L. A. Murphy, Pres. in place of W. Cummings, deceased; W. M. Walker, Cas. in place of A. M. Ellsworth, resigned.

MAINE.

BATH—Bath Savings Institution; James C, Ledyard, Pres. in place of Milton S. Brry, deceased.

FAIRFIELD—Fairfield Savings Bank; A. A. Merrill, Treas. in place of Simon Merrill, deceased.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Traders' National Bank; John

Burrows, Pres. in place of G. A. Dubreuil; no Vice-Pres. in place of John Burrows.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—American Loan and Trust Co.; Hobard Ames, elected director in place of Oakes E. Ames, deceased.——Lincoln National Bank; Oakes E. Ames, director, deceased.——Pope, Merrill & Co.; succeeded by W. Waldo Merrill & Co.——Clark, Ward & Co.; succeeded by Geo. E. Armstrong & Co.

CLINTON—Clinton Savings Bank; J. E. Thayer, Pres. in place of C. L. Swan.

LEE—Lee National Bank; C. C. Holcombe, Pres. in place of Charles C. Benton, deceased.——Lee Savings Bank; Charles C. Benton, Pres., deceased.

LOWELL—Railroad National Bank; Geo. S. Motley, Pres. in place of Edw. T. Rowell, deceased; Frank P. Haggett, Cas., deceased.

NORTH EASTON—North Easton Savings Bank; Wm. H. Ames, Pres., in place of Oakes E. Ames, deceased.

SPRINGFIELD—Chapin National Bank; corporate existence extended until September 16, 1919.——City National Bank; corporate existence extended until September 8, 1919. ——Clark, Ward & Co., succeeded by Geo. E. Armstrong & Co.

WHITINSVILLE—Whitinsville National Bank; Charles F. Parkis, Act. Cas. during absence of Cashier.

MICHIGAN.

CHARLOTTE—First National Bank; J. M. Smith, Pres., deceased.

GRAND RAPIDS—Fourth National Bank; Geo. W. Gay, Vice-Pres., deceased.

MINNESOTA.

ANNANDALE—Citizens' Bank; Evan B. McCord, Pres., deceased.

MONTICELLO—Citizens' State Bank; Evan B. McCord, Pres., deceased.

ST. PAUL—Second National Bank; Delos A. Montfort, Pres., deceased.

WATERVILLE—Bank of Waterville; James Slocum, Jr., Pres., decased.

MISSOURI.

KAHOKA—Kahoka Savings Bank; L. C. Bostick, Asst. Cas., deceased.

LIBERTY—Commercial Savings Bank; title changed to Commercial Bank of Liberty.

MONETT—Commercial Bank; capital stock increased from $12,000 to $25,000.

POLO—Farmers' Bank: capital increased from $10,000 to $20,000.

NEBRASKA.

WAHOO—Saunders County National Bank; Olof Berggren, Pres. in place of Frank Koudele: W. J. Harmon, Vice-Pres. in place of Olof Berggren.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COLEBROOK—Farmers and Traders' National Bank; Charles Cook, Vice-Pres.

HANOVER—Dartmouth National Bank; Chas. P. Chase, Pres. in place of N. S. Huntington; Newton A. Frost, Vice-Pres. in place of Charles P. Chase.——Dartmouth Savings Bank; Frank W. Davison, Pres. in place of N. S. Huntington.

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN—Hamilton Trust Co. and Manufacturers' Trust Co.; Alfred J. Pouch, director, deceased; also trustee Brevoort Savings Bank.——Manufacturers' National Bank; James Rodwell, director, deceased: also trustee Kings County Savings Institution.——National Citizens' Bank; James S. Suydam, director, deceased. —— Nassau Trust Co.; James A. Sperry and R. P. Lethbridge, elected directors.

BUFFALO—Marine Bank; Dexter P. Rumsey, elected director.

CATSKILL—Catskill National Bank; John H. Story, Asst. Cas.

DANSVILLE—Merchants and Farmers' National Bank; Wm. Kramer, Pres. in place of W. T. Spinning, deceased; Wm. A. Spinning, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. Kramer.

NEW YORK—Seventh National Bank; Wm. A. Kimball, Pres. in place of John McAnerney; F. S. Heath, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. H. Kimball.——Mount Morris Bank: Albert H. Wiggin, Vice-Pres.——Clark, Ward & Co.: succeeded by Geo. E. Armstrong & Co.——Wood, Huestis & Co.; succeeded by Ladd, Wood & King.——North American Trust Co.; Hugh Kelly elected director.——Produce Exchange Trust Co.; Edwin Gould, Amzi L. Barber and Geo. R. Bidwell, elected trustees; Wm. A. Nash, trustee, resigned; Edwin Gould, Vice-Pres. ——City Trust Co.; Hosmer B. Parsons, elected director.——John Munroe & Co.; Edward T. Latham, Cas., deceased.——Corn Exchange Bank; Walter E. Frew, Vice-Pres.; Loftin Love, Cas., resigned; Wm. F. Havemeyer, elected director.——Kitchen & Co,; suceeeded by Kitchen, Whitney & Beal.

TROY—Central National Bank; W. H. Van Schoonhoven, Pres., in place of Moses Warren; John T. Christie, Vice-Pres. in place of W. H. Van Schoonhoven.

UTICA—Oneida National Bank; W. S. Walcott, Pres.; L. H. Lawrence, Vice-Pres. in place of W. S. Walcott; Charles A. Stickney, Asst. Cas.

WELLSVILLE—First National Bank; Geo. B. Wilcox, Cas.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK—First National Bank; corporate existence extended until September 3, 1919.

OHIO.

ARCANUM—First National Bank; C. C. Taylor, Asst. Cas. in place of W. A. Chancellor.

CAMBRIDGE—Guernsey National Bank; Jos. D. Taylor, Pres., deceased.

CLEVELAND—First National Bank; Warren

H. Corning, Vice-Pres., deceased.——Euclid Avenue Savings and Banking Co.; title changed to Euclid Avenue Trust and Savings Co.; capital stock increased to $500,000.

RIPLEY—Ripley National Bank; E. E. Galbreath, Cas. in place of W. T. Galbreath, deceased; B. G. Blair, Asst. Cas. in place of E. E. Galbreath.

TOLEDO—Holcomb National Bank; W. S. Brainard, Vice-Pres. in place of Edwin Jacoby, deceased.

OKLAHOMA.

BLACKWELL—Bank of Blackwell; William A. Wilson, Vice-Pres.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CALIFORNIA—First National Bank; John W. Ailes, Vice-Pres.

CORAOPOLIS—Coraopolis National Bank; C. A. Cooper, Vice-Pres. in place of E. A. Culbertson.

PHILADELPHIA—Ninth National Bank; Chas. H. Biles, Cas., deceased.

PITTSBURG—Tradesmen's National Bank; J. T. Colvin, Pres. in place of A. Bradley, deceased; Charles H. Bradley, Vice-Pres. in place of J. T. Colvin.

RIDGWAY—Elk County National Bank; H. S. Thayer, Pres. in place of W. H. Hyde; E. C. Powell, Vice-Pres. in place of H. S. Thayer.

WILKES-BARRE—Wyoming Valley Trust Co.; Glenn C. Page, Cas. in place of William C. Young, deceased.

RHODE ISLAND.

GREENFIELD — National Exchange Bank; Henry Esek Smith, Pres., deceased.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA—Chattanooga National Bank; J. P. Hoskins, Cas. in place of J. S. O'Neale; no Asst. Cas. in place of J. P. Hoskins.

HARRIMAN—Manufacturers' National Bank; G. B. Durell, Pres. in place of Daniel Denney; A. C. Jackson, Cas. in place of G. B. Durell; no Asst. Cas. in place of A. C. Jackson.

TEXAS.

LONGVIEW—First National Bank; J. R. Clemmons, Pres., deceased.

RUSK—First National Bank; J. S. Wightman Cas. in place of A. A. Simmons.

VERMONT.

ISLAND POND—Island Pond National Bank; Porter H. Dale, Pres. in place of Geo. H. Fitzgerald.

WISCONSIN.

JEFFERSON—Jefferson County Bank; R. W. Clark, Pres., deceased.

MARSHFIELD—German-American Bank; R L. Kraus, Vice-Pres.; O. G. Lindemann, Cas. in place of R. L. Kraus.

WYOMING.

BUFFALO—First National Bank; J. G. Oliver, Pres. in place of C. J. Hogerson, deceased.

CANADA.

MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG—Canadian Bank of Commerce; John Aird, Mgr. in place of F. H. Mathewson.

ONTARIO.

TORONTO—Canadian Bank of Commerce; M. Morris, Asst. Mgr. in place of John Aird.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL—Canadian Bank of Commerce; A. M. Crombie and F. H. Matthewson Joint Mgrs.; W. C. J. King, Asst. Mgr. in place of A. Kains.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX—Bank of Nova Scotia; Jairus Hart, Pres. in place of John Doull, deceased.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—East Side Bank (Sherwood & White); assigned.

INDIANA.

ELKHART—Elkhart National Bank; in voluntary liquidation September 5.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON — Atchison National Bank; in hands of Charles S. Jobes, Receiver.

CIRCLEVILLE—Bank of Circleville.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE—Louisville City National Bank.

MICHIGAN.

NILES—Citizens' National Bank; A. B. Darragh, Receiver in place of Joseph W. Selden, resigned.

NEW YORK.

PENN YAN—First National Bank; in hands of Edward J. Graham, Receiver, Sept. 18.

TEXAS.

CISCO—First Bank.

DECATUR—Wise County National Bank; in voluntary liquidation September 7.

GALVESTON—Weekes, McCarthy & Co.; in liquidation.

VIRGINIA.

BUCHANAN—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation September 20.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

LUCAN—R. H. O'Neil & Son.

STRATFORD—William Mowat & Son; assigned to John Brown.

QUEBEC.

BEAUHARNOIS—La Banque Jacques Cartier.

FRASERVILLE—La Banque Jacques Cartier.

POINT ST. CHARLES—La Banque Jacques Cartier.

ST. HENRI—La Banque Jacques Cartier.

VALLEYFIELD—La Banque Jacques Cartier.

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1899.

A relative diminution in the supply of money, compared with the increased demand, has been plainly manifest in financial circles of late. There has been a heavy drain of currency upon the New York banks for some time both by the sub-Treasury and from interior points, and the reserves of our local institutions have been depleted to a very considerable extent. During the past month the banks have paid to the sub-Treasury at the rate of $4,000,000 weekly, while the shipments of currency to the interior have averaged $7,000,000 a week. New York is still largely depended upon to supply money for use in the movement of the crops.

Since May 27 last the New York Clearing-House banks have suffered a loss of more than $68,000,000 in cash of which $56,000,000 was in specie and about $12,000,000 in legal tenders. The deposits, which on March 4 were nearly $915,000,000, are now about $785,000,000—a loss of $130,000,000 in seven months. A necessary reduction in loans has followed, although they increased until July 8, when they were about $794,000,000. Since that date, however, they have declined nearly $80,000,000.

The effect of these important changes has been to wipe out the surplus reserve, which last May amounted to nearly $44,000,000, and to bring the banks to the very edge of a deficit as figured on the twenty-five per cent. reserve basis, a legal requirement, however, which is imposed only upon the National banks. On September 16 the surplus was down to $275,450, the lowest point recorded since September 2, 1893, and with the exception of a period of nine weeks in the summer of that year the lowest since December 6, 1890.

The future of the money market being involved in the condition of the banks, a comparative statement of the loans, deposits and reserves on or about October 1 in recent years, may be found of interest. We present the figures for the New York Clearing-House banks for the last ten years as follows:

OCTOBER 1.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Reserves.*	*Surplus reserve.*
1890	$394,029,100	$406,838,800	$115,785,100	$14,075,400
1891	405,833,500	402,592,600	103,750,900	3,102,750
1892	464,905,500	476,598,800	123,542,100	4,392,400
1893	390,980,400	390,980,400	121,866,600	24,120,500
1894	497,561,000	586,633,500	207,450,200	60,791,825
1895	511,376,200	549,136,500	159,580,300	22,296,175
1896	453,166,000	454,733,100	130,209,300	16,526,025
1897	571,993,400	619,353,200	170,388,700	15,550,400
1898	635,572,800	702,128,200	190,859,200	15,227,150
1899	714,172,700	785,364,200	198,065,500	1,724,450

It will be noted that in no previous year in the past decade have the banks entered upon the autumn season with a smaller margin of reserve than is the case this year.

In view of the situation it is not surprising that the local money market has shown evidences of stringency throughout the month, and that rates for loans on call have ruled exceptionally high. On the last business day of the month, September 27, the rate touched twenty per cent., although the final rate on the following

day was three per cent. Compared with the rates one and one-half per cent., which formerly ruled, it is apparent that money has become dearer, and unless there is a disastrous change in the business situation it is not probable that cheap money, as it was formerly known, will be witnessed in Wall street for some time to come.

The present situation of the banks and of the money market is unquestionably due to natural conditions and causes. While the mechanism for economizing the use of money has been wonderfully developed in recent years and well accomplishes its purpose, it remains a fact that greatly increased transactions and extraordinary increases in prices of commodities and labor call for a more extended use of actual money. Great as has been the increase in the supply of money in circulation, more than $400,000,000, or nearly thirty per cent. in the last three years, it does not compare with the increase in the volume of business of the country. Compared with three years ago the exchanges of the clearing-houses of the United States have nearly doubled, which means an increase of something like $50,000,000,000 a year, or nearly one billion dollars a week.

The problem which the extraordinary increase in business activity has presented to our local banking institutions may be studied by a comparison of the exchanges of the New York Clearing-House Association for the three months ended September 30, with the average cash reserves held by the banks in that association, and the ruling rates for call money during the past ten years:

	Aggregate exchange 3 mos., July 1 to Sep. 30.	*Average daily exchange.*	*Average daily cash reserves.*	*Ratio of daily exchanges to daily reserves.*	*Range of rates for call money.*
				Per cent.	Per cent.
1890	$8,885,188,000	$114,000,000	$108,400,000	110.2	2 @ 186
1891	8,204,134,000	105,000,000	114,000,000	92.1	1 @ 25
1892	7,891,057,000	101,000,000	143,100,000	70.6	1 @ 6
1893	6,192,642,000	79,000,000	102,200,000	77.3	2 @ 74
1894	5,580,060,000	71,000,000	213,500,000	33.2	1
1895	7,217,060,000	92,000,000	177,000,000	52.0	¾ @ 3
1896	6,514,586,000	83,000,000	130,800,000	63.4	1 @ 15
1897	9,223,105,000	118,000,000	191,700,000	61.5	1 @ 4½
1898	9,902,798,000	127,000,000	213,100,000	59.6	1 @ 6
1899	13,000,000,000	166,000,000	220,000,000	75.5	2 @ 20

The ratio of the business which the New York banks are now transacting to the reserves which they are carrying has increased from about thirty-three per cent. in 1894, when call money was only one per cent., to nearly seventy-six per cent. in the last three months, and it is not surprising that the rate for money should have frequently ruled as high as six per cent. last month, or have even touched fifteen per cent.

In the last two months the New York National banks have increased their note circulation about $1,600,000, and the idea has been expressed that in this way some relief might be found in the event of stringency in money. But little can be expected from that source, however. The banks now have about $15,200,000 circulation as compared with $13,575,000 on July 29. On January 1, however, there was $16,270,000 circulation outstanding, while in October, 1896, there was $20,500,000, the highest amount reached after the issue of the new bonds during the Cleveland Administration. The note circulation of the New York banks never was very great, the highest point it ever reached being $23,800,000 in January, 1880.

The prospect of dearer money has caused a renewal of the discussion of the question of extending National bank circulation. That it will result in any practical plan may well be doubted, but the situation invites attention to the neglected opportunity of improving the defects which exist in our present bank system. Compared with twenty years ago the National banks of our principal money centers are

furnishing a much reduced circulating medium in spite of vastly increased resources. The following table shows the aggregate capital and surplus and the amount of notes outstanding of the National banks of the cities named on or about June 30, in the years 1879 and 1899:

	1879.		1899.	
	Capital and surplus.	*Circulation.*	*Capital and surplus.*	*Circulation.*
New York	$66,536,880	$20,398,788	$91,341,000	$13,928,120
Boston	60,131,848	27,364,969	53,780,635	5,010,325
Philadelphia	24,211,553	11,901,460	34,450,000	5,816,572
Pittsburg	12,756,916	6,462,088	21,227,000	3,791,667
Baltimore	12,831,374	5,293,401	16,582,235	2,849,920
Chicago	5,950,000	410,295	27,819,900	679,295
Cincinnati	4,764,300	3,163,430	10,375,000	3,974,010
Cleveland	4,680,700	2,073,000	12,460,000	1,374,450
St. Louis	3,274,842	621,220	11,501,500	3,271,185
San Francisco	2,907,806	670,085	8,300,000	90,000
New Orleans	3,328,000	1,706,270	4,835,000	665,695
	$201,424,219	$80,064,986	$292,672,270	$41,451,299

In the eleven cities named the National banks in 1879 had a capital and surplus of $201,000,000 and a note circulation of $80,000,000, equal to forty per cent. of their capital, including surplus. In 1889, with an aggregate capital and surplus of $292,-000,000, the note circulation had fallen to $41,000,000, or to less than fifteen per cent.

As a result of the Government bond issues there has been an increase in the National bank note circulation of the country since 1890, the total now being $199,-000,000, as compared with $123,000,000 on December 19, 1890. Of the increase of $76,000,000 there was $16,000,000 in the New England States, nearly $33,000,000 in the Eastern States, about $7,000,000 in the Southern States, $20,000,000 in the Middle States, $52,000 in the Western States and about $400,000 in the Pacific States. The States in which there has been a gain of as much as a million dollars are as follows:

	Increase.		Increase.
Maine	$1,217,160	Virginia	$1,198,570
Vermont	1,217,791	Kentucky	2,522,108
Massachusetts	5,879,606	Ohio	8,655,432
Rhode Island	3,569,338	Indiana	1,043,125
Connecticut	3,407,973	Illinois	2,065,958
New York	13,535,143	Michigan	1,498,370
New Jersey	1,659,583	Wisconsin	1,074,502
Pennsylvania	14,304,957	Iowa	1,953,523
Maryland	3,025,698	Missouri	3,483,665

In a number of States there have been decreases, among them Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Nevada and Washington. The total bank circulation of the country does not equal $3 per capita although the capital, surplus and undivided profits of the National banks amount to about $13 per capita. Could this be utilized as a basis of circulation there would seem to be a practical means available to prevent stringency in money during a great commercial revival such as the country is now experiencing.

In Wall street the power of money has been more or less in evidence, and still a majority of stocks sold higher at the close of the month than they did a month ago. Some important declines are shown in our table of quotations, such as Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 14½ per cent.; Metropolitan Street Railway, 10⅛; American Sugar, 12¾; People's Gas 9¾, and American Tobacco, 7⅜. Some stocks after making a considerable advance, sharply declined; as, for instance, Tennessee Coal and Iron,

which advanced from 96 to 126. but sold at the close at 116, a decline of ten points from the highest.

More or less sensitiveness in the stock market may be expected at all times after such an advance in values as has occurred in the past three years. The ordinary operator who speculates on a margin of ten per cent. has to borrow much larger amounts of money than he did when stocks were 50 to 100 points lower than they are at the present time. The carrying charges are, therefore, an important matter to him and a threatened squeeze in money is apt to shake out a considerable quantity of long holdings. The extraordinary advances which have occurred in some stocks since 1896 are shown here:

	1896, Lowest.	*Sept. 1899, Highest.*	*Advance.*		*1896, Lowest.*	*Sept. 1899, Highest.*	*Advance.*
Baltimore & Ohio........	10½	55¾	45¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	12	77⅛	65⅛
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	18	107⅛	89⅛	Missouri Pacific..........	15	49⅛	34⅛
Central New Jersey......	87½	121¼	33¾	Mobile & Ohio............	14	49⅛	35⅛
Chic. Bur. and Quincy...	53	137¼	84¼	New York Central.......	88	140⅛	52⅛
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul.....	59⅞	136⅛	76¼	Pitt., C., C. & St. Louis..	11	79	68
Chic. & Northwest.......	85⅛	173	88⅞	Tennessee Coal & Iron...	13	126	113
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac...	49¼	120½	71¼	Union Pacific............	3⅞	48¼	44⅜
Chic., St. P. Mi. & Omaha	30⅛	126½	96⅜	American Cotton Oil....	8	44⅛	36⅛
Del., Lack. & West......	138	191¼	53¼	American Sugar.........	95	159¼	64¼
Louisville & Nashville...	37⅛	82	44⅞	American Tobacco......	51	131¼	80¼
Manhattan	73¼	118¼	45	General Electric.........	20	125	105

Considering the high range of prices now ruling, the stock market has shown considerable strength in spite of the apprehension regarding money.

One event late in the month, the engagement of $2,350,000 gold abroad for shipment to New York, may be viewed with satisfaction, as it indicates that higher rates for money here will attract gold imports notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the Bank of England to retain its gold. The threatened war in the Transvaal has disturbed financial circles abroad and the immediate effect of such a war will be the cutting off of a large part of the gold supply upon which Great Britain has been depending. It may embarrass gold shipments to this country, still the remarkable trade balance which we continue to pile up makes the position of the United States very strong in any struggle for the precious metal.

In August our merchandise exports exceeded imports by nearly $38,000,000, an increase over August last year of $3,000,000. In the two months of the fiscal year the net exports were $72,700,000 against only $56,400,000 last year. Since January 1, we have exported net more than $277,000,000 making nearly $900,000,000 since January 1, 1898.

A reminder of former tight-money periods came about the middle of last month in an announcement from Washington that the Treasury would anticipate the payment of the interest falling due on October 1, on the four per cent. bonds of 1907. This served to release about $5,500,000 of money a couple of weeks earlier than the date of maturity.

Some uneasiness is shown among conservative people in the iron trade because of the height to which prices have advanced. It is feared that at any time there may be a curtailment in consumption sufficient to cause a sudden drop. Still consumption continues to overlap the supply and the industry is active as never before. The September 1 report of production of pig iron shows an increase of thirteen in number of furnaces in blast, but the weekly capacity was 267,835 tons, against 267,672 tons on August 1. The Bureau of Statistics estimates the production in the United States for the year ended June 30, at 14,000,000 tons, as compared with 6,657,388 tons in 1894, and the exports of iron and steel manufactures at $93,715,951, against $29,220,264 in 1894.

The sudden death of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt on September 12, while regarded as a public calamity, had no effect on the market values of the securities in which he was largely interested, nor on the market in general. It was generally believed that the management of the Vanderbilt properties would remain in conservative hands.

There have been two anti-trust conventions held during the past month, at one of which Governors of several States were present. The result of the conferences was hardly satisfactory, and nothing definite either in the formulation of grievances or the adoption of a remedy was accomplished.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The local money market has been more stringent during the past month than for a long time past. There has been a heavy flow of currency to interior points while the excess of Treasury receipts over disbursements has caused considerable drafts upon the New York banks in favor of the sub-Treasury. Call money touched 20 per cent. late in the month. At the close of the month call money ruled at 8 to 15 per cent., the majority of loans being at 8 @ 10 per cent. Banks and trust companies quote 6 per cent. as the minimum. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 6 per cent. for all periods. For commercial paper the rates are 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days endorsed bills receivable, 5 @ 5 ½ per cent. for first-class four to six months single names, and 6 per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	May 1.	*June 1.*	*July 1.*	*Aug. 1.*	*Sept. 1.*	*Oct. 1.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Call loans, bankers' balances	3 –6	1½–2½	4 –15	2 –4	3 –3½	3 –15
Call loans, banks and trust companies	3½–4	2½–3	6 —	4 —	3 —	6
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days	3 —	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	6
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months	3½—	3 —	3 –3½	4 –4½	4 –4½	6
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months	3¾–4	3½–	3 –4	4 –4½	4 –4½	6
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days	3½–	3¼–3¾	3¼–3¾	3¾–4	3¾–4	5
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months	3¾–4½	3½–4	3½–4	4 –4½	4 –4½	5 –5½
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months	4½–5½	4 –5	4 –5	5 –6	5 –6	6

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—There have been very important changes in the condition of the banks in the last few weeks. Compared with the final statement in August deposits have been reduced nearly $73,000,000 and loans $42,000,000, while reserves, fell off about $29,000,000 of which nearly $22,000,000 was in specie. Deposits are still $83,000,000 in excess of what they were a year ago and loans are $78,000,000 larger, but cash reserves are only $7,000,000 greater than at this time last year, while the surplus reserve is only about $1,700,000 as compared with over $15,000,000 a year ago.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	*Specie.*	*Legal tenders.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Sept. 2...	$753,663,000	$168,093,900	$53,545,800	$849,793,800	$9,191,250	$14,300,800	$933,858,300
" 9...	747,646,300	161,083,200	49,985,500	834,439,100	2,458,925	14,667,000	866,526,500
" 16...	739,791,900	156,022,600	49,098,700	819,383,400	275,450	14,825,700	1,098,748,200
" 23...	721,925,400	154,754,200	47,857,100	798,590,400	2,963,700	14,911,600	1,330,086,300
" 28...	714,172,700	150,736,400	47,329,100	785,364,200	1,724,450	15,216,800	749,234,100

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—The money situation abroad is one of uneasiness, and rates are tending upward. The complications in the Transvaal have had a pro-

nounced effect in London, while throughout the Continent there is a condition of stringency in money. A general feeling prevails that gold must go to New York this autumn, and the leading bank centers are endeavoring to divert the drain each to the other. No change has been made in the bank rate of discount in the principal cities. The Bank of England rate remains at 3½ per cent., of France at 3 per cent. and of Germany at 5 per cent. Discounts of sixty to ninety day bills in London at the close of the month were 4 per cent. against 3¼ per cent. a month ago. The open rate at Paris was 3 per cent., against 2¾ per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 5 per cent., against 4¾ per cent. a month ago.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	June 14, 1899.	*July 12, 1899.*	*Aug. 16, 1899.*	*Sept. 13, 1899.*
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)	£27,349,775	£28,968,690	£28,724,265	£27,941,875
Public deposits	11,086,027	7,930,947	7,046,064	7,284,822
Other deposits	38,160,356	40,296,870	40,874,370	39,490,345
Government securities	13,368,021	13,358,522	13,074,858	13,462,858
Other securities	33,242,692	33,979,602	30,784,743	27,704,672
Reserve of notes and coin	20,477,616	20,031,466	22,272,573	24,470,892
Coin and bullion	31,027,391	32,220,066	34,196,838	35,612,767
Reserve to liabilities	40 7/16%	41⅜%	46 5/16%	52⅛%
Bank rate of discount	3%	3½%	3½%	3½%
Market rate, 3 months' bills	2 5/16@2⅜	3½	3⅝	3⅞
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)	108 11/16	106⅛	105⅞	104 7/8
Price of silver per ounce	27 11/16d.	27 11/16d.	27¾d.	27 3/16d.
Average price of wheat	25s. 6d.	25s. 7d.	24s. 8d.	25s. 5d.

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The foreign banks are keeping a close watch on their gold reserves, awaiting the action of the United States. The Bank of England has lost about $5,500,000 during the month and the Bank of Germany $9,500,000. Nearly all the principal European banks, with the exception of Russia, still hold more gold than they did a year ago.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The advance in the money market had a prompt effect on the market for sterling and rates rapidly declined until the close of the month. As yet the supply of commercial drafts against cotton and grain shipments is only moderate, but this will increase shortly. Some gold was engaged abroad for shipment to New York, but a general movement is not expected until sterling has further declined.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

Week ended	BANKERS' STERLING.		*Cable transfers.*	*Prime commercial, Long.*	*Documentary Sterling 60 days.*
	60 days.	*Sight.*			
Sept. 2	4.83 @ 4.83¼	4.86 @ 4.86¼	4.86¾ @ 4.87	4.82⅛ @ 4.82¾	4.81¾ @ 4.83
" 9	4.83 @ 4.83¼	4.86¼ @ 4.86⅛	4.87 @ 4.87¼	4.82⅛ @ 4.82¾	4.82 @ 4.83¼
" 16	4.82⅛ @ 4.82¾	4.85¾ @ 4.86	4.86⅛ @ 4.86¾	4.82 @ 4.82¼	4.81½ @ 4.82¾
" 23	4.81¾ @ 4.82	4.85¼ @ 4.85⅛	4.85¾ @ 4.86	4.81¼ @ 4.81⅛	4.80¾ @ 4.82
" 30	4.81¼ @ 4.81⅛	4.84¾ @ 4.85	4.85⅛ @ 4.85¾	4.80¾ @ 4.81	4.80¼ @ 4.81¾

SILVER.—The price of silver in London further declined last month touching 26 15-16d. per ounce on September 22 and closing at 27d. on September 30, a net decline for the month of ⅛d.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The revenues of the Government in September were over $45,300,000 and the disbursements nearly $37,600,000, the surplus for the month being $7,754,772, which makes a net surplus for the first quarter of the current fiscal year of $3,703,802, comparing with a deficit for the same quarter last year of more than $59,000,000. The revenues for the quarter compared with last year have increased nearly $18,000,000 and the disbursements have decreased $45,000,000.

United States Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

Receipts.

Source.	September, 1899.	Since July 1, 1899.
Customs	$19,120,358	$56,638,509
Internal revenue	24,364,591	76,924,206
Miscellaneous	1,849,195	9,803,861
Total	$45,334,144	$143,366,576
Excess of receipts	7,754,772	3,703,802

Expenditures.

Source.	September, 1899.	Since July 1, 1899.
Civil and mis.	$6,586,570	$27,654,512
War	10,541,515	44,813,965
Navy	4,737,853	14,426,064
Indians	706,526	2,546,906
Pensions	11,028,666	37,090,676
Interest	3,976,242	13,130,541
Total	$37,579,372	$139,662,774

National Bank Circulation.—There was an additional increase of $1,218,336 in National bank circulation last month, of which $1,140,824 was based on Government bonds. Lawful money deposited to retire circulation increased $77,512.

National Bank Circulation.

	June 30, 1899.	July 31, 1899.	Aug. 31, 1899.	Sept. 30, 1899.
Total amount outstanding	$241,268,696	$241,541,878	$242,071,792	$243,290,128
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	205,264,094	205,768,304	206,173,349	207,314,173
Circulation secured by lawful money	36,004,602	35,773,574	35,898,443	35,975,955
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	20,557,600	21,187,100	20,789,100	20,878,100
" " 1907, 4 per cent	128,241,300	128,308,800	128,182,800	128,878,800
Five per cents. of 1894	14,252,100	14,319,100	14,709,100	14,704,100
Four per cents. of 1895	17,682,750	17,878,250	17,801,250	18,007,750
Three per cents. of 1898	49,004,360	48,825,860	49,181,360	49,046,760
Total	$229,688,110	$230,464,110	$230,663,610	$231,515,510

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 2 per cents of 1891, $1,807,500; 4 per cents of 1907, $28,071,100; 5 per cents. of 1894, $8,221,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $8,309,500; 3 per cents. of 1898, $23,880,840; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $75,000; a total of $70,364,940.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is $82,095.

Foreign Trade.—For the third time during the current calendar year the monthly exports of merchandise in August exceeded $100,000,000, a record-breaking total for that month and an increase of $20,000,000 over the total for August last year. The imports have also increased $17,000,000 over last year and were the largest for any August since 1895. A net balance was created of $37,929,699, making for the eight months of the year more than $277,000,000, which while $74,000,000 less than for the corresponding period last year, is still larger than for any other similar period. We gained by gold imports $1,224,000 as against $13,340,000 in August, 1898, which leaves for the eight months net exports of gold of $2,652,349. The balance will probably be on the other side before the end of the present month.

Exports and Imports of the United States.

Month of August.	Merchandise. Exports.	Merchandise. Imports.	Merchandise. Balance.	Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
1894	$60,776,147	$51,697,072	Exp., $9,079,075	Exp., $1,840,508	Exp., $2,575,023
1895	55,980,619	71,111,943	Imp., 15,131,324	" 15,006,915	" 2,352,201
1896	68,601,006	49,468,190	Exp., 19,132,816	Imp., 2,316,994	" 3,021,846
1897	80,825,050	39,844,605	" 40,980,445	" 2,736,981	" 2,109,783
1898	84,565,561	49,677,349	" 34,888,212	" 13,340,903	" 1,246,735
1899	104,648,436	66,718,737	" 37,929,699	" 1,224,316	" 1,149,060
Eight Months.					
1894	517,819,601	452,942,344	Exp., 64,877,257	Exp., 73,869,902	Exp., 19,918,348
1895	499,387,403	535,737,819	Imp., 36,350,416	" 26,864,326	" 18,982,179
1896	580,930,792	471,232,299	Exp., 109,698,493	" 24,993,355	" 21,619,971
1897	641,697,330	546,325,777	" 95,371,553	" 20,655,005	" 17,227,563
1898	778,632,207	426,922,568	" 351,709,639	Imp., 100,856,362	" 15,182,869
1899	792,595,332	515,240,674	" 277,354,658	Exp., 2,652,349	" 15,103,099

Our net exports of silver for the month were $1,149,000 and for the eight months $15,103,000. The net exports of merchandise and specie for the eight months were $295,000,000, comparing with $266,000,000 in 1898.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—The mints coined in September $6,860,947.50 gold, and $2,441,268.25 silver, of which $870,145 was in standard dollars, and $264,579.20 minor coins—a total of $9,566,794.95.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1897.		*1898.*		*1899.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
January	$7,803,420	$1,964,800	$3,420,000	$1,624,000	$18,032,000	$1,642,000
February	10,152,000	1,519,794	4,085,302	1,167,564	14,848,800	1,598,000
March	13,770,900	1,617,654	5,385,463	1,488,139	12,176,715	2,346,557
April	8,800,400	1,535,000	8,211,400	948,000	7,894,475	2,159,449
May	4,489,950	1,600,000	7,717,500	1,433,000	4,803,400	2,879,416
June	2,100,547	1,856,754	6,903,932	1,432,185	8,159,630	2,155,019
July	377,000	260,000	5,853,900	1,027,834	5,981,500	794,000
August	8,756,250	701,436	9,344,200	2,350,000	10,253,100	2,233,636
September	8,762,375	1,050,092	7,385,315	2,178,389	6,860,947	2,441,268
October	3,845,000	2,301,000	5,180,000	3,354,191		
November	3,544,000	2,103,000	5,006,700	2,755,251		
December	3,626,642	1,977,167	9,492,045	3,275,481		
Year	$76,028,484	$18,486,697	$77,985,757	$23,034,034	$89,010,567	$18,249,345

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—The net debt of the Government shows a decrease of $8,400,000 for the month and the cash balance has increased to nearly $287,700,000. The gross debt has been largely increased by the issue of gold certificates, the total certificates now amounting to $135,501,119 of which $98,673,559 are now in circulation. These certificates being offset by an equal amount of gold in the Treasury, the net amount of the public debt is not affected.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*Aug. 1, 1899.*	*Sept. 1, 1899.*	*Oct. 1, 1899.*
Interest bearing debt:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$25,364,500
" " 1907, 4 "	559,650,200	559,652,450	559,652,650	559,652,650
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	39,100	37,700	37,580	37,580
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
" 1925, 4 "	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	192,846,780	198,678,720	198,678,720	198,678,720
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,040,215,980	$1,046,048,770	$1,046,048,850	$1,046,048,850
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,237,200	1,215,740	1,215,150	1,215,030
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,735,013	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.	28,868,814	35,551,056	35,779,155	35,721,240
Fractional currency	6,883,974	6,881,408	6,881,408	6,881,408
Total non-interest bearing debt	$382,487,801	$389,167,328	$389,395,427	$389,337,512
Total interest and non-interest debt.	1,423,940,982	1,436,431,838	1,436,659,427	1,436,601,392
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the treasury:				
Gold certificates	36,808,999	34,251,519	82,218,419	135,501,504
Silver "	399,430,504	407,027,504	407,278,504	405,197,504
Certificates of deposit	20,685,000	20,055,000	19,430,000	16,100,000
Treasury notes of 1890	96,523,280	93,080,280	92,516,280	91,167,280
Total certificates and notes	$553,447,783	$554,414,303	$601,443,203	$647,965,903
Aggregate debt	1,977,388,765	1,990,846,141	2,038,102,630	2,084,567,295
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	930,431,351	909,012,811	962,379,882	1,015,241,086
Demand liabilities	635,666,656	634,168,644	683,027,010	727,545,474
Balance	$294,764,695	$274,844,167	$279,352,872	$287,695,612
Gold reserve	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Net cash balance	194,764,695	174,844,167	179,352,872	187,695,612
Total	$294,764,695	$274,844,167	$279,352,872	$287,695,612
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.	1,129,176,286	1,161,587,671	1,157,306,555	1,148,905,780

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of September, and the highest and lowest during the year 1899, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1898:

	Year 1898.		Highest and Lowest in 1899.		September, 1899.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	19⅝	10¼	24⅞—Feb. 23	17 —May 9	22¾	19⅝	20⅝
" preferred	52½	22⅞	68⅛—Aug. 24	50⅝—Jan. 7	66¼	60⅝	62⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	72¾	12⅝	61⅛—Apr. 12	43⅞—June 22	55¾	49	50
Bay State Gas	9½	2⅜	8⅜—Jan. 10	2¾—Mar. 11	....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78⅞	35	137 —Apr. 15	75⅛—Sept. 20	107½	75⅛	91
Canadian Pacific	90⅛	72	99⅛—May 31	84⅝—Mar. 15	97	91¼	91¼
Canada Southern	58	44½	70 —Jan. 23	50⅛—June 2	55⅛	51¾	52¾
Central of New Jersey	99	83¼	122¾—Apr. 22	97 —Jan. 3	121½	116⅝	118⅝
Central Pacific	44⅛	11	60⅝—Aug. 21	41 —Jan. 5	59⅜	55⅛	58¼
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs	26⅜	17¼	31¼—Feb. 2	23¾—May 31	29⅛	25½	25⅛
Chicago & Alton	172	150	175½—Mar. 25	168 —Jan. 11	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	125¼	85⅞	149¼—Feb. 18	124¼—Jan. 7	137¼	128⅛	129⅝
Chicago & E. Illinois	66	49	100¼—Sept. 1	59¾—Jan. 4	100¼	83⅛	93
" preferred	118½	102	132⅝—Sept. 7	112¾—Jan. 3	132⅝	129	129
Chicago, Great Western	18	9½	20⅝—Jan. 23	13 —June 1	16⅝	13⅞	14⅛
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	11	7	12½—Apr. 25	7¾—Jan. 6	12½	9	11
" preferred	38½	23	49¾—Mar. 6	31 —Jan. 4	44¼	40	44
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	120¾	83¼	136⅛—Sept. 7	120⅛—Jan. 3	136⅛	125⅝	126⅝
" preferred	166½	140	179 —Sept. 5	166¼—Jan. 3	179	177	179
Chicago & Northwestern	143¼	113¼	173 —Sept. 6	141¼—Jan. 4	173	165	167½
" preferred	191½	163	210⅞ Sept. 7	188 —Jan. 19	210⅞	206	207½
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	114⅞	80	122⅛—Jan. 27	107½—May 13	120½	110⅛	112¾
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.	94	65	126½—Sept. 22	91 —Feb. 8	126½	117	123¾
" preferred	170	148	185 —Sept. 1	170 —Jan. 16	185	185	185
Chicago Terminal Transfer	9⅝	4½	25¼—Mar. 27	7½—Jan. 6	14¾	11	14
" preferred	37½	22½	56½—Mar. 27	36½—Jan. 3	45½	40⅛	44½
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	47½	25	63⅞—Apr. 10	42½—Jan. 4	59⅛	54⅜	55
" preferred	97	77½	102¾—Jan. 26	94 —May 10	100	97	99
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	19¼	11¼	16¼—Jan. 26	9 —July 5	11½	10	10
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	32⅞	17	64 —Sept. 11	30½—Feb. 8	64	51	57
Consolidated Gas Co.	205½	164	223¼—Mar. 11	163 —June 6	194¾	181	187
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.	114½	93	125¾—Apr. 20	106½—Jan. 3	125½	120¼	123
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159	140	191¼—Sept. 19	157 —Jan. 7	191¼	174	187½
Denver & Rio Grande	21½	10	25⅝—Apr. 27	18½—Jan. 7	23⅜	20¾	21⅜
" preferred	71⅜	40	80 —Apr. 27	68½—Jan. 11	77¼	74	75
Edison Elec. Illum. Co., N. Y.	195	119	199 —Jan. 20	190 —Jan. 4	....	....	....
Erie	16¼	11	16¼—Jan. 19	12⅛—June 23	14	13	13
" 1st pref	43⅜	29¼	42 —Jan. 24	33½—June 21	39⅝	36	36½
" 2d pref	21⅝	15½	22½—Jan. 30	16¼—May 8	19½	17¼	17½
Evansville & Terre Haute	41⅝	22	46 —Sept. 14	36 —Mar. 28	46	42½	42½
Express Adams	180	97¼	119 —Feb. 25	108¾—Jan. 16	118	115	116
" American	153	116	160 —Aug. 29	133 —June 19	155	147	151½
" United States	58¼	38	60 —Jan. 11	46 —June 9	52½	50	50
" Wells, Fargo	131½	112½	135½—Sept. 6	125 —Jan. 10	135½	131	135
Great Northern, preferred	180	122	195 —Mar. 13	142¼—Jan. 6	167	161	163¼
Hocking Valley	....	....	37⅝—Sept. 6	21 —June 5	37⅝	33	33⅝
" preferred	....	....	66¼—Sept. 6	54¼—May 13	66¼	61	62⅜
Illinois Central	115⅜	96	122 —Jan. 23	110 —June 1	116¼	112	112⅜
Iowa Central	11½	7¼	15¾—Aug. 24	10¼—Mar. 7	14½	12¾	13⅜
" preferred	42½	25	62¼—Aug. 25	42⅛—May 31	58½	54½	56½
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf	25½	15	18 —Jan. 6	7 —Mar. 15	10½	7	8⅜
Laclede Gas	54¾	37½	66¾—Aug. 28	51 —Mar. 4	66¾	63¼	65¼
Lake Erie & Western	23½	12	22¼—Jan. 27	14¾—June 9	21¼	19	19
" preferred	83	53	81½—July 27	60 —Jan. 15	80¾	78½	79¾
Lake Shore	215	170¾	208 —Jan. 24	196½—Jan. 5	207	202	207
Long Island	59½	40	85 —Apr. 4	56¼—Jan. 5	65	60	60
Louisville & Nashville	65¼	44	83⅞—Aug. 21	63 —Mar. 6	82	76⅝	77⅝
Manhattan consol	120¼	90	133⅜—Apr. 3	97 —Jan. 4	118¼	105	106⅝
Metropolitan Street	194¾	125¼	269 —Mar. 28	187½—Sept. 18	211¾	187½	196½
Michigan Central	118	99½	116 —Jan. 24	110 —Aug. 28	111	111	111
Minneapolis & St. Louis	38¾	24	78 —Aug. 29	35½—Jan. 6	77⅛	71½	71⅜
" 1st pref	100	84	101 —Apr. 28	97¼—Jan. 9	....	....	....
" 2d pref	78½	46	98½—Aug. 18	73½—Jan. 10	97¾	97¾	97¾
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	14¼	10	15 —Jan. 10	11¾—May 10	14½	12⅜	13¼
" preferred	41	28¾	45¼—Aug. 31	30½—May 31	45¼	37	39

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	Year 1898.		Highest and Lowest in 1899.		September, 1899.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Missouri Pacific	46¼	22	52⅛—Apr. 4	38¾—June 1	49⅛	42⅞	44⅝
Mobile & Ohio	32½	24	52 —Aug. 28	32 —Jan. 3	49½	43⅛	45
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	124⅞	105	144¾—Mar. 29	121¾—Jan. 3	140⅛	133⅛	134⅝
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis	15⅝	11⅝	19¾—Jan. 23	12 —June 29	16	13⅛	14
" 1st preferred	76	65	79 —Jan. 23	65 —Mar. 7	72	67½	72
" 2d preferred	40¼	28	41 —Jan. 23	29⅛—May 24	38	32½	32⅛
N. Y., New Haven & Hartf'd.	201	178¼	222 —Apr. 20	199 —Jan. 19	219	214	216
N. Y., Ontario & Western	19⅛	13⅜	28⅞—Mar. 27	18⅜—Jan. 3	27½	24¼	25
Norfolk & Western	19⅝	11½	28⅝—Aug. 23	17⅜—Mar. 17	27½	23	24⅛
" preferred	63⅞	42½	74¼—Aug. 23	61⅜—Jan. 6	73	68	68¾
North American Co	7¾	4¼	13⅜—Aug. 8	6⅞—Jan. 6	13⅜	12⅜	12½
Northern Pacific tr. receipts.	44¼	19	57½—Aug. 24	42⅞—Jan. 7	56⅞	51	52⅝
" pref tr. receipts	79⅞	56⅞	81½—Jan. 23	73 —June 1	77⅞	73¾	75⅛
Oregon Railway & Nav	61⅛	35½	52 —Jan. 23	33 —June 2	47	43	44
" preferred	78	65½	77¾—Sept. 22	68¾—June 16	77¾	75	75¼
Oregon Short Line	43	19⅜	48 —Jan. 23	41 —Feb. 8	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	46	21	55 —Jan. 30	38¾—Sept. 20	47¼	38¾	40⅛
Pennsylvania R. R	123⅛	110¾	142 —Jan. 23	122⅛—Jan. 5	136⅛	129⅞	131½
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	112	86½	129½—Apr. 3	101 —May 13	120⅝	106	110
Pitts., Cin. Chic. & St. Louis	63⅞	38⅞	88 —Jan. 23	43 —May 11	79	71	75
" preferred	84½	57	99 —Aug. 31	80 —Feb. 10	97¼	95	96
Pullman Palace Car Co	216	132	177 —Sept. 23	156 —Jan. 21	177	160	173
Reading	23⅝	15½	25 —Jan. 24	19⅝—May 13	25	20¾	21⅝
" 1st prefered	54⅜	36	68⅛—Apr. 4	51¾—Jan. 7	62⅛	55½	58⅛
" 2d preferred	29	17¾	38¼—Mar. 22	26½—Jan. 7	34¼	31	32¾
Rome, Wat. Ogdens' g	128½	116¼	132 —Apr. 25	130 – Jan. 10	....	....	....
St. Louis & San Francisco	9¼	6	14⅞—Feb. 1	8⅝—Jan. 6	11⅞	10⅜	10¾
" 1st preferred	70	52½	75½—Jan. 26	64 —May 13	71¾	68⅞	71
" 2d preferred	35	22½	44⅞—Jan. 31	33¼—Jan. 5	87½	35⅝	37⅝
St. Louis & Southwestern	7⅝	3¾	18¼—Aug. 3	6¾—Jan. 4	16¾	13	15
" preferred	18	7¾	40⅜—Aug. 3	17 —Jan. 3	38¼	32¾	35½
Southern Pacific Co	35	12	44 —Jan. 31	27 —May 9	38⅞	34¾	37¾
Southern Railway	10¾	7	14 —Jan. 18	10¼—Jan. 5	13⅛	11⅝	11⅞
" preferred	43⅜	23⅝	55¾—Aug. 31	40⅞—Jan. 4	55⅝	49½	52
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co	38¾	17	126 —Sept. 11	36 —Jan. 9	128	96	116
Texas & Pacific	20½	8⅞	25⅜—Mar. 1	17¼—Jan. 5	21¼	18	19
Union Pacific	44⅜	16⅛	50⅝—Feb. 21	38⅛—June 20	48¼	42⅛	44¼
" preferred	74⅜	45⅞	84½—Jan. 23	72 —June 1	81	75⅛	76½
Union Pac., Denver & Gulf	13⅜	5⅝	14½—Jan. 6	11⅞—Mar. 3	....	....	....
Wabash R. R	9⅛	6¼	8⅞—Jan. 24	7¼—June 19	8	7⅜	7⅛
" preferred	24¼	14¼	25½—Apr. 5	19 —May 24	23⅛	21⅛	21⅞
Western Union	95⅞	82¼	98¼—Jan. 24	87 —Sept. 20	89¾	87	88
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¾	¾	13 —Aug. 31	8¼—June 1	13	10⅞	12⅛
" second preferred	30¾	8	32⅞—Sept. 25	21½—June 23	32⅞	26¾	32⅛
"Industrial"	Stocks:						
American Co. Oil Co	39¾	15½	45 —Aug. 23	33¾—Mar. 6	44½	41	43½
" preferred	90⅜	66	95 —May 9	88¼—Jan. 5	95	93	95
American Spirits Mfg Co	15⅜	6½	15½—Mar. 13	5½—Sept. 25	6	5½	5½
" preferred	41¾	16	41⅛—Mar. 13	29 —June 1	....	....	....
American Sugar Ref. Co	146⅞	107½	182 —Mar. 20	123¼—Jan. 4	159¼	140⅝	143⅝
" preferred	116	103	123 —Mar. 20	110 —Jan. 16	121¼	117	117½
American Tobacco Co	153¾	83¾	229½—Apr. 5	88½—June 21	131¼	115¾	119¾
" preferred	135½	112¼	150 —Mar. 9	132 —Jan. 4	146½	145	146
Consolidated Ice Co	52	27¼	50½—Jan. 30	20 —Aug. 16	39	37	38½
Federal Steel Co	52	29	75 —Apr. 3	46⅜—Feb. 8	62⅝	51	53¼
" preferred	85¼	69¾	93½ - Apr. 3	72½—May 13	83⅛	75⅛	78¼
General Electric Co	97	76	125¼—Aug. 3	95⅛—Jan. 3	125	119	120
International Paper Co	67	48	68½—Jan. 23	26½—Sept. 18	33	26½	28¼
" preferred	95	85	95 —Jan. 5	72½—Sept. 18	78	72½	73¾
National Lead Co	39⅝	26¼	40½—Jan. 20	28 —May 31	31½	28½	29¾
" preferred	114½	99	115 —Jan. 21	109¾—June 1	111½	110	110
Standard Rope & Twine Co	10⅛	3¼	12 —Jan. 10	6½—Sept. 20	8⅞	6½	7
U. S. Leather Co	8⅞	5¼	15½—Sept. 23	5⅝—June 21	15½	9⅞	14½
" preferred	75½	53¾	80½—Sept. 25	68 —June 1	80½	72½	79⅞
U. S. Rubber Co	48½	14¼	57 —Apr. 5	42⅝—Jan. 5	50	46¼	47¾
" preferred	113¾	60	121 —July 8	111 —Jan. 3	117	114⅞	115¾

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	September Sales. High.	September Sales. Low.	September Sales. Total.
Ala. Midland 1st gold 6s	1928	2,800,000	M & N	101	June19,'99	....	....	....
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's	1995	7,000,000	Q J	96	Sept.28,'99	96	94¾	55,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's	1995	126,835,500	A & O	102	Sept.28,'99	102⅞	101⅜	941,500
" registered		....	A & O	101½	Sept.18,'99	101½	101½	6,000
" adjustment, g. 4's	1995	51,728,000	NOV	87½	Sept.28,'99	88¼	85¼	1,006,500
" registered		....	NOV	83	Feb. 20,'99	....	....	....
" Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's	1902	750,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's	1915	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Atlan. av. of Brook'n imp. g. 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s	1925	69,798,000	J & J	95	Sept.28,'99	97⅛	95	1,142,500
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1948	57,419,000	A & O	99⅞	Sept.28,'99	101	99⅝	851,000
" g. 4s. registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
W. Virginia & Pitts. 1st g. 5's	1990	4,000,000	A & O	111	Dec. 12,'95	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's	1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s	1930	2,500,000	M & S	111	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
Pittsb. & Connellsville 1st g. 4's	1946	2,536,000	J & J	111	June 5,'99	....	....	....
B & O. Southwest'n 1st g. 4½'s	1990	10,667,000	J & J	108	Mar. 13,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs				....	....	....	....	....
" coupons off				....	....	....	....	....
" S'w'n Ry 1st con g 4½s	1993	10,511,000	J & J	94	Jan.27,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs				....	....	....	....	....
" coupons off				....	....	....	....	....
" 1st inc. g. 5's, series A	2043	8,651,000	NOV	32½	Jan. 11,'99	....	....	....
" " Trust Co. cfs		....		....	....	....	....	....
" 1st inc. g. 5's, series B	2043	9,655,000	DEC	12	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......	11⅛	Feb. 10,'99	....	....	....
B.&O.S'w'n Term Co. gtd g 5s	1942	1,200,000	M & N	105	Nov.30,'98	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Miss. 1st con. 4's	1947	2,615,000	J & J	112	Jan. 30,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
" coupons off		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
" 2d con. 7's	1911	2,952,000	A & O	128½	May 22,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......	128	June 3,'99	....	....	....
" 1st Spr'gfield div. 7's	1905	1,984,000	M & N	103¼	Aug. 2,'99	....	....	....
" Trust Co. cfs		....	......	105	June 5,'99	....	....	....
" 1st gen. 5s	1932	405,000	J & D	89	Feb. 4,'99	....	....	....
" " Trust Co. cfs		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's	1945	6,625,000	A & O	115⅜	Sept.21,'99	115	112	38,000
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916	1941	4,373,000	J & J	114½	Sept. 6,'99	114½	114½	500
" Qu. Co. & Sur. 1st con. gtd. g. 5's	1941	2,255,000	M & N	107½	Sept.19,'99	107½	107½	5,000
" Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s	1950	12,890,000	F & A	99	Sept.26,'99	100¾	98	78,000
Brunswick & Western 1s g. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & J	74	Sept. 1,'96	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's	1937	4,407,000	M & S	108	Sept.20,'99	108	107	17,000
" deb. 6's	1947	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's	1921	1,300,000	F & A	129	June28,'99	....	....	....
" cons. 1st 6's	1922	3,920,000	J & D	127	Sept.27,'99	129	127	8,000
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's	1943	650,000	J & J	134¼	June16,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's	1913	1,211,500	A & O	100	Feb. 27,'96	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's	1906	6,500,000	J & D	109	Sept.28,'99	109	108½	13,500
" con. 1st & col. tst 5's	1934	7,250,000	A & O	116⅞	Sept.19,'99	117½	116⅞	11,000
" registered			A & O	110½	Feb. 4,'99	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's. g.	1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug.24,'95	....	....	....
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's	1921	1,905,000	A & O	105	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest price and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	*Principal Due*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *High.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *Low.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *Total.*
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's,	1908	13,920,000	J & J	109	Sept.26,'99	109	108⅛	29,000
″ 2d mortg. 5's,	1913	5,100,000	M & S	107½	Sept.26,'99	109½	107½	3,000
″ registered			M & S	106½	May 28,'09	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's.	1948	2,500,000	J & D	89	July 25,'99	....	....	....
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's,	1937	4,880,000	M & N	96	Apr. 26,'99	....	....	....
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's.	1945	7,000,000	F & A	119	Sept.15,'99	119	119	3,000
″ registered $1,000 & $5,000			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
″ con. g. 5's	1945	16,500,600	M & N	95½	Sept.27,'99	97½	94¾	538,000
″ con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
″ 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's,	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	40	Sept.27,'99	41	39½	41,000
″ 2d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	11	Sept.22,'99	12⅝	11	16,000
″ 3d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	6½	Aug.17,'99	....	....	....
″ Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's	1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 23,'98	....	....	....
″ Mobile div. 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & J	99	July 6,'98	....	....	....
″ Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s.	1947	413,000	J & J	102	June 29,'99	....	....	....
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's	1902	1,167,000	M & N	110	Sept.18,'99	110	110	5,000
″ con. deb. 6's	1908	430,800	M & N	112½	Mar. 20,'99	....	....	....
″ gen. g. 5's	1987	43,924,000	J & J	118¾	Sept.26,'99	120⅞	118¾	86,000
″ registered			Q J	118	Sept. 7,'99	118	118	1,000
Lehigh & W.-B. con. assd. 7's	1900	5,384,000	Q M	100	Sept.27,'99	100	98⅜	19,000
″ mortgage 5's	1912	2,691,000	M & N	100	May 6,'99	....	....	....
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's,	1921	4,987,000	J & J	116⅛	Aug. 2,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's	1920	1,062,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Cen. P. ex. g. 5's Speyer & Co. cfs. A.	1898	2,995,000	......	106⅞	Aug. 7,'99	....	....	....
″ B C D	1899	3,383,000	......	108½	June 29,'99	....	....	....
″ E	1898	3,997,000	J & J	106½	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
″ F G H I	1901	15,508,000	......	103½	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
″ San Joaquin br. g 6's	1900	924,000	A & O	108½	Mar. 29,'99	....	....	....
″ Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs.		5,156,000	......	111¼	Sept. 1,'99	111¼	111¼	1,00
″ gtd. g 5's	1939	4,279,000	A & O	84½	Sept.16,'96	....	....	....
″ Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs.		8,004,000	......	123⅛	July 20,'99	....	....	....
″ land grant g 5's	1900	591,000	A & O	107	Apr. 10,'99	....	....	....
″ Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs.		1,703,000	......	112	Apr. 19,'99	....	....	....
″ Cal. & O. div. ex. g. 5's,	1918	1,188,000	J & J	101½	Dec. 6,'97	....	....	....
″ Speyer & Co. eng. ctfs.		9,152,000	......	121⅝	June 28,'99	....	....	....
Western Pacific g. 6's. Speyer & Co. ctfs.	1899	2,735,000	......	106⅞	July 7,'99	....	....	....
North. Ry. (Cal.) 1st g. 6's, gtd.	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97	....	....	....
″ gtd. g. 5's	1938	4,800,000	A & O	106	Aug. 23,'99	....	....	....
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's	1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'96	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A	1908	2,000,000	A & O	119½	June 14,'99	....	....	....
″ Mortgage gold 6's	1911	2,000,000	A & O	121¾	Aug. 30,'99	....	....	....
″ 1st con. g. 5's	1939	25,858,000	M & N	118½	Sept.28,'99	119½	118	81,500
″ registered			M & N	117	June 2,'99	....	....	....
″ Gen. m. g. 4½'s	1992	26,055,000	M & S	95⅞	Sept.28,'99	96½	95	571,000
″ registered			M & S	97⅞	Aug. 30,'99	....	....	....
″ (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's,	1989	6,000,000	J & J	104	Sept.19,'99	104	104	7,000
″ 2d con. g. 4's	1989	1,000,000	J & J	100	June 19,'99	....	....	....
″ Craig Val. 1st g. 5's	1940	650,000	J & J	95½	May 27,'98	....	....	....
″ Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's,	1941	400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
″ Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's,	1902	3,007,000	M & S	101	Sept.25,'99	101	101	2,000
Chicago & Alton s'king fund 6's.	1903	1,722,000	J & J	109	June 12,'99	....	....	....
Louisiana & Mo. Riv. 1st 7's	1900	1,785,000	F & A	104	Feb. 1,'99	....	....	....
″ 2d 7's	1900	300,000	M & N	106⅞	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's	1912	501,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's.	1903	28,924,000	J & J	113¾	Sept.27,'99	114	118	57,000
″ 5's, sinking fund	1901	2,315,000	A & O	105	Mar. 16,'99	....	....	....
″ 5's, debentures	1913	9,000,00C	M & N	111¾	Sept.28,'99	112	111¾	14,000
″ convertible 5's	1903	3,427,100	M & S	135¼	Sept. 7,'99	135¼	135¼	4,000
″ (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's,	1919	2,765,000	A & O	118⅝	Sept.20,'99	118⅝	118⅝	2,000
″ 4's	1919	8,874,000	A & O	106⅝	Sept.11,'99	106⅝	106⅝	12,000
″ Denver div. 4's	1922	5,856,000	F & A	103	Sept.28,'99	103	103	7,000
″ 4's	1921	3,150,000	M & S	100	Apr. 11,'99	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	September Sales. High.	September Sales. Low.	September Sales. Total.
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's	1905	2,320,000	F & A	105	Aug. 9,'99	....	....	....
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's	1927	26,077,000	M & N	113¼	Sept.22,'99	113⅜	113¼	115,000
" registered			M & N	111⅛	June 2,'99	....	....	....
" Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's	1911	8,000,000	M & S	124	July 6,'99	....	....	....
Chic. Burl. & Northern, 1st 5's	1926	8,241,000	A & O	106¾	Aug.25,'99	....	....	....
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's	1907	2,989,000	J & D	114	July 5,'99	....	....	....
" small bonds			J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's, gold	1934	2,653,000	A & O	139½	Sept. 5,'99	139½	139½	5,000
" gen. con. 1st 5's	1937	9,767,000	M & N	116½	Sept.26,'99	117	116¾	25,000
" registered			M & N	103½	Nov.18,'98	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's	1936	4,626,000	J & J	107	Aug.12,'99	....	....	....
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	115¾	Sept.19,'99	116	115¾	5,000
Chic. Ind. & Louisv. ref. g. 5's	1947	3,242,000	J & J	100	Aug.29,'99	....	....	....
" refunding g. 6's	1947	4,700,000	J & J	110	Sept.22,'99	114	108	16,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's $ g, R.d.	1902	1,981,000	J&J	173	Sept. 5,'99	173	173	4,000
" 1st 7's £	1902		J&J	120	Feb. 8,'94	....	....	....
" 1st m. C. & M. 7's	1903	1,714,000	J & J	172½	Sept.27,'99	172½	172½	3,000
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's	1905	8,702,000	J & J	173½	Sept.12,'99	174½	173½	16,000
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D. ex	1908	2,970,000	J & J	172½	Sept.26,'99	172½	172½	5,000
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div.	1909	4,000,000	J & J	121	Sept.22,'99	121	121	7,000
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav.	1919	2,500,000	J & J	120¼	Sept.11,'99	120¼	120¼	5,000
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's	1910	7,432,000	J & J	119	Sept.18,'99	122	119	5,000
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's	1910	5,677,000	J & J	129½	Aug.14,'99	....	....	....
" 5's	1910	990,000	J & J	109	Mar. 13,'99	....	....	....
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	123	May 2,'99	....	....	....
" 1st Chic. & P. W. 5's	1921	25,340,000	J & J	120¾	Sept.27,'99	121¾	120¾	24,000
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's	1926	3,083,000	J & J	122½	Aug.23,'99	....	....	....
" Mineral Point div. 5's	1910	2,840,000	J & J	112	Aug. 3,'99	....	....	....
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's	1921	1,360,000	J & J	122½	June 1,'99	....	....	....
" Wis. & Min. div. 5's	1921	4,755,000	J & J	121	Sept.18,'99	121	120⅛	12,000
" terminal 5's	1914	4,748,000	J & J	118¼	May 18,'99	....	....	....
" Far. & So. 6's assu	1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	....	....	....
" cont. si'k. f'd 5's	1916	394,000	J & J	106½	July 9,'97	....	....	....
" Dakota & Gt. S. 5's	1916	2,856,000	J & J	115½	July 17,'99	....	....	....
" g. m. g. 4's, series A	1989	23,676,000	J & J	111½	Sept.27,'99	112	111¼	27,000
" registered		....	Q J	105½	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s, series B	1989	2,500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" " registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's	1910	2,155,000	J & D	121	July 25,'99	....	....	....
" 1st convt. 6's	1913	5,092,000	J & D	125	July 10,'99	....	....	....
Chic. & Northwestern cons. 7's	1915	10,308,000	Q F	145	Sept.20,'99	145	145	5,000
" coupon gold 7's	1902	9,255,000	J & D	112	Sept.19,'99	112	112	7,000
" registered d. gold 7's	1902		J & D	112¼	Aug.30,'99	....	....	....
" sinking fund 6's	1879-1929	6,069,000	A & O	120	Sept. 7,'99	120	120	5,000
" registered			A & O	116	June14,'99	....	....	....
" 5's	1879-1929	7,197,000	A & O	109	Sept.14,'99	109	109	1,000
" registered			A & O	105¾	Mar. 28,'99	....	....	....
" debenture 5's	1933	9,800,000	M & N	122¾	Aug. 7,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	119¼	Dec. 27,'98	....	....	....
" 25 year deben. 5's	1909	5,900,000	M & N	110	Sept.26,'99	110	110	13,000
" registered			M & N	109½	Mar. 19,'97	....	....	....
" 30 year deben. 5's	1921	10,000,000	A & O	118	July 18,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	107	Nov. 20,'95	....	....	....
" extension 4's	1886-1926	18,632,000	F A 15	109	Aug.30,'99	....	....	....
" registered			F A 15	106⅞	Feb. 20,'96	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s	1987	8,775,000	M & N	109	Sept.18,'99	109½	109	17,000
" " registered			Q F	103	Nov.19,'98	....	....	....
Escanaba & L. Superior 1st 6's	1901	895,000	J & J	107¾	May 26,'98	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Iowa Midland 1st mortg. 8's	1900	977,000	A & O	108	Oct. 21,'98	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's	1907	1,592,000	M & N	124	June19,'99	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's	1905	1,600,000	M & S	117½	Feb. 6,'90	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. 1st 5's	1909	1,600,000	M & S	111	Jan. 5,'99	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	114	Aug.28,'99	....	....	....
Mil., Lake Shore & We'n 1st 6's	1921	5,000,000	M & N	140	Sept.13,'99	140	140	1,000
" con. deb. 5's	1907	436,000	F & A	105½	Feb. 24,'97	....	....	....
" ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	129	Sept. 2,'99	129	125	4,000
" Michigan div. 1st 6's	1924	1,281,000	J & J	138	Dec. 13,'98	....	....	....

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NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *High.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *Low.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *Total.*
" Ashland div. 1st 6's....1925	1,000,000	M & S	140	Sept.25,'99	140	140	25,000
" income....................	500,000	M & N	114⅛	June17,'99	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup...1917	12,100,000	J & J	132⅛	Sept. 5,'99	132⅛	132⅛	1,000
" registered............1917		J & J	132⅛	Aug.23,'99	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's.............1988	47,971,000	J & J	106	Sept.28,'99	107¼	106	351,000
" registered		J & J	107⅞	Apr. 6,'99	....	....	....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's.1905	1,200,000	J & J	96	Sept.21,'99	96	96	1,000
" 1st 2½'s...............1905	1,200,000	J & J	87½	Aug.28,'99	....	....	....
" extension 4 s..............	672,000	J & J	98½	May 18,'99	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's..1923	2,750,000	A & O	114	Sept. 1,'99	114	114	10,000
" small bond............1923	....	A & O	100	Apr.15,'97	....	....	....
Chic., St.P., Minn.& Oma.con. 6's.1930	13,855,000	J & D	138	Sept.12,'99	138	138	4,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's..1918	2,558,000	M & N	127⅛	Aug.28,'99	....	....	....
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's..1930	800,000	J & J	140	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's....1919	6,070,000	A & O	131¼	Sept.27,'99	132½	131¼	12,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's..1947	13,000,000	J & J	97	Sept.28,'99	98¾	96	59,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's.1919	692,000	M & N	106	June22,'98	....	....	....
" gen'l mortg. g. 6's......1932	9,868,000	Q M	121	Sept.25,'99	121	121	2,000
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's...1921	5,753,000	J & D	98⅛	Mar. 13,'93	....	....	....
" coupons off..................	....	......	99⅛	June28,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's.1905	996,000	A & O	120	Aug.10,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 4½'s..............1937	2,000,000	J & J	103½	Mar. 18,'97	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's..1941	3,500,000	M & N	115½	Sept. 5,'99	115½	115½	1,000
City Sub. R'y, Balto. 1st g. 5's....1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅜	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	....
Clev., Ak'n & Col. eq. and 2d g. 6's.1930	730,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. m. 4's.1993	7,574,000	J & D	94¾	Sept.28,'99	95	92	85,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's..1939	5,000,000	J & J	97	June20,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's.1990	9,750,000	M & N	103	Sept.26,'99	103⅞	103	7,000
" registered................			99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's...1940	1,035,000	M & S	87	Oct. 22,'95	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's....1940	650,000	J & J	87	Aug.31,'98	....	....	....
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's.1991	4,000,000	J & J	96½	Apr. 24,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's.1936	7,685,000	Q F	104½	Aug.28,'99	....	....	....
" registered................			95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
" con. 6's................1920	731,000	M & N	107½	June 30,'93	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's 1928	2,571,000	J & J	118½	June14,'99	....	....	....
Ind. Bloom. & W., 1st pfd. 7's..1900	1,000,000	J & J	103½	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's....1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's...1940	8,103,000	A & O	87	Sept.26,'99	87	85½	50,000
" income 4's.............1990	4,000,000	A	23	Sept.22,'99	30½	17	276,000
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's.........1914	3,991,000	J & D	138½	July 6,'99	....	....	....
" sink. fund 7's.........1914		J & D	119⅜	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
" gen. consol 6's.........1934	3,205,000	J & J	137	Sept. 1,'99	137	136⅞	2,000
" registered................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Cin., Sp. 1st m. C., C., C. & Ind. 7's.1901	1,000,000	A & O	108½	Feb. 10,'99	....	....	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's 1933	4,300,000	A & O	106½	Sept.19,'99	106½	106½	5,000
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's..1938	2,936,000	J & J	130	Feb. 16,'99	....	....	....
" registered..................		Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's........1947	7,493,000	J & J	65	Sept.15,'99	67	64¾	475,000
" 1st g. 4's.................1947	1,011,000	J & J	72	Sept.20,'99	74½	71	58,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's...1929	17,500,000	F & A	85¾	Sept.28,'99	87	85	317,500
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's.1943	1,900,090	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's..1907	3,067,000	M & S	126½	June15,'99	....	....	....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's..1906	1,966,000	A & O	124¾	Aug.28,'99	....	....	....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's........1914	5,000,000	M & N	141⅜	Sept.14,'99	141⅜	141⅜	1,000
" bonds, 7's..............1900	281,000	J & J	109	Nov. 23,'97	....	....	....
" 7's..................1871-1901	4,991,000	A & O	108½	June28,'99	....	....	....
" 1st c. gtd 7's...........1915	12,151,000	J & D	141½	Sept. 1,'99	141½	141½	2,000
" registered................		J & D	140	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's...1921	12,000,000	J & J	138	July 17,'99	....	....	....
" const. 5's...............1923	5,000,000	F & A	122	Sept.15,'99	122	122	2,000
" terml. imp. 4's.........1923	5,000,000	M & N	108½	June20,'99	....	....	....
Warren 2d 7's.......................1903	750,000	A & O	108	Aug. 1,'95	....	....	....

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	September Sales. High.	September Sales. Low.	September Sales. Total.
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	146	Sept.13,'98	....	....	....
" reg	1917		M & S	143	May 4,'98	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	120½	Apr.21,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	122	June 6,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	116½	Aug.16,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	116½	June16,'99	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	154	Sept. 7,'99	154	154	2,000
" 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	141	May 6,'98	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's	1933	780,000	A & O	92	Jan. 24,'99	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's	1910	1,219,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's	1911	918,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Denver & Rio Grande 1st g. 7's	1900	1,605,500	M & N	105½	Aug.23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1936	28,650,000	J & J	99½	Sept.28,'99	101	98½	100,000
" con. g. 4½'s	1936	4,777,000	J & J	108½	Sept.28,'99	108½	108½	2,000
" impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,108,500	J & D	105⅞	Sept.28,'99	106	104⅜	34,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	108	Apr.27,'99	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	67	Mar. 24,'95	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	72	Sept. 7,'99	72	72	5,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	110	Sept.25,'99	110	110	24,000
" registered			A & O	101½	July 28,'89	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's	1928	500,000	J & J	92¼	Feb. 11,'98	....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	114½	July 15,'99	....	....	....
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	7,417,000	M & N	110⅝	July 31,'99	....	....	....
Erie, 1st mortgage ex. 7's	1897	2,482,000	M & S	121	July 27,'99	....	....	....
" 2d extended 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & N	121	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" 3d extended 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	116½	Aug.11,'99	....	....	....
" 4th extended 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	121	Sept. 6,'99	121	121	1,000
" 5th extended 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	106½	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	140½	Sept.25,'99	141½	139½	18,000
" 1st cons. fund c. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	143	Dec. 30,'98	....	....	....
Long Dock consol. 6's	1953	7,500,000	A & O	142	Sept.14,'99	142	142	1,000
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	140	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern m 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....		....	....	....
" small			J&J	....		....	....	....
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	106	Feb. 8,'99	....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	116¾	Sept.23,'99	116¾	116⅛	26,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st g currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....		....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	102	Aug. 31,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
" small								
Erie R.R. 1st con. g-4s prior bds.	1996	31,452,000	J&J	91	Sept.28,'99	92¼	90	254,000
" registered			J&J	93¼	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" gen. lien 3-4s	1996	31,954,000	J&J	71¼	Sept.28,'99	73¼	70	290,000
" registered			J&J	....		....	....	....
N.Y., Sus.&W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	111	Sept.13,'99	111	110	3,000
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	92⅛	Aug.25,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	97	Sept.15,'99	97	96	37,000
" term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	111⅛	July 6,'99	....	....	....
" registered......$5,000 each			M & N	....		....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	106¾	Sept.25,'99	106¾	106½	9,000
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	120	Sept.11,'99	120	120	500
Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g	1933	500,000	F & A	65	Nov.10,'97	....	....	....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's	1921	3,000,000	J & J	125	Sept.15,'99	125¼	124½	8,000
" 1st General g 5's	1942	2,223,000	A & O	107⅛	Sept.27,'99	107⅛	105¾	174,000
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'93	....	....	....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept.15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's	1926	1,591,000	J & J	100¾	Aug.23,'99	....	....	....
Flint & Pere Marquette m 6's	1920	3,999,000	A & O	123	Aug.28,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. gold 5's	1939	2,600,000	M & N	105½	Sept.27,'99	106⅛	105	34,000
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's	1939	3,383,000	A & O	107⅞	Sept.26,'99	107⅞	107⅛	15,000
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's	1918	3,000,000	J & J	101	Mar. 20,'99	....	....	....
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's	1930	423,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5's	1943	4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14,'96	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s	1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs.dep. 1st 6's	1921	8,176,000	......	77⅛	Sept.28,'99	80¼	77	31,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's	1928	2,863,000	J & J	65¼	Sept. 5,'99	65¼	65¼	5,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s	1913	2,000,000	A & O	105	Aug.21,'99	....	....	....

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	September Sales. High.	September Sales. Low.	September Sales. Total.
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g. 5's	1945	2,230,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12,'88	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5s	1945	2,922,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1927	5,360,000	J & J	101	May 12,'99	....	....	....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s	1999	8,200,000	J & J	101⅛	Sept.28,'99	101⅛	100¾	167,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's	1948	1,401,000	A & O	107¼	July 26,'99	....	....	....
Houston E. & W. Tex. 1st g 5's	1933	2,700,000	M & N	103	Sept.22,'99	103	103	2,000
Illinois Central, total outstanding......$13,950,000								
" 1st g. 4's	1894–1951	1,500,000	J&J	113⅝	July 6,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J&J	112¼	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
" 1st gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	106	June 5,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J&J	102½	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13,'96	....	....	....
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" collat. trust gold 4's	1952	15,000,000	M & N	105⅝	Aug. 5,'99	....	....	....
" regist'd			M & N	104¾	Jan. 30,'99	....	....	....
" col.t.g.4sL.N.O.&Tex.	1953	24,679,000	J & J	106	Sept. 8,'99	106	106	7,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" col. trust 2-10 g. 4's	1904	4,806,000	J & J	100¼	Sept.28,'98	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's	1951	5,425,000	F & A	114¼	June23,'99	....	....	....
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" Louisville div.g. 3½'s	1953	14,320,000	J & J	102⅞	Sept.28,'99	103⅛	102	79,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. g. 3's	1951	4,939,000	J & J	91¾	Aug. 3,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	6,321,0[illegible]0	J & J	103¼	July 29,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	103½	Apr. 28,'99	....	....	....
" Cairo Bridge 4's g	1950	3,000,000	J & D	101⅛	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
" registered			......	....	....	....	....	....
Middle div. registered 5's	1921	600,000	F & A	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
" Sp'gfield div 1stg 3½'s	1951	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	128	Aug,16,'99	....	....	....
" gold 5's, registered			J D 15	123	Sept.12,'97	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	100	Apr. 15,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J D 15	....	....	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's	1951	3,500,000	J & D	106¼	Aug.17,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's	1923	470,000	J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1931	538,000	M & S	93	Dec. 2,'97	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's	1932	241,000	M & S	90	Nov. 22,'98	....	....	....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's	1935	1,824,000	J & J	104	July 18,'99	....	....	....
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 1st refdg. 5's	1948	2,500,000	A & O	108⅛	Sept.27,'99	108⅛	107	46,000
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold	1919	7,954,000	M & N	122	Sept.28,'99	122	121	6,000
" 2d g. 5's	1909	6,593,000	M & S	93	Sept.25,'99	93½	93	13,000
" 3d g. 4's	1921	2,723,500	M & S	65⅛	Sept. 7,'99	65⅛	63¾	30,000
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's	1938	6,572,000	J & D	114¾	Sept.28,'99	116	114⅛	20,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1929	3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kan.C.Pitt.&Gulf 1st & col. g. 5's	1923	22,578,000	A & O	73⅛	Sept.28,'99	74	69½	2,307,000
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's	1937	7,250,000	J & J	120¼	Sept.16,'99	120⅛	120¼	12,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's	1941	3,625,000	J & J	113⅛	Sept.28,'99	114	113	40,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's	1945	2,500,000	A & O	106	Sept.12,'99	106	106	10,000
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's	1997	5,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 8,'98	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s	1940	15,000,000	J&J	109	Sept.25,'99	111	109	5,000
" registered		....	J&J	107⅛	Aug.16,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1941	10,000,000	A & O	114⅛	Aug.17,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	109½	July 1,'97	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1933	10,280,000	J & J	101	Aug. 4,'99	....	....	....
" registered	1933		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's	1945	2,000,000	M&S	93	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M&S	....	....	....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	101⅛	Sept. 1,'99	101⅛	101⅛	5,000
Lit. Rock & M., tr. co. ctfs. for 1st g. 5's	1937	3,145,000	Q J	88	Sept.19,'99	88	88	1,000
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	124½	July 11,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1931	1,121,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	99	Sept.13,'99	99	99	1,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	101	July 10,'99	....	....	....
" g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	91	Sept.27,'97	....	....	....
" deb. g. 5's	1934	1,135,000	J & D	100	May 25,'97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's	1949	5,685,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....

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N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's, 1927	883,000	M & S	100	June 3,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's, ..1935	1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's....1911	250,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• 1st 5's..................1911	750,000	M & S	107½	July 16,'96	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's, 1932	1,262,000	QJAN	100½	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
Louisv'e Ev. & St. Louis							
• 1st con. TrCo. ct. gold 5's. 1939	3,627,000	J & J	60	Sept. 18,'99	62	60	63,000
• Gen. mtg. g. 4's..........1943	2,432,000	M & S	6	Aug. 15,'99	....	....	....
Louis. & Nash. Cecilian brch. 7's..1907	435,000	M & S	106	Nov. 11,'97	....	....	....
• N. O. & Mobile 1st 6's, 1930	5,000,000	J & J	131½	Aug. 11,'99	....	....	....
• 2d 6's..................1930	1,000,000	J & J	121½	July 10,'99	....	....	....
• E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's..1919	1,990,000	J & D	114¼	Sept. 25,'99	114¼	114¼	1,000
• general mort. 6's.....1930	9,794,000	J & D	118	Aug. 22,'99	....	....	....
• Pensacola div. 6's.....1920	580,000	M & S	109	Sept. 26,'99	109	109	10,000
• St. Louis div. 1st 6's...1921	3,500,000	M & S	125	Dec. 7,'97	....	....	....
• 2d 3's..................1980	3,000,000	M & S	67¾	July 11,'99	....	....	....
• Nash. & Dec. 1st 7's...1900	1,900,000	J & J	105½	May 22,'99	....	....	....
• So. & N. Ala. si'g fd. 6s, 1910	1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
• con. gtd. g. 5's.........1936	3,673,000	F & A	106½	Aug. 8,'99	....	....	....
• gold 5's..................1937	1,764,000	M & N	109¼	Sept. 8,'99	109¼	109¼	1,000
• Unified gold 4's........1940	14,994,000	J & J	99½	Sept. 25,'99	100¼	99½	75,000
• registered 1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'93	....	....	....
• coll. tr 5-20 g 4's..1903-1918	12,500,000	A & O	99⅝	Sept. 28,'99	100¼	99⅝	82,000
• Pen. & At. 1st 6's, g. g, 1921	2,753,000	F & A	111	Sept. 21,'99	111	111	1,000
• collateral trust g. 5's, 1931	5,129,000	M & N	108½	July 26,'99	....	....	....
• L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s...........1945	4,000,000	M & S	108¾	Aug. 22,'98	....	....	....
• N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's, 1937	2,096,000	F & A	107½	Sept. 26,'99	107½	107½	10,000
Kentucky Cent. g. 4's..........1987	6,742,000	J & J	98	Sept. 23,'99	99	98	26,000
L. & N. Louv. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s, 1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's. 1945	3,000,000	M & S	93	Sept. 21,'99	94	93	19,000
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's, 1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's.....1990	24,665,000	A & O	109¾	Sept. 28,'99	109¾	108½	55,000
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's....1908	10,818,000	J & J	119¼	Sept. 25,'99	119¼	119¼	1,000
• 2d 6's.....................1899	4,000,000	M & N	102¼	Sept. 21,'99	102¼	102	5,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's, 1934	2,544,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's, 1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5's...1997	12,500,000	F & A	120½	Sept. 16,'99	120½	120	13,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's, 1997	7,650,000	J & D	122⅞	Sept. 27,'99	123	122⅞	11,000
• registered		J & D	112½	May 29,'98	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	3,000,000	M & S	126¼	July 20,'99	....	....	....
• registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	5,000,000	M & S	124	Sept. 27,'99	124	124	9,000
• registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Central.							
• con. mtge. 4's...........1911	59,511,000	J & J	77¾	Sept. 27,'99	78	74	26,000
• 1st con. inc. 3's..........1939	17,072,000	JULY	26¾	Sept. 28,'96	29¼	23	2,989,000
• 2d 3's.....................1939	11,310,000	JULY	13¾	Sept. 23,'99	14½	12	1,209,000
• equip. & collat. g. 5's....1917	950,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's, 1942	4,635,000	M & S	86¼	Sept. 28,'99	86½	85½	278,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's........1927	11,075,000	J & D	100	Sept. 12,'95	100	100	2,000
• 2d inc. 6's "A" 1917 coup. due	12,265,000	M & S	15	Dec. 7,'98	....	....	....
March 1, 1889, stamped 1½% paid			....	....	....	....	....
• 2d inc. 6's "B"..........1917	12,265,000	A	14	Apr. 5,'99	....	....	....
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6's.....1910	1,318,000	J & D	97	Feb. 11,'97	....	....	....
• registered..................		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30yr. g. 5's. 1926	6,103,000	F & A	107	Aug. 14,'99	....	....	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's. 1927	950,000	J & D	150	Apr. 20,'99	....	....	....
• 1st con. g. 5's............1934	5,000,000	M & N	115	Sept. 28,'99	116½	115	28,000
• Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's......1909	1,015,000	J & D	121	July 12,'99	....	....	....
• Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's...1910	636,000	J & D	127	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
• Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's....1921	1,382,000	J & A	128	Dec. 12,'98	....	....	....
• 1st & refunding g. 4's...1949	7,600,000	M & S	97	Sept. 26,'99	97½	97	62,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's..1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	....
• stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.			....	....	....	....	....

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *High.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *Low.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *Total.*
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's	1926	8,280,000	J & J	94	Apl. 2,'95	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's	1938	6,710,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				....	....	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y 1st con. g. 5's	1919	4,050,000	J & J	110⅛	Sept. 11,'95	110⅛	110⅛	30,000
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's	1990	39,718,000	J & D	93⅜	Sept. 28,'99	94⅞	93	294,000
" 2d mtge. g. 4's	1990	20,000,000	F & A	70	Sept. 28,'99	73⅛	69	1,475,500
" 1st ext gold 5's	1944	1,218,000	M & N	94¾	Sept. 28,'99	96¼	93	229,500
" of Texas 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	2,685,000	M & S	89	Sept. 9,'99	93	89	20,000
" Kan. C. & P. 1st g. 4's	1990	2,500,000	F & A	78	Sept. 15,'99	78	77½	3,000
" Dal. & Waco 1st g. g. 5's	1940	1,340,000	M & N	96⅛	Sept. 2,'99	96⅛	95⅛	11,000
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. 7's	1906	558,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's	1903	187,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	4,000,000	A & O	106	Sept. 20,'99	107	105¾	15,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's	1920	14,904,000	M & N	117⅛	Sept. 28,'99	118⅝	117	101,000
" 3d mortgage 7's	1906	3,828,000	M & N	116	Sept. 16,'99	116	116	2,000
" trusts gold 5's	1917	14,376,000	M & S	97¾	Sept. 27,'99	98⅛	97	92,000
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st collateral gold 5's	1920	7,000,000	F & A	95	Sept. 28,'99	96⅛	94¾	157,000
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's	1938	7,000,000	M & S	107⅛	Aug. 8,'98	....	....	....
" 2d extended g. 5's	1938	2,573,000	F & A	111½	July 10,'99	....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's	1926	750,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's	1926	520,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. L. & I. g. con. R. R. & l. gr. 5's	1931	24,269,000	A & O	112⅝	Sept. 28,'99	114	112	723,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's	1931	6,945,000	A & O	111⅛	July 5,'99	....	....	....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's	1945	374,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" small		226,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" inc. g. 4's	1945	700,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" small		500,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's	1927	7,000,000	J & J	129	Sept. 8,'99	129	129	8,000
" 1st entension 6's	1927	974,000	J & D	121¾	June 30,'99	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's	1938	9,347,000	Q J	85	Sept. 27,'99	87¼	85	46,000
" Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's	1947	4,000,000	F & A	109	Sept. 19,'99	109	108	2,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's	1931	4,000,000	M & S	86	Dec. 17,'95	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's	1913	6,300,000	J & J	130	Sept. 11,'99	130	130	5,000
" 2d 6's	1901	1,000,000	J & J	101	Sept. 12,'97	101	101	5,000
" 1st cons. g. 5's	1928	6,213,000	A & O	108	Sept. 8,'99	108⅛	108	8,000
" 1st 6's T. & Pb	1917	300,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st 6's McM. M. W. & Al.	1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	....
" 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch	1923	371,000	J & J	115	Mar. 22,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's	1915	1,320,000	A & O	108½	Aug. 13,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's	1903	19,317,000	J & J	112	Sept. 28,'99	112	112	13,000
" 1st registered	1903		J & J	112	June 27,'99	....	....	....
" debenture 5's	1904	5,202,000	M & S	109	July 25,'99	....	....	....
" debenture 5's reg			M & S	113¼	Jan. 26,'99	....	....	....
" reg. deben. 5's	1889-1904	682,000	M & S	108½	Feb. 21,'98	....	....	....
" debenture g. 4's	1890-1905	6,005,000	J & D	103½	June 26,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
" deb. cert. ext. g. 4's	1905	4,143,000	M & N	106⅝	Sept. 12,'99	106⅝	101⅝	3,500
" registered			M & N	106⅝	Sept. 26,'99	106¾	106⅝	6,000
" g. mortgage 3½'s	1997	34,452,000	J & J	111¼	Sept. 23,'99	111½	110½	62,000
" " registered			J & J	112¾	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
Michigan Central col. g. 3½'s	1998	18,511,000	F & A	98½	Sept. 26,'99	98½	98½	1,000
" registered			F & A	100	May 25,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½'s	1998	90,538,000	F & A	99¾	Sept. 28,'99	100⅛	99½	316,000
" registered			F & A	99⅝	Sept. 20,'99	100	99¼	20,000
Harlem 1st mortgage 7's c	1900	12,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 16,'99	....	....	....
" 7's registered	1900		M & N	104	Aug. 28,'99	....	....	....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's	1986	1,650,000	F & A	103	May 7,'97	....	....	....
" reg. certificates			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's		50,000,000	J & J	112⅞	Sept. 28,'99	113¼	112¾	84,000
" registered			J & J	113	Sept. 25,'99	113½	112	30,500

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	September Sales. High.	September Sales. Low.	September Sales. Total.
Beech Creek 1st. g. gtd. 4's	1936	5,000,000	J & J	112	Aug.31,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. 5's	1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" registered		....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	95	July 28,'98	....	....	....
" small bonds series B.		33,100	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's.	1942	300,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's	1922	9,081,000	A & O	128⅛	Sept.11,'99	128¾	128⅛	6,000
coup. g. bond currency			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's	1916	130,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's	1918	375,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's	1915	400,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13,'94	....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's	1922	1,800,000	J & J	107	Aug.13,'98	....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's	1991	2,500,000	M & S	100	Mar. 14,'94	....	....	....
Carthage & Adiron 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Putnam 1st gtd g. 4's	1993	4,000,000	A & O	103	May 22,'98	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's	1927	1,200,000	A & O	123	July 14,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.								
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's	1906	924,000	F & A	123	June 13,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore con. 1st 7's	1900	8,173,000	J&J	103¾	Sept.11,'99	103¾	103¾	13,000
" con. 1st registered	1900		Q J	103¾	Aug.25,'99	....	....	....
" con. co. 2d 7's	1903	8,428,000	J&D	115	July 18,'99	....	....	....
" con. 2d registered	1903		J&D	114⅛	Sept.14,'99	114⅛	114⅛	6,000
" g 3½s	1997	30,542,000	J & D	109½	Sept.16,'99	110	109½	13,500
" " registered			J & D	111	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
Cin. Sp. 1st gtd L. S. & M. S. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108¼	Dec. 1,'97	....	....	....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1938	840,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	121	Oct. 24,'98	....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's	1902	8,000,000	M & N	110¼	Sept.27,'99	110¼	110¼	2,000
" 1st con. 5's	1902	2,000,000	M & N	103	May 9,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1909	1,500,000	M & S	122	Feb. 25,'98	....	....	....
" coup. 5's	1931	3,576,000	M & S	121¼	June 21,'98	....	....	....
" reg. 5's	1931		Q M	121	Dec. 6,'97	....	....	....
" mort. 4's	1940	2,600,000	J & J	106	Feb. 25,'98	....	....	....
" mtge. 4's reg			J & J	108	Jan. 7,'98	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 6's	1989	476,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's	1937	19,425,000	A & O	107½	Sept.27,'99	108	106½	12,000
" registered			A & O	106½	July 19,'99	....	....	....
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's	1903	2,000,000	J & D	104½	Oct. 7,'97	....	....	....
" con. deb. receipts	$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	185	Sept.28,'99	189½	185	25,000
" small certifs	$100	1,430,000	......	186	Sept. 8,'99	186	186	500
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's	1937	2,838,000	M & N	133	Aug.16,'97	....	....	....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's	1918	575,000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's	1905	6,000,000	J & J	117¾	Sept.18,'99	117¾	117¾	1,000
" 1st 6's	1905	4,000,000	J & J	113	July 29,'99	....	....	....
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's	1992	14,597,000	M & S	103¾	Sept.27,'99	104½	103¾	50,000
" registered......$5,000 only.		....	M & S	101½	Nov.30,'98	....	....	....
N.P. 1st m.R.R.&L.G.S.F.g.c.6's	1921	4,495,000	J & J	119½	Apr. 12,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	112	July 20,'98	....	....	....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen 6's	1923	7,985,000	F & A	131¼	May 15,'99	....	....	....
" registered certificates			Q F	132	July 28,'98	....	....	....
N. P. Ry prior ln ry.&ld.gt.g.4's	1997	89,889,000	Q J	103⅜	Sept.28,'99	104⅛	103	624,000
" registered			Q J	103½	Sept.16,'99	103½	103½	1,500
" gen. lien g. 3's	2047	56,000,000	Q F	65⅝	Sept.28,'99	67¼	65½	318,000
" registered			Q F	66	Sept.21,'99	66	66	1,000
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's	1948	1,538,000	Q M C H	90	June 2,'99	....	....	....
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's	1933	3,851,000	J & J	120½	Sept.28,'99	120½	117½	52,000
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's	1941	830,000	M & N	108½	July 18,'99	....	....	....
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's	1931	7,283,000	M & N	135	June 19,'99	....	....	....
" New River 1st 6's	1932	2,000,000	A & O	130	Aug.24,'98	....	....	....
" imp'ment and ext. 6's	1934	5,000,000	F & A	119	Mar. 15,'99	....	....	....
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's	1989	5,000,000	J & N	101	Sept.25,'99	101	101	5,000
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	101	Feb. 23,'97	....	....	....

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Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s.	1996	24,828,600	A & O	94⅛	Sept.28,'99	96⅛	94	365,000
" registered			A & O	95½	June12,'99	....	....	....
" small bonds			A & O		....	....	....	....
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	103	Sept.27,'98	103	103	1,000
" gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	85	Dec. 16,'96	....	....	....
Omaha & St. Lo. 1st g 4's	1901	2,376,000	J & J	79	Sept. 5,'99	79	79	2,000
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,600	J & D	105	Sept.28,'99	105	104	66,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,763,000	A & O		....	....	....	....
" s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,482,000	M & N	101½	Dec. 21,'91	....	....	....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,467,000	J & J	115¼	Sept.28,'99	115¼	115¼	1,000
" reg	1921		J & J	113¾	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
" gtd.3½ col.tr.reg. cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis con. g 4½'s								
" Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	118	Sept.18,'99	118	117¾	6,000
" Series B	1942	10,000,000	A & O	117½	Sept.11,'99	117½	117½	4,000
" Series C	1942	2,000,000	M & N	113	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
" Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,863,000	M & N	107	Dec. 30,'98	....	....	....
Pitts., C. & St. Louis 1st c. 7's	1900	6,863,000	F & A	105⅝	Apr. 13,'99	....	....	....
" 1st reg. 7's	1900		F & A	109¼	Apr. 23,'97	....	....	....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,917,000	J & J	140	Sept.16,'99	140	140	1,500
" 2d 7's	1912	2,546,000	J & J	140½	May 1,'99	....	....	....
" 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	135	June 7,'99	....	....	....
Chic., St. Louis, & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	113	May 14,'96	....	....	....
" registered		......	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts. con. s. fund 7's	1900	1,310,000	M & N	108	Apr. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen.gtd.g.4½'s Ser. A	1942	3,000,000	J & J	105¼	Sept.11,'99	105¼	105¼	5,000
" Series B	1942	2,000,000	A & O		....	....	....	....
E.&Pitts. gen.gtd.g.3½s Ser. B	1940	2,250,000	J & J		....	....	....	....
" " " C.	1940	1,118,000	J & J		....	....	....	....
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½ g	1941	4,455,000	J & J	113¼	June 2,'99	....	....	....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's	1942	5,389,000	M & S	102	Nov. 10,'97	....	....	....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's	1945	1,400,000	J & J		....	....	....	....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000	......	108	May 12,'97	....	....	....
con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & D		....	....	....	....
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15		....	....	....	....
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S		....	....	....	....
" registered			Q Mch		....	....	....	....
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N		....	....	....	....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	111	July 8,'97	....	....	....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	115½	Feb. 14,'98	....	....	....
Del. R. RR.& BgeCo 1stgtdg.4's	1936	1,300,000	F & A		....	....	....	....
Sunbury & Lewiston 1st g. 4's	1936	500,000	J & J		....	....	....	....
Peo., Dec.&Ev.Tr.Co.ctf.1stg.6's	1920	1,140,000	J & J	99	Sept.19,'99	99	99	2,000
" Ev.div.Tr.Co.cf1stg.6's	1920	1,433,000	M & S	99¾	Aug.31,'99	....	....	....
" Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d mort 5's	1926	1,851,000	M & N	20	Dec. 20,'98	....	....	....
" " 1st instal. paid		....	......		....	....	....	....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	126	Apr. 28,'99	....	....	....
" 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	100½	July 18,'99	....	....	....
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	1,440,000	J & J	121	Nov. 23,'96	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A,	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, McK'port & Y. 1st 6's,	1932	2,250,000	J & J	117	May 31,'89	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's	1934	900,000	J & J		....	....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's	1918	600,000	J & J		....	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's,	1916	1,000,000	J & J	90	June24,'99	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's,	1940	3,000,000	A & O	116	July 29,'99	....	....	....
" 1st cons. 5's,	1943	408,000	J & J	98	July 14,'97	....	....	....

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Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's, 1917	1,953,000	J & J	99	Sept.21,'99	99	99	3,000
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs., ...	7,747,000	......	99¼	sept.12,'99	98⅝	99¼	77,000
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's, 1927	1,562,000	M & N	....		...	....	....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's............1997	63,606,000	J & J	86⅞	Sept.28,'99	88	86½	797,000
" registered...............		J & J	88½	July 11,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's.....1939	15,200,000	J & J	100	Sept.26,'99	100	97¾	71,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's.1917	550,000	A & O	88	June27,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's, 1939	1,850,000	J & D	104	May 2,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 3-4, 1940	4,510,000	J & J	72	Aug.23,'99	....	....	....
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's, 1913	297,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2.342.......1947	3,500,000	J & J	85	Aug.30,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class A, 1906	500,000	M & N	114	July 17,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's, Class B......1906	2,709,500	M & N	114⅛	Sept.15,'99	114⅛	114⅛	6,000
" 2d g. 6's, Class C......1906	2,400,000	M & N	114	July 14,'99	....	....	....
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O.....1919	1,025,000	F & A	118	May 23,'92	....	....	....
" gen. g. 6's............1931	7,807,000	J & J	124⅛	Sept.26,'99	124¾	124⅛	80,000
" gen. g. 5's.............1931	12,292,000	J & J	109⅛	Sept.23,'99	110	109⅛	61,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's........1987	1,099,000	A & O	103	Sept.28,'99	103	103	2,000
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6's, 1910	304,000	A & O	105	Oct. 4,'96	....	....	....
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's......1937	1,608,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's..1906	6,388,000	J & D	83	Sept.20,'99	85½	83	27,000
" South'n div. 1st g. 5's.1947	1,500,000	A & O	100⅛	Aug.31,'99	....	....	....
" Central div. 1st g 4's..1929	1,962,000	A & O	96	Sept.26,'99	96	96	1,000
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs., 1989	20,000,000	M & N	92⅞	Sept.28,'99	95	92⅛	357,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs....1989	9,000,000	J & J	63⅛	Sept.28,'99	66¼	62	1,614,000
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's. 1937	2,480,000	J&J15	111	Sept.11,'99	112	111	22,000
" gtd. gold 5's.............1937	1,138,000	J & J	90	Mar. 20,'96	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's.........1913	1,000,000	F & A	120	Feb. 8,'99	....	....	....
" 2d 5's....................1917	2,000,000	A & O	113⅛	Sept.25,'99	113¾	113⅛	14,000
" 1st con. g. 4's...........1968	1,000,000	J & D	99¾	Aug.28,'99	....	....	....
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's..1909	8,000,000	A & O	121½	Sept.12,'99	121⅛	121⅛	3,000
" Dakota ext'n 6's......1910	5,676,000	M & N	122	Aug.29,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's............1933	13,344,000	J & J	143	Sept. 8,'99	143	143	1,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered....		J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'90	....	....	....
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to 4½'s....	21,725,000	J & J	115⅝	Sept.27,'99	116	115⅝	20,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd....		J & J	105	Nov. 4,'95	....	....	....
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's..1937	7,805,000	J & D	105	Sept.20,'99	105	103	10,000
" registered................		J & D	104	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minneapolis Union 1st 6's......1922	2,150,000	J & J	127¼	Feb. 8,'98	....	....	....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd..1937	6,000,000	J & J	137½	June23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 6's, registered.........		J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97	....	....	....
" 1st g. g. 5's............ 1937	2,700,000	J & J	119¾	Aug.21,'99	....	....	....
" registered................		J & J	....		....	....	....
Eastern Minn. 1st d. 1st g. 5's..1908	4,700,000	A & O	112	Sept.28,'99	112	112	5,000
" registered................		A & O	....		....	....	....
Eastn. R'y Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's. 1940	5,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" registered................		A & O	....		....	....	....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's, 1938	3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11,'99	....	....	....
" registered................		J & J	....		....	....	....
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's, 1947	4,940,000	M & S	106⅛	Sept.28,'99	106¼	105¾	56,000
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's, 1919	3,872,000	J & J	112¾	Sept. 7,'99	112¾	112¾	2,000
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's...1934	4,056,000	A & O	125⅛	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
" 1st g. 5's................1934	1,780,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99	....	....	....
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's......1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's. 1949	2,847,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold, 1924	500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4,'86	....	....	....
Southern Pacific Co.							
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S.A. 1st g 6's..1910	4,756,000	F & A	113¼	June 6,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g 7's...............1905	1,000,000	J & D	110	Feb. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's. 1931	13,418,000	M & N	103¼	Sept.28,'99	104	103	185,000
Houst. & T C 1st Waco & N 7's..1903	1,140,000	J & J	125	June29,'92	....	....	....
" 1st g 5's int. gtd.......1937	6,877,000	J & J	111	Sept. 7,'99	111⅞	111	6,000
" con. g 6's int. gtd......1912	3,455,000	A & O	113	Sept 25,'99	113	111⅛	15,000
" gen. g 4's int. gtd......1921	4,297,000	A & O	88⅜	Sept.27,'99	88⅜	87⅜	104,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	September Sales. High.	September Sales. Low.	September Sales. Total.
Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	120½	Feb. 17,'98	....	....	....
" 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	138	July 13,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,442,500	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	18,842,000	J & J	105	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
San Ant.&Aran Pass1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,892,000	J & J	79½	Sept.28,'99	80	78	68,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	1,620,000	F & A	116	Dec. 14,'98	....	....	....
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	106¼	Nov. 17,'97	....	....	....
" con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	102¾	Sept.28,'99	104¼	102¾	140,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909-1910	10,000,000	J & J	113¾	Sept.27,'99	114½	113½	182,000
" of Cal. 1st g 6's	1905	30,577,500	APR.	....	....	....	....	....
" " "	1905		OCT.	....	....	....	....	....
" " "	1906		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" " "	1912		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	6,280,000	M & N	107	Aug.16,'99	....	....	....
" stamped	1905-1937	15,552,000	......	107	Sept.27,'99	109	107	13,000
Austin & Northw'n 1st g 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	97¼	Sept.30,'99	97¼	96	195,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	113⅞	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd g 5's	1924	1,470,000	M & N	105¼	Aug. 2,'99	....	....	....
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	28,859,000	J & J	108¾	Sept.27,'99	110	108½	269,000
" registered			J & J	106¼	Mar. 21,'99	....	....	....
" Memph.div.1st g.4-4½-5's	1996	5,183,000	J & J	108¼	Aug.14,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	112¼	Aug.17,'97	....	....	....
Atl. & Char. Air Line, income	1900	750,000	A & O	104	May 24,'95	....	....	....
Atlantic & Danville, 1st g. 5's	1950	1,238,000	J & J	100½	Aug.11,'99	....	....	....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	118¾	June 8,'99	....	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7's	1900	3,123,000	J & J	103¾	Sept.25,'99	103¾	103⅜	12,000
" divisional g 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	117	Aug.28,'99	....	....	....
" con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	117½	Sept.21,'99	120	117	22,000
" reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	110	July 29,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	122	Sept.18,'99	122	120	20,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	124½	May 19,'99	....	....	....
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	126⅜	June24,'99	....	....	....
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's	1909	818,000	M & S	100	Mar. 17,'99	....	....	....
" deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	110	Sept.27,'99	110	107	4,000
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & N	109¼	Sept.28,'99	109¼	108	19,000
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1sr gtd g 4s	1949	1,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. D 4-5's	1921	950,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12,'99	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	114	Sept.11,'99	114	114	2,000
" gen. 5's. gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	115	Aug.11,'99	....	....	....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	90	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	117	Sept.21,'99	117	117	1,000
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Staten Island Ry 1st gtd. g 4½s	1943	500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	112¾	June15,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1894-1944	4,500,000	F & A	114½	May 8,'99	....	....	....
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	103	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,346,000	M & S	104½	June27,'99	....	....	....
" 1st gold 5's	2000	21,566,000	J & D	114¾	Sept.26,'99	115⅝	114	107,000
" 2d gold income, 5's	2000	1,669,000	MAR.	54	Sept. 7,'99	54	54	11,000
" eng. Trust Co. ctfs		23,331,000	......	56	July 20,'99	....	....	....
Third Avenue 1st g 5's	1937	5,000,000	J & J	128¼	Sept.22,'99	128¼	128¼	11,000
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's	1935	3,000,000	J & J	106¼	Aug.29,'99	....	....	....
" 1st M. g 5's West. div	1935	2,500,000	A & O	102	Dec. 28,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1935	1,500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's	1990	2,340,000	A & O	88	Aug.16,'99	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	LAST SALE. Date.	SEPTEMBER SALES. High.	SEPTEMBER SALES. Low.	SEPTEMBER SALES. Total.
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....1917	4,800,000	J & D	81	July 31,'99	....	....	....
Tol., St.L.&K.C. Tr. Rec. 1st g 6's.1916	8,234,000	M & N	115	Sept. 7,'99	115½	115	68,000
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s.1946	3,280,000	J & D	99	Aug.14,'99	....	....	....
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's....1928	1,852,000	J & D	106	Sept.23,'99	106	105	37,000
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g.5's.1945	4,387,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s...1947	90,000,000	J & J	104	Sept.28,'99	106⅛	103⅝	1,305,500
" registered..................		J & J	106	July 10,'99	....	....	....
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's..1909	691,000	J & J	118	Sept.28,'99	118	113½	22,000
Oreg. R. R. & Nav.Co.con. g 4's.1946	19,634,000	J & D	103	Sept.28,'99	103½	101	365,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's.1922	13,651,000	F & A	127	Sept.27,'99	128	127	15,000
Utah & Northern 1st 7's........1908	4,993,000	J & J	121	June 18,'98	....	....	....
" g. 5's..................1926	1,877,000	J & J	102	May 24,'94	....	....	....
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's.1946	10,337,000	J & J	114	Sept.28,'99	117½	113½	37,000
" non-cum. inc. A 5's.....1946	7,185,000	SEPT.	102½	Sept.28,'99	103	102⅛	294,000
" non-cum. inc. B.&col. trust	14,841,000	OCT.	80	Sept.27,'99	80½	78	558,000
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's....1939	31,664,000	M & N	115½	Sept.27,'99	116	114½	63,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's..1939	14,000,000	F & A	100	Sept.28,'99	100¾	99½	109,000
" deben. mtg series A..1939	3,500,000	J & J	76	Sept.11,'99	76	76	5,000
" series B................1939	25,740,000	J & J	36¼	Sept.28,'99	37½	35	846,000
" 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex.1940	3,439,000	J & J	109	Sept.22,'99	109	109	9,000
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. " 1st 6's..................1908	1,000,000	A & O	110	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's..1937	10,000,000	J & J	113	Sept.28,'99	113½	112¾	66,000
" gen g. 3-4's..............1943	9,789,000	A & O	70¼	Sept.26,'99	70¾	69	69,000
" inc. 5's.................. .1943	10,000,000	Nov.	22½	Sept. 1,'99	23	22½	21,000
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 40 years con. g. 5's......1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97	....	....	....
West Va. Cent'l & Pac. 1st g. 6's.1911	3,250,000	J & J	113	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.1926	3,000,000	A & O	110½	Aug.18,'99	....	....	....
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.1928	1,500,000	J & J	96	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
" exten. and imp. g. 5's...1930	1,624,000	F & A	92½	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Wisconsin Cent.Co. 1st trust g.5's1937	1,987,000	J & J	34	Nov. 16,'97	....	....	....
" eng. Trust Co. certificates.	10,013,000	......	76	Sept.28,'99	79¼	75½	83,000
" income mortgage 5's...1937	7,775,000	A & O	6¼	June 12,'99	....	....	....

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	YEAR 1899. High.	YEAR 1899. Low.	SEPTEMBER SALES. High.	SEPTEMBER SALES. Low.	SEPTEMBER SALES. Total.
United States 2's registered........Opt'l	25,364,500	Q M	101⅛	99	....	....	......
" 3's registered...........1908-18	198,678,720	Q F	109¾	106⅛	108⅞	108⅜	61,500
" 3's coupon..............1908-18		Q F	109⅛	106¾	108¾	108¼	157,500
" 3's small bonds reg.....1908-18		Q F	107⅞	107⅞	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon.1908-18		Q F	109⅛	106½	108⅞	108	4,000
" 4's registered..............1907	559,652,250	J A J&O	114	111	111⅛	111⅛	39,700
" 4's coupon.................1907		J A J&O	114⅛	112⅞	113¾	113	27,000
" 4's registered.............1925	162,315,400	Q F	130¼	128	130¼	130¼	20,000
" 4's coupon.................1925		Q F	131	128	130½	130	85,000
" 5's registered.............1904	100,000,000	Q F	113⅛	111¾	112	111⅞	15,000
" 5's coupon.................1904		Q F	113½	111	112	112	10,000
District of Columbia 3-65's...........1924	14,083,600	F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" small bonds......................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered......................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	SEPTEMBER SALES *High.*	SEPTEMBER SALES *Low.*	SEPTEMBER SALES *Total.*
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's.1948	12,000,000	M & S	103¾	Sept.28,'99	104⅜	103	50,000
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8's..1900	3,068,000	Q F	104⅛	Sept.20,'99	104⅛	104⅛	5,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's....1915	1,899,000	M & S	92	Sept.22,'99	92	90	5,000
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's.1942	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
B'klyn Wharf & Wh. Co. 1st g. 5's.1945	17,500,000	F & A	84	Sept.18,'99	85	84	81,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's.1915	10,000,000	J & J	109½	Feb. 9,'97	....	....	....
" non-cum. inc. 5's.........1907	2,539,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's..1900	2,954,000	F & A	99½	Aug.12,'99	....	....	....
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel.Co. gtd g.5's.1909	700,000	J & J	81	Feb. 11,'97	....	....	....
" Coupon off..................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's..........1919	1,043,000	M & N	105	July 1,'99	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's..1943	2,303,000	F & A	96	Sept.28,'99	97	95	176,000
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.2397.	10,302,200	Q & J	103½	Aug.24,'99	....	....	....
" registered....................		Q & J	104	Feb. 16,'98	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $13,000,000.					....	....	....
Det. Mack.&Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S A..1911	3,021,000	A & O	19	Sept.18,'99	20	18	32,000
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.1926	3,905,000	J & J	109¼	Sept.22,'99	109¼	108½	45,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's.1919	780,000	A & O	90	Nov. 26,'95	....	....	....
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's.1926	1,090,000	J & J	107⅛	June 3,'92	....	....	....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's.1931	1,681,000	M & S	111	Aug.23,'97	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's.....1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's...1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's......1910	7,000,000	A & O	70	Apl. 23,'97	....	....	....
Iron Steamboat Co. 6's...........1901	500,000	J & J	75⅛	Dec. 4,'95	....	....	....
Internat'l PaperCo. 1st con.g 6's.1918	8,947,000	F & A	109	Sept.19,'99	109	109	2,000
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.							
" 1st g. 5's.................1926	1,975,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's.................1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Knick'r'ker IceCo. (Chic) 1st g 5's.1926	2,000,000	A & O	98	Sept.28,'99	98	98	29,000
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's....1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's.1940	1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug.27,'95	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.1918	2,000,000	M & N	103	Feb. 17,'99	....	....	....
" registered..................		M & N			....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's...1920	3,089,000	J & J	101	Sept.13,'99	101½	100½	15,000
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's.............1890-1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's cnv..1920	1,261,000	M & N	100	June 4,'95	....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's...1910	443,000	F & A	92¼	May 5,'96	....	....	....
Peoria Water Co. g 6's......1889-1919	1,254,000	M & N	100	June 23,'92	....	....	....
Procter & Gamble, 1st g 6's......1940	2,000,000	J & J	113½	July 24,'99	....	....	....
Roch & Pitts. Cl & Ir. Co. pur my 5's.1946	1,100,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Station Cupples. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20..1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's..1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's....1906	4,975,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's.1946	2,878,000	F & A	83	Sept.19,'99	87	82	76,000
" " inc. g. 5's.1946	7,500,000	......	20	Sept.28,'99	25	20	240,000
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's..1912	379,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's...1917	1,244,000	A & O	121	Sept. 9,'99	121	121	15,000
" Bir. div. 1st con. 6's...1917	3,731,000	J & J	119	Sept.12,'99	121	112	17,000
Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's..1922	1,000,000	J & J	108	Aug.17,'99	....	....	....
De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's...1910	2,771,000	F & A	109	Sept.25,'99	109¾	107½	394,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's...1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb..1915	6,000,000	M & N	119	Aug. 7,'99	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.							
Series C 5's.................1900-1915	1,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" D 4½'s.............1901-1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's...............1907-1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's...............1908-1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's...............1903-1918	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" H 4's...............1903-1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's...............1904-1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's...............1904-1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds........................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	Date.	SEPTEMBER SALES. High.	Low.	Total.
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's	1910	400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union deb. 7's	1875-1900	3,640,000	M & N	103¼	June 12,'99	....	....	....
" 7's, registered	1900		M & N	103¼	Sept. 13,'99	103¼	103¼	5,000
" debenture, 7's	1884-1900	1,000,000	M & N	102⅛	May 22,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	104⅛	Nov. 12,'97	....	....	....
" col. trust cur. 5's	1938	8,502,000	J & J	115	Sept. 13,'99	115	115	16,000
Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's	1911	1,957,000	J & J	110	June 5,'99	....	....	....
Northwestern Telegraph 7's	1904	1,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's	1919	846,000	J & J	68	Dec. 23,'96	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's	1947	1,150,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Bost. Un. Gas tst ctfs s'k f'd g. 5's	1939	7,000,000	J & J	91⅜	Oct. 12,'98	....	....	....
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's	1945	13,239,000	M & N	118	Sept. 28,'99	118	117¾	21,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's	1932	1,215,000	J & J	104⅛	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's	1923	4,598,000	J & J	98⅛	Sept. 28,'99	100¼	98	56,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's	1918	386,000	F & A	98¾	Aug. 4,'99	....	....	....
Edison Elec. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's	1910	4,312,000	M & S	109⅛	Sept. 26,'99	110⅛	109⅝	22,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1995	2,156,000	J & J	124	Sept. 13,'99	124	124	5,000
" Brooklyn 1st g. 5's	1940	1,500,000	A & O	111	May 16,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L. & Power g. 5's	1937	2,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" purchase money 6's	1997	5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Edison Elec. Ill. Bkln 1st con. g. 4's	1939	2,000,000	J & J	97	Sept. 26,'99	97	97	14,000
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5's	1932	2,500,000	M & S	102	Feb. 14,'98	....	....	....
General Electric Co. deb. g. 5's	1922	5,700,000	J & D	119	July 31,'99	....	....	....
Grand Rapids Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's	1915	1,225,000	F & A	92⅛	Mar. 11,'95	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's	1922	3,750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's	1919	10,000,000	Q F	108	Sept. 28,'99	108⅛	108	16,000
" small bonds				97⅛	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's	1904	2,100,000	M & N	125	Feb. 25,'99	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 6's	1904	2,500,000	J & D	107	Sept. 9,'99	107½	107	3,5[illegible]0
" 1st con. g 6's	1943	4,900,000	A & O	130	Sept. 5,'99	130	129½	10,000
" refunding g. 5's	1947	2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
" refuding registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Chic. Gas Lt & Coke 1st gtd g. 5's	1937	10,000,000	J & J	111	Sept. 22,'99	111	111	6,000
Con. Gas Co. Chic. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1936	4,346,000	J & D	111½	Apr. 20,'99	....	....	....
Eq. Gas & Fuel, Chic. 1st gtd. g. 6's	1905	2,000,000	J & J	105½	May 17,'99	....	....	....
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1947	5,000,000	M & N	107	Aug. 9,'99	....	....	....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's	1949	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr. g. 5's	1933	3,805,500	M & N	101	Mar. 16,'98	....	....	....

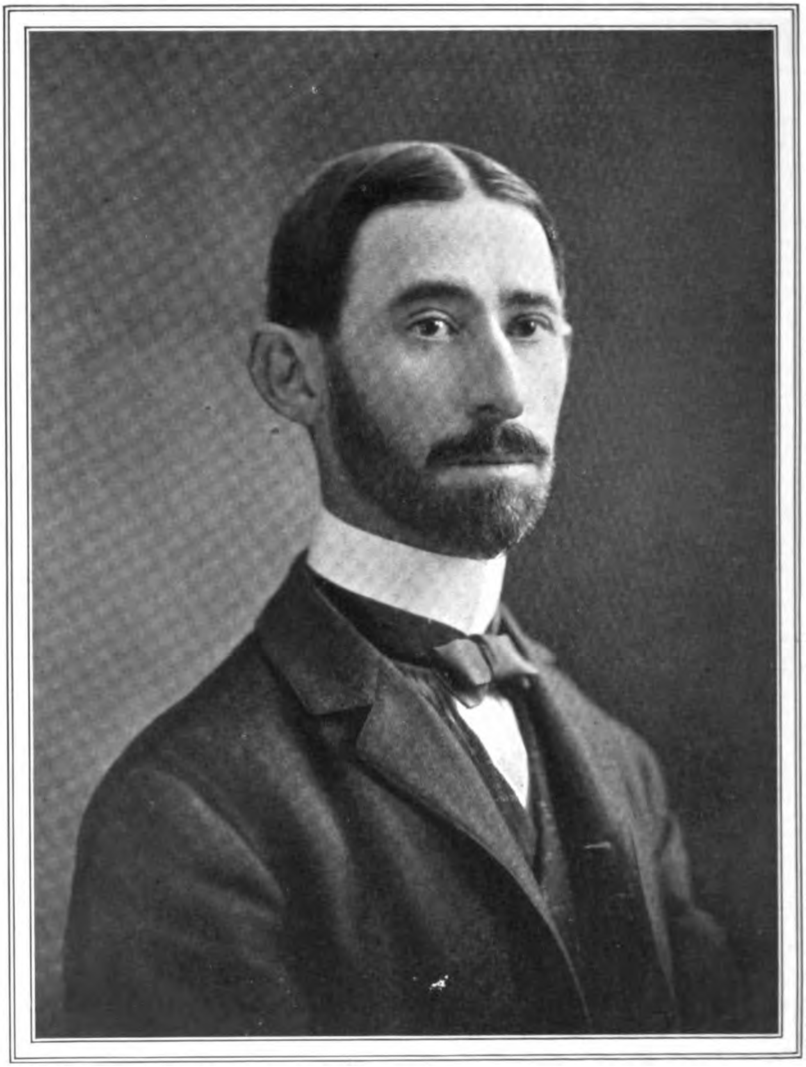
BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Ames.—Oakes A. Ames, brother of Oliver Ames, a former Governor of Massachusetts, and the son of Oakes Ames, builder of the Union Pacific Railway, died September 19. He was President of the North Easton (Mass.) Savings Bank, Vice-President of the First National Bank, and a director of several banks and other financial institutions in Boston, and was a wealthy manufacturer. He was born in North Easton April 15, 1829.

Benton.—Charles C. Benton, President of the Lee (Mass.) National Bank and the Lee Savings Bank, died September 11, aged sixty-five years. He was Vice-President of the banks for many years and had been President since 1890.

Biles.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Ninth National Bank, Philadelphia, September 22, the death of the Cashier, Charles H. Biles, was announced and suitable resolutions were passed by the board. Mr. Biles was largely instrumental in organizing the bank, of which he had always been Cashier.

Halliday.—Capt. William P. Halliday, President of the City National Bank, Cairo, Ill., and formerly President of the Bankers' Association of Illinois, and a man of large wealth, died in Chicago September 22, aged seventy-three years.



Fletcher S. Heath

THE

BANKERS' MAGA[illegible]

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZ[illegible]

[illegible] YEAR. NOVEMBER, [illegible] No. [illegible]

THE ACCUMULATION OF SURPLUS RE[illegible] its effect in causing stringency in t[illegible] of year when the largest amounts of [illegible] in the business of the country, has cau[illegible] Treasury to resort to the extraordinary ex[illegible] prepayment of interest on the public de[illegible] the first of July, [illegible], with a rebate of two [illegible] per month on the amount. When S[illegible] adopted this plan of relieving the m[illegible] payment of interest up to the next J[illegible] [illegible] The offer of Secretary WINDOM [illegible] one month only, while that of Secretary [illegible] the acceptance of his offer until Decem[illegible]

The amount of interest involved [illegible] WIN[illegible] [illegible] was about $25,000,000, [illegible] of this about [illegible] for in advance by the bond holders. The amount of int[illegible] in the recent Treasury circular is about the same as in 18[illegible] [illegible], with the rebate required, whether it will be taken [illegible] of to any great extent unless the condition of the mone[illegible] k[illegible] shall continue very unfavorable to those who require mone[illegible]

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THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR. NOVEMBER, 1899. VOLUME LIX, No. 5.

THE ACCUMULATION OF SURPLUS REVENUE IN THE TREASURY and its effect in causing stringency in the money markets at a time of year when the largest amounts of funds find ready employment in the business of the country, has compelled the Secretary of the Treasury to resort to the extraordinary expedient of authorizing the prepayment of interest on the public debt due between October 10 and the first of July, 1900, with a rebate of two-tenths of one per cent. per month on the amount. When Secretary WINDOM previously adopted this plan of relieving the money market by offering the prepayment of interest up to the next July, he did not demand any rebate. The offer of Secretary WINDOM was, however, held open for one month only, while that of Secretary GAGE extends the limit of the acceptance of his offer until December 31.

The amount of interest involved in Secretary WINDOM'S offer in 1890 was about $25,000,000, and of this about $12,000,000 was called for in advance by the bond holders. The amount of interest involved in the recent Treasury circular is about the same as in 1890, and it is doubtful, with the rebate required, whether it will be taken advantage of to any great extent unless the conditions of the money market shall continue very unfavorable to those who require money.

The way in which the scarcity of cash affects the operations of the banks is by the shrinking of their reserves, and the consequent weakening of their credit. As repeated investigations have shown, the proportion of cash used in the transactions of the banks throughout the whole country is only about twenty per cent. of the full amount of receipts and payments. In New York city and other money centers the proportion of cash is only about five per cent. The other ninety-five per cent. in New York city and eighty per cent. throughout the whole country is managed by the use of checks and drafts and other credit machinery. But the whole of this credit ma-

chinery by which the exchanges and settlements are effected depends for its efficiency on the cash reserves. These cash reserves, when confidence is normal, are in no danger of being called upon for more than the usual percentage of cash payments, and they are constantly being replenished by cash payments of equal amount; so that their condition continues unchanged in any material degree.

If the operations of the Treasury could be separated from the ordinary business of the country, cash even if required for unusual payments would flow back into the banks in unusual receipts. When because of increasing revenues the operations of the Treasury begin to show large credit balances, which are drawn into its vaults in cash, there is still no difficulty, if the expenditures of the Treasury keep pace with its receipts. But when temporarily its expenditures cease, then there is nothing to replenish the cash reserves of the banks, and they begin to shrink so as to attract public attention. To prevent this contraction of the reserves, the banks have to call in loans or cease from loaning further. If at the same time there are demands for money or credit from the business community, apprehensions are at once aroused that cause all financial institutions to take further steps to protect their credit, and this they do by raising the rate of interest until it becomes almost prohibitive of loans. Of course this does not affect those depositors who have balances to their credit, except as it is apt to cause them to increase the stringency by demanding their payment.

The use of banking machinery in effecting the exchanges of every-day business is one of the greatest inventions of modern times. To be completely safe and successful, the use of this machinery ought not be clogged by a combination with the methods of the past, as is caused in the United States by the inevitable connection of the banks with the Treasury. The latter still retains the practice of hoarding its surplus resources in cash in its vaults, just as the monarchs of Persia used to do, and as other potentates in more modern times have done.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York city is a member of the clearing-house association. He receives the revenues of the United States mainly in the form of checks drawn by tax-payers on the banks where they have deposits. On the other hand the banks receive from their customers in all parts of the country the checks on the Treasury with which the Government makes its payments for pensions, for interest, and for all services and supplies furnished to it. Every day at the clearing house the Assistant Treasurer presents the checks he holds against the banks and the banks present the checks they hold against the Treasury. If the checks presented by the Assistant Treasurer equal those presented by the

banks, no cash is drawn from the Treasury on the one hand or the banks on the other. One set of checks offsets the other, and the business represented by all the checks is entirely settled without the use of one dollar in money. If the checks presented by the banks exceed those presented by the Treasurer, then the balance or difference represents the cash taken from the Treasury and paid to the banks. If the checks presented by the Treasurer exceed those sent in by the banks, then the difference in cash is taken from the banks and put into the Treasury. When the results of the daily exchanges are continuously favorable to the banks, their reserves continually increase, their credit expands, and money becomes cheap. When, on the contrary, the daily balances are in favor of the Treasury for a continuous period, then the cash reserves of the banks are diminished, and the Treasury surplus increases.

The Treasury surplus, however, cannot be made available under present law for business purposes ; it must continue to pile up as long as the daily receipts of the Government exceed its expenditures, and it is segregated from the active circulation of the country until Government payments again cause it to flow into the banks. The periods during which the balances are continuously in favor of the Treasury are apt to be longer when the business of the country is the most active and requires the largest use of cash and bank credit. When business is thus active, the revenues of the Government tend to increase, and thus all the causes which result in a shrinking of the cash reserves and of the bank credit founded upon them, are most active when the demands of business are the greatest.

The practice of paying clearing-house balances daily is not followed in London. There the settlements are made once in two weeks. With longer periods of settlement, the amount of cash drawn from reserves to pay balances may usually be much less, although if these balances should happen to go in one direction for the whole period, the final settlement might cause even greater embarrassment than under the daily settlement plan.

Whether an extension of the period of settlement would tend to prevent stringency which occurs from large balances in the clearings due the Treasury, is a question. If, however, while usually retaining the custom of paying balances daily, Congress should authorize the Assistant Treasurers, in periods when the revenues threaten to continuously exceed the expenditures, to permit, in his discretion, balances to remain on deposit with the banks until they could reduce them by the results of more favorable clearings, it is believed that much of the evil influence of the present independent Treasury system might be obviated. A bank having against it a heavy balance due the Treasury for a week or more, might during a similar ensuing

period have an equally heavy credit balance, which would offset the previous debit.

The method adopted by the Treasury of anticipating the payment of interest is a very inadequate one. Those who can avail themselves of this relief are not usually the ones who feel it necessary to do so. The Government would run little risk of loss by letting balances remain on deposit in times when the money was not needed by the Government. When the expenditure of this money began, it would return to the banks in the form of checks with which to obtain favorable balances against the Treasury to offset the previous unfavorable ones.

The Secretary of the Treasury should investigate this matter and confer with the banks and see if some plan cannot be presented to Congress for preventing, on these lines, the unfavorable effects of the revenues temporarily exceeding expenditures. The causes which strengthen the Treasury should also strengthen the banks, and not as now weaken them to the detriment of business.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT so as to effect the greatest saving to the Government and consequent benefit to the people, offers the Secretary of the Treasury an opportunity of establishing a high reputation for financial ability. The distinction of ALEXANDER HAMILTON rests very largely upon his successful refunding of the Revolutionary debt. Under circumstances apparently the most adverse, he gave a high and permanent value to the scattered and discredited obligations of the Continental Congress, and the States that had, under that Congress, carried on the Revolutionary War. He was not only ready with a practical plan, as soon as the Federal Constitution had been ratified and put in operation, but he was largely instrumental in accomplishing the successful drawing up and adoption of the Constitution. He not only successfully refunded the indebtedness of the Continental Congress and the States, but by the creation of the great banks of the period he raised the funds necessary to meet the interest and to pay the expenses of the infant republic during the first trying years of its existence.

GALLATIN, DALLAS, CHASE, McCULLOCH, SHERMAN and WINDOM, are all great names which have derived much of their greatness from their successful handiing of the loans of the Government. To Secretary WINDOM there came special distinction from the able manner in which he extended the maturing six per cents of 1881, when Congress left him to his own resources. Probably no more brilliant achievement than the reduction of the interest on these bonds to three and a half per cent. was ever recorded in the history of the loans of

the United States. The proposition made in 1882 and 1883 to refund the four per cent. bonds at lower rates was equally feasible and received the support of Senator ALDRICH ; but it was one that absolutely required the approval of Congress. Any other Government in the civilized world would probably have availed itself of the opportunity to make the interest paid on the obligations of the country correspond to the borrowing power of the Government as shown by the market quotations of its bonds. Whether it is that Congress is indifferent to the ordinary financial advantages that other governments avail themselves of, or whether it fears the extraordinary political dangers that seem to attend the discussion of financial subjects in the United States, enactments are certainly not shaped so as to give the country the full advantages of the credit it possesses.

In most countries of the rank of the United States, it is the ambition of those invested with authority to reduce the interest on the national debt to a uniform rate so low that the market price of the principal will not fluctuate many points from the par value.

United States bonds would have been a much better security for National bank currency if their market value had corresponded with their par value. It would also in times of stringency have been a much easier task for the sinking fund. It would have freed the obligations of the country from the worst effects of speculation in them.

Any one who examines the list of United States securities will be struck at once by the great diversity in the rates of interest, the different periods they have to run to maturity, and the great diversity in market prices. The calculations necessary to show that all these various facts and figures point to one common rate of interest realized to the investor, which rate indicates for any given day or period the borrowing power of the Government, are complicated and recondite and are only understood by expert actuaries. They are a mystery to the general public, and to a very large proportion of legislators. Nobody gains anything by the maintenance of this state of things, except the experts who buy the bonds when they are first issued. The tendency of it all is to make the Government pay more in interest than it need to. The actual investor by purchase does not in the end gain anything by the higher nominal rates.

The quotations of United States bonds at the present time show to the actuary that the United States instead of paying, five, four, and three as it now does on the principal of its bonds, can borrow at a very little over two per cent. The bonds on which the Government now pays two per cent. are the only ones the par value of which coincides practically with the market value. These are what are left of issues which formerly matured and were finally extended at their present rate of two per cent. These bonds are payable at the

option of the Treasury ostensibly, but practically they are likely to remain uncalled so long as there are bonds bearing higher rates outstanding. This makes them nearly equal to what is known as a perpetuity. The premiums quoted on the fives, fours of both classes, and threes, taking into account the conditions of their maturity and payment, all indicate a realized rate of interest to the investor of not much if any over two per cent. The maturity of the fives is reached in five years, of the old fours in eight, of the new fours in twenty-six and the optional payment of the threes in nine years.

The indications are that the United States could issue a two per cent. bond, in perpetuity at par, and substitute them for all, or at least the greater part, of the other issues now outstanding. The objection to a perpetual bond is that if at any time the Treasury has a surplus available to redeem the national debt it cannot peremptorily call in such bonds for payment. This objection is not, however, as formidable as it appears. A bond at a rate of interest nearly corresponding to the borrowing rate of a government, can generally be purchased at par, and very often at a figure less than par, according to the conditions of the money market.

The chances of the United States having a surplus sufficient to greatly reduce the national debt within the period of the shorter bonds, that is, within the next nine years, during which the fives of 1904, and the fours of 1907, amounting to over seven hundred millions mature, are rather problematical. There would be a considerable saving in exchanging two per cent. bonds for the fives and fours, even if the twos issued were enough in excess to cover the premium at which the fours and fives stand in the market. The advantage after the exchange had been made would consist in the power of the Treasury to employ its surplus at any time in purchasing its bonds at par or under in the market.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS next month revives interest in the subject of currency reform. The most recent suggestion as to the proper action to be taken is that the present Congress during the coming session can redeem the pledges of the Republican party in its national platform of 1896, by passing a simple bill affirming the gold standard and enlarging the National bank currency based on bond issues, and perhaps providing for a refunding of the national debt. The other and to many minds equally important part of currency reform, viz., the passage of a comprehensive banking bill which shall effectually eradicate the defects in the present monetary system, it is proposed to postpone until after the next presidential election in 1900. The idea is that the radical discussion of the banking question on the

eve of a presidential election would tend to stir up so many animosities, that many members of the present Congress looking for re-election would fear to act upon their real convictions and give only a half-hearted support. The prospects of success of the Republican party might also be seriously jeopardized.

If, however, this part of currency reform is allowed to rest until after a renewed Republican success in 1900, the present Congress during its short session would feel that the greater part of the political risk in opening the banking question would be removed. On the other hand the short session of any Congress is not a very favorable time for passing any but the appropriation bills. Moreover the currency question is probably the only question that during the coming session will be of sufficient importance to divide time with the discussion of the policy to be pursued in the government of the newly-acquired dependencies and the conduct of the war in the Philippines. It may become of great importance to the Administration and to the majority in Congress to have some other topic of discussion of sufficient importance to prevent public attention being fixed exclusively on the foreign policy of the country. Therefore, the next session may be a most favorable time to take up not only that portion of monetary reform which relates to the gold standard, but also that which relates to the substitution of a scientific bank currency.

There are other important changes which should be made in the monetary laws of the United States. It is of equal importance that some modification of the laws regulating the use of the banks as Government depositories should be made. Even if a scientific bank currency should be evolved by Congressional action, to take the place of the paper currency now in use, it does not follow that the country would be freed from the dangers of recurring stringency in the money market, caused by holding the surplus revenues in the Treasury.

The financial dangers to which the country is liable come from two opposite conditions of the Treasury. When the latter is weak on account of deficient revenue, apprehensions are aroused that the Government will be unable to meet its demand obligations in gold, and the legal-tender and Treasury notes at once commence to deplete the reserves. When the Treasury begins to receive money faster than it can expend it, and a surplus begins to roll up, then scarcity of money occurs, and business is crippled. Even if the gold standard were placed in the position in which a Congressional declaration in its favor would place it, these two dangers would not be greatly reduced. A deficiency of revenue would cause a run on the gold reserve, and a surplus accumulation of cash in the Treasury would cause stringency, no matter whether the coin used for redemption were gold or silver. Of course, with the absolute certainty that the United States would

never pay anything but gold in redemption of its obligations, there would never be any difficulty in supplementing deficient revenues by borrowing. But this country ought not to be forced to borrow to remedy defects which could be cured without.

If the legal-tender notes were retired, or at least reduced to a very low amount, and replaced by bank currency, the danger of a run on the Treasury would be removed. For a plethora of revenue which causes the cash necessary for business purposes to disappear from the money markets and hide itself in the Treasury vaults, the retirement of Government notes would not effect a cure. Even if all the paper currency of the nation were bank notes, the taxes paid in them would withdraw these notes from the money centres, and lock them up just as Government notes are now locked up.

The only remedy for excessive revenues is the use of banks as the receptacles of the public moneys in the same manner as they are as depositories of the money of the people. Under the present system the banks receiving public moneys must put up securities greater than the deposits entrusted to them. If this system were pursued by the depositors generally, there could be no such thing as banking.

The laws of the country hold out the National banks to the general public as safe places for the deposit of their funds, but the same laws refuse to trust these same banks when it comes to public deposits.

The independent Treasury system should be very radically modified if the country is to secure all the benefits which can be gained from a scientific banking system.

It is, however, believed that Congress will lay a solid foundation for a future financial structure, if at its coming session it places the gold standard on a basis which will remove all doubts of its future stability, and increases the present National bank currency to one hundred per cent. of the bonds deposited, at the same time providing for the refunding of the present national debt.

THE CHARACTER OF NATIONAL BANK LOANS is reported to be under investigation by the Comptroller of the Currency. The results of this inquiry he will discuss in his annual report. One object of this investigation seems to be to obtain some clue to the kind of business in which the funds collected by the banks are used. It is natural to suppose that the distribution of loans among numerous borrowers indicates a large number of separate business interests, while large loans to borrowers few in number means the concentration of business in larger aggregations.

An investigation of this kind covering the whole United States will show in what parts of the country corporations and trusts are

the controlling factors, and where individual enterprise still flourishes. The large undertakings of the present day require larger accommodations from the banks. It has always been a maxim of good banking that an institution for carrying on this business should distribute its loans, and should not, as the expression is, have too many eggs in one basket. It would seem to be a violation of this maxim to find a bank making the larger portion of its loans to a comparatively few kinds of business.

But as a rule ordinary loans, distinct from those on collateral, are made to depositors according to the value of their account. It has probably been a result of the consolidation of business to avoid competition that the proportion of depositors who do not require loans has increased while the number of borrowers for business purposes has diminished. The proportion of loans on collateral has also probably increased from the same cause.

Other Comptrollers of the Currency have investigated the loans of the National banks, but not apparently in regard to the number and character of the borrowers. It is one thing to classify these loans by their denomination—so many under $100, so many under $500, so many under $1,000, or $10,000, or $100,000, as the case may be, or to divide them according to the character of the paper, or collateral—and another to trace the borrowers. The separate loans may be much more numerous than the borrowers.

It will be extremely interesting to note the results of the inquiries of the Comptroller in this last direction. These must of necessity throw light on the general character of the business of the country. If this kind of inquiry had been made previously, say at intervals of ten or twelve years, comparisons of value could be made as to the changes resulting from new methods of conducting business.

The investigation will, however, be a beginning and a basis for future comparisons. It must also prove of value to the managers of banks, by showing them how to conduct their business more safely and profitably. If it could be shown that the loanable funds of banks were derived from sources which were still as numerous as ever, while the loans were placed in larger masses and with greater security, it would be an indication in regard to the reserves required, which would be of great value to bank managers. If it be imagined that every business in the country, instead of being, as was once the case, conducted by individuals or by firms, were carried on by corporations or trusts, the incomes derived from the moneys invested in the stocks of these concerns would be distributed among the stockholders. These stockholders would make up a large proportion of the depositors in the banks. The incomes derived from these consolidated enterprises would thus be returned to the banks by a

people whose business was conducted for them, and who would only require their deposits to meet regular expenditure, which the bank managers could by a short experience reduce to a certainty.

The business of banking would, by a continuation of this process of consolidation, become one of dealing with a comparatively few settled business consolidations, conducted with an increasing tendency to safety and profit, and a growing number of individual deposits kept with the banks for safe-keeping and convenience, and only to be demanded in a proportion which could be calculated with constantly increasing safety.

The investigation which has been started by the Comptroller will probably show that in some sections of the country a nearer approach to this state of things has been made than in others. It will be interesting to note whether the consolidated method of carrying on business is as extensive in its effects as is asserted by many who affect to be alarmed at the growth of trusts and combinations.

THE HISTORY OF A SUCCESSFUL BANK is that of quiet growth, and is about as interesting to the general public as the growth of a forest tree. To the banking expert, as to the student of forestry, the study of this quiet growth and gradual development of unshaken strength is rewarded by the discovery of valuable rules for future guidance.

From the history of unsuccessful banks and banking systems, on the contrary, are derived the warnings which serve for the protection of the public. Along the straight and narrow road of good and safe banking are many by-paths, some of them apparently leading directly to mines of untold wealth, and others apparently extremely pleasant and commodious. Most of these by-paths seem to possess a variety of pleasant scenery, much more attractive than the rather monotonous and steady views that prevail along the narrow path to banking success. In these by-paths there are now and then discoveries of sudden wealth, which much exceed any of the ordinary but steady returns derived from the pursuit of the true path.

During the past century or two, most of these by-paths have been pretty thoroughly explored by adventurous spirits, and history has set up over every one of them signs, which the passer-by may read, fully setting forth the general fate of these adventurers, the dangers they encountered and the disasters they brought upon others.

Some of these signs are freshly painted, and some of these by-paths have been strongly fenced off by legislative enactment. But many of the warnings are almost obliterated by age and the entrances they stand over are still wide open and seem just as tempting and pleasant as they ever did. Moreover, the legislative guardians of the

road to banking success have not always discriminated between the dangerous by-paths and the road itself. They have often set up obstructions in the latter, difficult to get around, which have increased the danger of the unwary or adventurous taking the dangerous paths which have been left wide open. They have imposed taxes and restrictions, making the right road a puzzle to most, and thus have made it rather difficult for all, except the most experienced, to travel in. The men who successfully travel such a road so beset with misleading cross-paths, and obstructed with obstacles, naturally become exceedingly wary and skillful. While the natural passion for gain forming a large part of the birthright of every human being is not at all diminished in them, it is so trained and tempered that no prospect of wealth out of the true and narrow path has any temptation for them.

This is what is known as the conservatism of bankers. It teaches them how to avoid by-paths; how to overcome obstacles, and to be content with the sure and steady gain which strict adherence to the right path is sure to bring.

But conservatism does not stop here. Having learned to avoid the misleading cross-paths and overcome the obstacles, it learns to love every one of them, and would not for worlds have any one of them closed or removed. The pilot would feel his importance diminished if all the rocks and shoals were removed from the channel. The successful conservative bank does not usually care to have the road to success made so smooth and plain that every ignorant and careless Tom, Dick or Harry can swing over it in a palace car.

Rochefoucald has said that we experience a secret delight from the misfortunes of our dearest friends. There is little doubt that the success of the successful banker is more dear to him because of the failures of his competitors. All professions and trades are alike in this. The lawyer does not want the law made too plain, and the physician wishes to preserve the mystery of his art. All experts view with displeasure the removal of the difficulties in overcoming which they have won their distinction.

It is this conservatism of the most successful bankers that stands in the way of much so-called reform of banking laws. As long as a banker is making safe and regular profits under any conditions of law and custom, he is strongly inclined to let well enough alone, and is, if not entirely indifferent, really opposed to any change.

The present financial laws of the country, acknowledged by all to need amendment, do not affect all bankers alike. Some find their profits curtailed by them, others do not. Some are so favorably situated that their profits are large enough to meet all demands. The banks doing the most successful business are the last to complain of unjust conditions; and they are the ones whose influence is the

greatest, and this being withheld paralyzes the influence of all others. In the matter of State taxation recently discussed by the New York State Bankers' Association, it was suggested by one speaker that the apathy of the prominent bankers of New York city in regard to the efforts made to adjust the tax on a fairer basis, was because their profits were so large that the present tax was not felt. The bankers of New York city are not only more favorably situated for profits, but they have skillfully overcome whatever obstacle the trust companies oppose to their business by absorbing the trust companies to a certain extent. A great commercial bank, whose stockholders and managers also control a trust company, is prepared against either fortune, and equalizing the heavy bank tax by means of the light trust company tax can afford to smile at the furious complaints of those who do not combine the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove. The history of the quick growth of successful banks shows that they have seldom adopted open and forceful means of influencing legislative action in their favor. They have usually adapted themselves to circumstances by some protean change in the investment and use of their capital.

The best banking reforms in the history of the country have been brought about quietly without the aid of legislation. Even in the matter of bank paper currency there are indications that point to the conclusion, that if Congress shall refuse to pass any of the proposed measures permitting banks the free issue of promissory notes, the improved use of checks will in a few years entirely obviate the necessity for the use of any such currency.

It is almost certain that a great many of the banks of the country view the issue of bank notes with indifference, if they are not averse to it. An address made by a western banker at the last convention of the American Bankers' Association voiced this sentiment most strongly. Another indication of the spirit of conservatism which prefers to overcome obstacles by the pressure of gradual growth rather than by violent attack, is shown by the action of the Ohio Bankers' Association in failing to adopt a plan for securing amendment to the Ohio State banking laws, formulated and presented by a committee of the association. The objection does not appear to have been to the plan itself, but to have arisen from the feeling that actuated the fox in objecting to replacing a swarm of flies to which he had become accustomed, with a new swarm, whose manners and customs he would have to subject to an original study.

The conservatism of bankers is the quality which surely, if slowly, is evolving the greatest improvements in banking, and nowhere has the subtle ingenuity which thrives under difficulties more manifested its power than in the banking history of the United States.

PUBLIC SUPERVISION OF CORPORATIONS.

The trend of opinion among bankers seems to be hostile to the formation of trusts and combinations, their opposition resting upon the belief that most of these concerns are organized on a fictitious and fraudulent basis. Presidents of several State bankers' associations have recently called attention, in their annual addresses, to the dangers threatening the commercial and industrial fabric of the country from this source.

In his address before the recent Convention of the Bankers' Association of the State of Illinois, the President, John L. Hamilton, Jr., said:

"This country is becoming alarmed over the rapid development of manufacturing and mercantile trusts, and there is certainly ground for alarm. It does not seem right and proper, this consolidation of industries into one gigantic organization for the control of any particular line of business. It was no doubt brought about in many of the first organizations for the reason that the plants as they were then being run were not paying dividends upon their investments. The success of these first combinations has opened up a new field to the promoter, and with the returning era of prosperity capital has come from its hiding and it has been possible to float almost any kind of an enterprise, regardless of its real merits.

The consolidation of enterprises is working an injury to the banker, for it is driving many enterprises out of existence, thus crippling the earning capacities of our banks. Yet it would seem that the trust question remains largely to be solved by the banker himself, for the success of these combinations depends largely upon the credit that is given to their stocks and bonds as collateral security. The prudent banker, however, will see in these over capitalized trust organizations an imminent danger for the future along financial lines. The great surplus of money at the present time finds the avenues of employment limited. These trust companies promise rich returns to the investors in their watered stocks. But when the water is squeezed out and the real values are thus known, will come the haste to realize, values will rapidly fall, collateral values will disappear, as the banks will not carry them, and we will have a financial condition surcharged with the elements that may produce a widespread financial panic. The investment in these bewildering millions of trust combination securities seems to me to be the financial cloud in the future."

Such warnings, coming from men who are not in the habit of indulging in exaggeration, and who might naturally be regarded as favorably disposed toward these great corporations, ought to be carefully heeded. When the present era of speculation subsides, many of these inflated securities will be found to have little real value, and the banks are acting wisely in keeping such collaterals out of their portfolios.

It does not follow, because some combinations are over-capitalized, that others may not have been formed with most careful observance of sound principles, nor is the formation of combinations necessarily inimical to the public welfare. On the contrary some of them have been beneficial beyond a doubt. But where fraud and dishonesty have entered into their organization—as seems to be the case in many instances—the fruitful seeds of mischief and ruin have been planted.

The over-capitalization of corporations works a substantial injury to nearly everybody, and benefits only those immediately concerned in the enterprise. Laborers, consumers, investors—are all made to pay an unnecessary and extortionate tribute to the promoters of these vast monopolies.

This makes it pertinent to inquire why there should not be some more effectual control of all kinds of corporations. There was a time when practically anybody, who could command the services of a printer, could start a bank, print his notes to circulate as money, and proceed to get rich without capital, at the expense of the public. But the State long ago suppressed this easy method of coining false moneys out of the crucible called debt. To-day the business of banking is under careful supervision and control in nearly every State. National and State banks are subject to strict rules in regard to their capital and the employment and investment of their funds. Fraud in the organization of a bank is extremely rare. And yet compared to other kinds of business banking might be called a private enterprise, limited in its relations to the public. Many people never make use of banks at all. With the great corporations organized for providing light, transportation and for manufacturing the necessaries of life, it is different. Everybody is in some way related to them, as investor, laborer, or employs their facilities or consumes their products.

If the State and Federal governments have deemed it wise to exercise supervision and control over banks, it would seem to be even more desirable to extend the same oversight to other corporations, especially such as perform *quasi* public functions.

An intelligent supervision of corporations of every sort would make it impossible to emit securities not representing actual value. The water would be squeezed out and the public gain thereby would be incalculable. When panics come there would not be the demoralization in prices which now marks such crises.

Whatever tends to put all classes of corporate stocks and bonds upon a legitimate basis will promote business stability, and it is creditable to the conservatism of bankers that they are taking the lead in opposing the multiplication of enterprises organized without regard to sound financial principles.

Bank stock is issued only for cash paid in, but stock of many of the recently-formed combinations has been issued in payment for worthless plants, for bonuses to promoters, for "services," and numerous other things of doubtful value.

While a bank is not exactly analogous to other corporations, there is no less reason that the latter should not be as carefully restrained in their operations by public authority. Compared to the amount of corporation stocks and bonds other than banks, the amount of bank stock issued is insignificant.

There is perhaps no influence so powerful to-day in producing panics, in depriving labor of its just reward, and in enhancing the cost of life's necessaries, as the over-capitalization of corporations.

The corporation or trust that is honestly organized can have nothing to fear from official inspection of its affairs, and should welcome a system of public control that will weed out the dishonest and fraudulent.

Consideration of the subject should not proceed in a spirit of antagonism to corporations, but the aim should be to elevate the standard of corporate management.

The banks of the country have been not inaptly termed the safety-valves of business. In checking the spirit of speculation and in discountenancing the organization of corporations on an inflated basis, they are fulfilling an important function as conservators of the capital of the country.

* FLETCHER S. HEATH.

The new Vice-President of the Seventh National Bank, of New York city, is but thirty-five years of age, yet he has had nearly a quarter of a century's experience in banking, for he went into a bank when but twelve years old, commencing his duties as an office boy in the Muncie (Ind) Bank. He started at the foot of the ladder and gradually worked up, first to a position as bookkeeper and then Assistant Cashier. His service in these capacities with the above-named bank extended over a period of eight years.

In 1883 Mr. Heath went to Oxford, Ohio, as Cashier and part owner of the Citizens' Bank. Afterwards he consolidated this institution with the Oxford Bank and organized the First National Bank, of Oxford. He is now President of that bank. His banking interests were further extended by an active identification with the organization of the Miami Valley National Bank, of Hamilton, Ohio, of which he was elected Cashier, and continued to hold that office for eleven years, when he was elected Vice-President—a position which he still retains.

It will be seen that for a young man Mr. Heath has had an excellent opportunity of becoming familiar with the practical details of banking, having filled every official position from the very lowest to the highest.

Some months ago he and his brother, Hon. Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster-General, in connection with Gen. W. P. Orr, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Alexander McDonald, of the Standard Oil Co., Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, Frank H. Ray, of the Continental Tobacco Co., Thos. M. Boyd, and J. J. Sullivan, banker, of Cleveland, Ohio, acquired an interest in the Seventh National Bank, of New York, and on October 1 of the present year Mr. Fletcher S. Heath was elected Vice-President. A general official reorganization of the bank took place as a consequence of the change of ownership of a large block of the stock. The bank has been carefully managed in the past, and during its long career has established a high reputation. But it is believed that the new officers, who are comparatively young men—though all having extensive and valuable banking experience—will inaugurate an energetic policy that will build up the volume of business to a point which the good name of the bank well deserves. In the past few months the deposits have shown a substantial gain, and the activity of the new management is already bearing fruit. There will be, however, no relaxation of that prudence which has heretofore been the rule of the institution, and new business will be sought and accepted only when warranted by strict adherence to sound banking principles.

The Seventh National Bank is a member of the New York Clearing-House Association—the very Gibraltar of the financial fabric of America. The new officers of the bank are well known among bankers and in other walks of life, and they are men who have always inspired confidence in the enterprises with which they have been identified—a confidence that has been justified by results.

Besides being a banker of trained ability, Mr. Heath is a courteous gentleman who will make valuable friends for the Seventh National Bank.

*** A portrait of Mr. Heath, engraved especially for the MAGAZINE from a recent photograph, is presented in this number as a title illustration.**

FOREIGN BANKING AND FINANCE.

The Treasury and the Bank of Spain. The Spanish Finance Minister succeeded in putting through the Cortes before adjournment a plan for regulating the relations between the Spanish Treasury and the Bank of Spain, and for governing the future issues of the Bank. Senor Villaverde admitted, in the argument for his projects, that the Bank had given valuable assistance to the Treasury during the times when it would have been impossible to obtain money from other sources to meet the requirements of the war with the United States and the colonial insurrections. The Bank lent the Treasury as much as 1,100,000,000 pesetas ($220,000,000) at five per cent., receiving as a guarantee pagares at ninety days, endorsed by the Finance Minister, and also guaranteed by Cuban Stock, Spanish Interior Consols, Customs bonds, delegations on State revenue and monopolies. The Bank, besides, went on as usual advancing money on account current, without any guarantee, to the Treasury for Imperial expenditure in the Peninsula itself, and accepted 63,000,000 pesetas of Treasury bonds at the close of the financial year 1898–9, in payment of the balance due by the Treasury on June 30, when the annual liquidation of accounts between Bank and State took place.

The Cortes by a law of May 17, 1898, authorized a maximum limit of note issue for the Bank of 2,500,000,000 pesetas ($500,000,000), which was an increase of 1,000,000,000 pesetas over the limit fixed by the Bank charter of July 14, 1891. It was also enacted that the increase in the metallic reserve held (half in gold and half in silver) should be fifty per cent. of the additional circulation instead of one-third, as in the case of the original circulation. The proposal of Senor Villaverde, that the limit of circulation be reduced to 2,000,000,000 pesetas, was strongly resisted by the Bank, because of the large advances which had been required by the Government. It was frankly admitted by the directors that a limit of 1,000,000,000 pesetas would be entirely sufficient for the needs of trade, but it was contended that a much wider limit would be required to meet the demands of the Government. The bill was somewhat revised, and the form in which it passed is thus summed up by the London "Economist:"

"1st. The reduction from £100,000,000 to £80,000,000 ($400,000,000) of the limit of the note issue of the Bank. 2d. The reduction of the interest on the pagares that the Bank still holds, and of the credit account with guarantee, for the colonies, to an annual rate of interest below three per cent., this rate to be increased when extraordinary circumstances make it necessary to do so. If the pagares are not paid when they fall due, and if their renewal is not arranged for, the Bank will be reimbursed their amount out of the proceeds of stock that the Treasury shall negotiate. 3d. The opening of a new credit to the Treasury up to £4,000,000 with such guarantee and other conditions as shall be stipulated for beforehand. 4th. The power granted to the Government to authorize the Bank to hold against its note issues a smaller reserve than that prescribed in the Act of May, 1878, is revoked. This means, in the first place, that the Bank and Treasury will have to combine to check the increase in the note issue and prevent it from getting too near the new limit of eighty millions sterling. In the balance sheet, gazetted August 5, the note issue amounted to £60,395,972, the cash in hand (gold) to £12,960,431, in silver to £13,569,315, and the funds

in the hands of the foreign correspondents of the Bank to £3,722,344. The Bank holds at the present moment £39,380,000 of the pagares of the Minister for the Colonies, guaranteed by the Imperial Government, and the reduction of the interest on these from five per cent. to two and one-half per cent. means that the Bank sacrifices for the time being £984,500 of annual interest."

A Proposed Indian Bank of Issue.

The disadvantages of regulating the Indian currency by Government agencies instead of by means of a bank are beginning to be appreciated, now that serious steps are under consideration for establishing the gold standard in India. Lord George Hamilton, in discussing the Indian budget at the close of the recent session of Parliament in August, recalled the suggestion made to the Indian Currency Committee by Mr. Hambro, for the creation of a bank in India which would hold a position and discharge somewhat the same functions as the Bank of England. He said:

"I have certainly come to the conclusion from my experience that we are endeavoring to finance the export commerce and trade of India on too small a cash basis, or perhaps I should be more correct in saying too small a loanable capital basis. I believe there is room for a bank such as that suggested by Mr. Hambro, but in attempting to establish any such bank the rights of the presidency banks must in no sense be prejudiced or overlooked. Some contend that there would be a difficulty in finding continuous employment for a bank with a large amount of capital, but Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, who speaks with exceptional authority on this point, read an admirable paper before the committee, which pointed to an opposite conclusion. The views which I have expressed are, I know, held both by the Viceroy and the Finance Minister in India; we are in communication with the Indian Government on this point. Although I quite admit that there are very serious difficulties to be overcome, they do not seem to be in any sense insuperable. If we can suggest a financial institution of the kind suggested by Mr. Hambro, it would in subsequent years greatly facilitate the consummation of the policy we desire to establish."

The London "Economist" of August 12 says that this proposition has not been specifically formulated, and therefore is not subject to criticism of detail. The difficulty is suggested that the note circulation plays an infinitely smaller part in the currency of India than in that of Great Britain or France. The most definite form given to the proposition, so far as the records disclosed, was the following question put by Mr. Hambro to Mr. A. M. Lindsay, when the latter was giving evidence before the committee in favor of his plan:

"Suppose this scheme of yours, or something on the same basis, instead of being carried out by the Government, was carried out by banks; suppose, for example, the presidency banks were to amalgamate somehow into, we might call it, a Bank of India, and the capital were increased by, say ten millions sterling, with a right to fiduciary issue against gold, and the capital being partly subscribed, we will suppose, in London and partly in India, and having the right also of issuing notes against money deposited in England. Do you think that such a bank with so large a capital would be able to carry out the transaction, such as you imagine, or something of a similar character, more easily than the Government?"

Financial Conditions in Russia.

The Russian Government has seen fit to reassure foreign capitalists regarding the conditions of trade and finance in the Empire. A semi-official announcement has been made in the "Official Messenger," stating that the cause of the fall in prices of Russian securities lies partly in the general condition of the European money markets, and "partly in recent events in Russian commercial and industrial life." Monsieur de Witte, the Finance Minister, recalls the fact

that he has issued repeated warnings against reckless speculation on the Bourse, but that these warnings have met with no attention. The London "Statist" of August 19, discussing the general situation in Russia, says:

"Money is undoubtedly scarce and dear all over Europe, and is likely to continue so for some time; and it is probable that there has been in Russia what we know has taken place in Germany, as well as in Finland and the Scandinavian countries—too great a creation of industrial companies, and too great a lockup of capital, together with over-speculation. But it is difficult to believe that a famine such as Russia has experienced during the past twelve months, together with the still more extensive failure of the crops this year, has not had a bad influence upon trade, and has not affected credit throughout Russia. However that may be, there is no doubt that there have been several financial failures, that banks in St. Petersburg and Moscow have suffered heavily, and that there has been a sharp fall in Russian securities of various kinds."

Resumption of Gold Payments in Argentina.

The Argentine Government, after many years of a fluctuating paper currency, has presented a new programme of specie resumption. The Government has presented to Congress four important projects of law relating to the new monetary standard, the means for accumulating a gold reserve, and for withdrawing the paper money and consolidating floating obligations. The first measure provides for the exchange of the paper at the rate of forty-four gold centavos for one paper piastre. This is the equivalent of exchange at the rate of 227 paper into 100 gold. The date of final conversion has not yet been fixed and will be preceded by notice of three months. The Government will constitute a gold reserve of 5,000,000 gold piastres ($4,825,000), which will be accumulated by monthly payments of 100,000 piasters by the Treasury; from half the product of the ten per cent. supplementary customs tax; from the profits of the Bank of the Nation; from the proceeds of the liquidation of the old National Bank; from the receipts from the sale of the Trans-Andine Railway; and from the sale of 7,000,000 piastres in National gold bonds now in the Treasury. The five per cent. of the import duties destined for this fund will be remitted directly by the customs service to the Bank of the Nation and will be converted every six months into gold.

Until the date of conversion is finally fixed, the Conversion Bureau will exchange paper for gold or gold for paper at the rate of exchange which has been announced, and taxes may be paid in gold or paper at the same rate. A second project of law provides for the sale within three years of the three thousand pieces of real property owned by the National Bank for the purpose of liquidation and the remission of the proceeds to the conversion fund. A third project provides for the reduction of the war impost by one per cent. a month until it is reduced to five per cent. The salaries and pensions beyond 100 piastres now payable in paper were reduced by ten per cent. after October 1. The fourth measure provides that the Government shall buy from the Bank of the Nation 15,000,000 piastres of interior obligations of 1891 by means of Treasury certificates negotiated abroad at the rate of seventy-five per cent. of their par value. The sum of 4,000,000 gold piastres will thus be obtained for the gold reserve.

The London correspondent of the "*Moniteur des Intérets Matériels,*" in discussing these reforms in the issue of September 7, calls attention to the success already attained in balancing the budget, and declares that the Argen-

tine Republic is a country endowed with marvelous resources, and that "properly administered, released from civil discord and assured of genuine tranquillity it might do great things in the economic world, and aspire to the brilliant destiny of the United States."

The general project of reform was laid before Congress in the message of President Roca in May last, and it has been known that the Government was laboring upon the plans which were to give definite form to his recommendations. The conviction has been growing in financial circles that the rate of conversion would be somewhere between 200 and 250, and this fact has in itself limited the range of speculation upon the rate of exchange, which caused profound disturbance for a time and was regarded as increasing the premium upon gold. So long as the Government pays gold freely for paper at the proposed rate of 227, speculation cannot carry the paper lower, although it may carry it higher.

The Government will follow the example of Russia and Austria-Hungary in seeking to adapt the rate of conversion to the existing value of the paper. The rate of exchange fixed for the present, however, is not regarded as the final rate for the redemption of the paper money. This fact may carry the value of the paper above the rate of exchange which has been fixed, and prevent any demand for gold upon the Conversion Bureau. The total issues of paper since 1883, when they began, have been 321,970,000 piastres, having a gold value at the date of issue of 186,321,000 piastres ($180,000,000). These figures represent a gold premium upon the average of only seventy-three per cent., but the depreciation of the paper after its issue deprived the State of the benefit of the full gold value just given. It is not expected that the Government will choose so high a rate of conversion as that afforded by the nominal gold value of the paper as determined by the exchange at the time of issue. Private contracts, as well as public faith, have to be considered in the matter, and it is suggested by the correspondent of the Belgian journal that whether the premium rises or falls, it will benefit some and injure others. "A movement too sharp," he says, "might even cause prejudice indirectly to every one by provoking business disturbance."

Changes in the Prices of Securities.

One of the effects of the pressure for money upon European markets, and the great demands for capital in Russia and the East has been a marked decline in the prices of first-class government obligations. The rise in the discount rate has in itself tended to diminish speculative transactions on the Bourse, and investors seem to be directing their preferences towards industrial securities, which pay or promise higher returns than British consols or French rentes. The London correspondent of the "*Moniteur des Intèrets Matèriels*," in the issue of August 10, calls attention to the fact that in former times, when capital hesitated to embark in securities requiring a certain watchfulness, it sought an investment in consols, whose steadiness contrasted with the weakness of other securities. All this is changed. The two and a half per cents of 1905 fell from 102¼ to 102, while the consols themselves fell from 106¼ on July 29 to 105⅝ on August 7. The price has not advanced materially since that date.

The figures presented by the London "Bankers' Magazine" showed that the 325 securities quoted monthly by the English publication, with a nominal

value of £2,868,932,000, fell from a market value of £3,271,393,000 on June 19 to £3,228,738,000 on August 18—a loss of £42,655,000 ($200,-000,000), or one and one-third per cent. These securities are not those of a fluctuating character, and American railways were among the few showing an increase (£2,976,000, or 3.7 per cent.) during the two months. British and Indian Government funds showed a decline of £16,665,000, or 1.9 per cent., while foreign government securities fell £10,700,000, or 1.3 per cent. Political conditions had something to do with these losses, but it appears to have been the pressure for capital and currency, felt throughout Europe, which was the principal influence.

The "*Moniteur des Intérets Matériels*" of August 20, commenting upon the reports of its London correspondent of earlier date, declared that his statements only applied to England conditions which prevailed also in France, Germany and Belgium. The Belgian journal continued:

"It is evident to every one that the time for conversions has passed. Germany and France, by permitting the opportune moment to pass, will preserve the three and a half per cent. type alongside the three per cent. Belgium, who seized time by the forelock, and who no longer possesses three and a half per cents, has paid her tribute to events by seeing her three per cents. descend below par. Russia, who on one occasion in 1896, placed at ninety two a three per cent. loan, witnesses its fall below ninety, which makes probable an issue at three and a half per cent. when Russia makes a new appeal to French capital."

The Belgian journal expresses the opinion that British consols will be subjected to a still further fall, and that the present would be a good time to sell. While the reason for these conditions is found largely in the immediate scarcity of currency and capital, it is due also in a considerable measure to the more venturesome spirit of investors. French three per cents. fell on July 27 below par, and the reason was thus defined by Prof. Edmond Théry, the editor of "*l'Economiste Européen*," in the issue of July 28:

"The proof that this decline in our important securities paying a fixed return corresponded to a general rise in the rate for the rental of money, governed by a serious resumption of industrial and commercial affairs, is that the seventeen classes of bonds of industrial societies noted by us depreciated in the same proportion, while the eleven classes of shares of French credit societies and the twenty-five classes of shares of industrial societies—that is, securities with a variable revenue—have respectively gained (during the second half of 1898) 90,000,000 and 60,000,000 francs. The general rate of discount and of advances upon securities in Europe has risen with the quotations for securities paying varying returns, but on the contrary the mean level of Government obligations and securities paying a fixed return of the richest European countries have fallen like those of our national funds and railway bonds. During the first half of 1899 our regular statistics indicate that French rentes and our railway bonds have fallen anew by 310,000,000 and 357,000,000 francs, or a total of 667,000,000 francs, between December 31, 1898, and June 30, 1899, while the seventeen classes of industrial bonds have likewise fallen more than 21,000,000 francs. On the contrary, during the same period the quotations of the shares of our eleven chief banking societies have advanced 113,000,000 francs, and those of the great French industrial corporations 26,000,000 francs."

A revival of confidence in industrial and mining shares is one of the striking features of the money market, which is permitting the flotation of great quantities of new securities. The figures of the issue of new securities in Germany, set forth in "*l'Economiste Européen*" of August 11, indicate in a striking manner the public preference for "industrials." The issues during the first half of 1899 reached a face value of 1,236,100,000 marks ($300,000,-000), and a market value of 1,467,000,000 marks. This total is surprisingly

large, in view of the fact that the entire year 1898, which was considered one of great activity, witnessed issues of only 1,389,000,000 marks. The principal items of the issues of the first half of 1899 were Government loans, 411,-500,000 marks; municipal loans, 119,400,000 marks; industrial shares, 305,-400,000 marks; banking shares, 115,700,000 marks. It is significant of the preference for industrial shares that the market value was 518,100,000 marks ($126,000,000), or about sixty per cent. above par, while the banking shares were quoted at 164,800,000 marks, or nearly fifty per cent. above par.

A new direction for German investment is referred to by the Berlin correspondent of "*l'Economiste Européen*" in the issue of August 18. This is the shares of navigation companies. He declares that the corporations already existing in Hamburg and other German ports are increasing their capital by continual new issues, and that new companies are forming beside the old. "If this progression is maintained," he says, "the market for navigation shares will take an important place beside that for mining and metal working securities."

The French Joint Stock Banks.

The semi-annual summary of the condition of the five large joint stock banks of France and of the mortgage bank, the *Crédit Foncier*, which is presented in "*l'Economiste Européen*" of August 18, shows a considerable increase in the volume of business done. The affairs of the *Crédit Foncier* stand somewhat apart from those of the commercial banks and are not included in the summary of commercial business. The aggregate transactions of the other five large banks, of which the *Crédit Lyonnais* absorbs more than half, show commercial paper on hand on June 30, 1899, to the amount of 1,384,300,000 francs ($270,000,000); *reports* upon securities, 290,100,000 francs; loans and advances on securities, 359,800,000 francs; deposits at sight, 1,823,000,000 francs; and deposits for fixed terms, 244,800,000 francs. These figures show an increase of 82,600,000 francs in commercial paper and 115,900,000 francs in *reports*, with a decline of 21,400,000 francs in advances. The net improvement, therefore, is 176,500,000 francs ($35,000,000).

The French journal presents a summing up of the entire visible stock of commercial paper held by the Bank of France and other banks. The amount on January 31 was 2,362,000,000 francs, being swelled on behalf of the Bank of France by the liquidation of December. The amount on February 28 was 2,194,000,000 francs, and fell on June 30 to 2,163,000,000 francs, which is declared by the French journal to represent "a period entirely normal—the total of commercial holdings is certainly very large, but does not exceed the resources of the bank nor of the credit societies, and does not justify the impression that it will produce an abuse of credit."

The fact that the banks have come strongly to the aid of the money market is indicated by the increase of all classes of loans by the five stock banks from 2,107,400,000 francs on January 31, to 2,281,000,000 francs on June 30. *Reports* increased from 174,800,000 francs to 290,100,000 francs, while commercial discounts increased only from 1,301,700,000 francs to 1,384,300,000 francs. The deposits at sight increased from 1,748,700,000 francs to 1,823,000,000 francs. The *Crédit Lyonnais* has increased its holdings of commercial bills from 661,000,000 francs on January 31, to 672,600,000 francs

on June 30, and its loans upon *reports* from 116,200,000 francs to 180,800,000 francs. Its deposits have grown during the same interval from 999,400,000 francs to 1,073,200,000 francs. The amount on September 30, 1898, was 1,048,900,000 francs, but the usual demands reduced it on December 31 to 991,700,000 francs, so that the condition on June 30 indicated a substantial increase in business.

The *Crédit Foncier* shows a considerable increase in both its rural and municipal loans. The former increased from 1,783,300,000 francs on January 31 to 1,814,400,000 francs on June 30, 1899, while the latter increased from 1,356,800,000 francs to 1,418,900,000 francs. The obligations in circulation have by no means increased in the same proportion, the rural bonds having fallen from 1,847,100,000 francs on January 31 to 1,841,100,000 francs on June 30, while the municipal obligations increased only from 1,328,100,000 francs to 1,345,200,000 francs.

Concordat of the Swiss Banks.

The President of the conference of Swiss banks of issue has announced that all these institutions have accepted the agreement reached at Lugano on June 3, "for protecting their metallic reserves and for the defense of the economic interests of the country." The President expresses the hope that the decision taken will produce the expected results and will exercise a salutary influence upon the condition of the money market. A committtee, comprising the banks of Basle, Berne, Geneva, St. Gall and Zurich, with two other banks chosen from year to year, has authority to fix a uniform rate of discount for all the banks. Those which are compelled to obtain specie from abroad will receive an indemnity covering the cost of shipment. A common fund for this purpose will be formed by means of a contribution of one-tenth of one per cent. upon the average circulation of notes.

This arrangement, as set forth in the "*Moniteur des Intêrets Materiels*" of July 30, replaces the old concordat formed in 1876, but which has since submitted to important modifications. The fundamental principle of that agreement was the reciprocal redemption of notes in cash over the counters of the banks. Such an arrangement was supposed at the time to contribute towards the stability of exchange, but was applied at first with too much rigor and was gradually mitigated until it lost much of its force. The opinion is expressed in "*l'Economiste Europeén*" of July 28, that if the agreement had been adhered to it might have exercised a favorable influence upon exchange, but at the expense of a high rate of discount. "If the future national bank is well managed," it is declared, "money will be more dear, not cheaper ; there should not be any illusion in this regard."

A New Bank in Crete.

A decree of Prince George of Greece, as High Commissioner of Crete, has ratified the convention between the Cretan Government and the National Bank of Greece for the creation of the Bank of Crete with branches throughout the island. The charter of the Bank is granted for thirty years, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs in gold, in 40,000 shares of 250 francs, half to be paid up upon its creation. The Bank will have the exclusive right of note issue in Crete, but the notes will not be legal tender and will be redeemable upon de-

mand in the standard coin of Crete. The notes will be accepted by the Treasury and public offices of the Island. The amount cannot exceed double the capital and reserve without the consent of the Cretan Government, and must be covered to the amount of at least one-third in specie. The remainder must be covered by bills of exchange, commercial paper with at least two signatures and running not more than three months, by advances on securities or merchandise in warehouse, and by Government loans guaranteed by the public revenues.

In addition to the usual commercial banking and the keeping of the Government cash, the bank is authorized to take part in the creation of domestic corporations for communication by land or sea in Crete. Provision is also made for a special land mortgage department including loans to the communes. The rate of discount as set forth with the other details in the "*Moniteur des Intérets Matériels*" of July 16, is fixed at six per cent.; the rate of interest upon mortgage loans at seven per cent., and on advances to cultivators at eight per cent. A charge of half of one per cent. will be made upon current accounts.

Banking and Financial Notes.

—The Japanese economist, Mr. Konsaka, has published an interesting calculation of the riches of Japan. He puts the total at 15,093,000,000 yen ($7,600,000,000.) He distributes this amount among eleven classes, of which the largest are lands, 10,000,000,000 yen; buildings, 1,919,000,000 yen; movable property and works of art, 788,000,000 yen; mines, 405,000,000 yen; railway and telegraphs, 90,000,000 yen.

—The profits of the Bank of France were considerably increased during the second half of 1899 as the result of the increase of the discount rate to three per cent. The question is being discussed in Paris whether the dividend will be increased, but it is thought not, in view of the expense of branches required by the new charter and the strengthening of the gold reserve to meet the autumn pressure.

—The French Bank of Indo-China earned net profits of 744,242 francs ($145,000) in 1898, as compared with 732,534 francs in 1897. The sum of 600,000 francs went to the shareholders and 30,000 francs to the reserve.

—The Belgian Savings banks showed total deposits on April 30, 1899, of 593,727,383 francs upon 1,573,525 separate accounts. The deposits on December 31, 1898, were 580,112,430 francs.

—The Savings banks of Roumania are carrying deposits of more than 31,000,000 francs ($6,000,000.) The central establishment at Bucharest on March 31 last had deposits of 10,253,244 francs upon 27,090 accounts, while the branches had 21,357,519 francs on 86,195 accounts. The accounts included 9,320 for employees, 10,203 for working men, 6,111 for small merchants, 8,595 for domestics, 6,021 for soldiers, 51,782 for school children, and 21,061 for the professions and persons not classified. The resources of the Bank on June 30 amount to 40,253,400 francs in public securities and 292,280 francs in cash.

C. A. C.

WILLIAM H. KIMBALL.

In these days of close competition among banks it is essential that an institution expecting to get a fair share of business should be managed by officers who will not only be prudent but who will combine wise progressiveness with the necessary measure of caution. Banking profits are tending to grow proportionately smaller, and this tendency can be checked only by enlarging the volume of business or by reducing the expenses and losses. To increase business along safe lines is a problem demanding financial skill of a high order—most of all the knowledge gained from long and varied experience. It was, therefore, no ordinary honor that was bestowed upon the subject of this sketch when he was chosen as chief executive officer of the reorganized Seventh National Bank. Mr. Kimball is not only an experienced banker, but he is familiar with banking conditions in New York city—conditions which are in many important respects different from those prevailing elsewhere.

William H. Kimball was born in Chicago, and was educated at Watertown, N. Y., and Aurora, N. Y. Early in life he entered the Jefferson County National Bank, of Watertown, as teller and continued to hold the position for many years. In 1881 he established the St. Lawrence County Bank, at Canton, N. Y., and has been its President from that time until the present. It is a well managed and successful institution.

Mr. Kimball was appointed Receiver of the Merchants' Bank, of Watertown, N. Y., in 1882 and closed up its affairs in a creditable manner.

The high regard in which he is held by those who know him best is further evidenced by the important positions to which he has been elected. He was for ten years a member of the board of supervisors of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and was chairman of the board for three years. He was still further honored by election as a member of the Legislature, serving for four years, from 1887–90. He served as chairman of the committees on banks, railroads and others of importance.

During President Harrison's administration Comptroller Hepburn appointed Mr. Kimball a National bank examiner for New York city, and he continued to hold that position until May of the present year, when he was elected Vice-President of the Seventh National Bank, of New York city. On September 28, on the resignation of Mr. John McAnerney, he was chosen President of the bank. In all of the offices he has held Mr. Kimball has made a good record, and his integrity and ability have won him many friends in banking and commercial circles. Mr. Kimball is a member of the Union League Club, the Lawyers' Club and the Republican Club.

The Seventh National Bank is one of the old and well-established banks of the city, its State charter dating from 1833 and its National charter from 1865.

From the success which Mr. Kimball has achieved in other positions, it is safe to predict that he is well fitted to bring additional reputation and business to the bank over whose affairs he presides.

WILLIAM H. [illegible]

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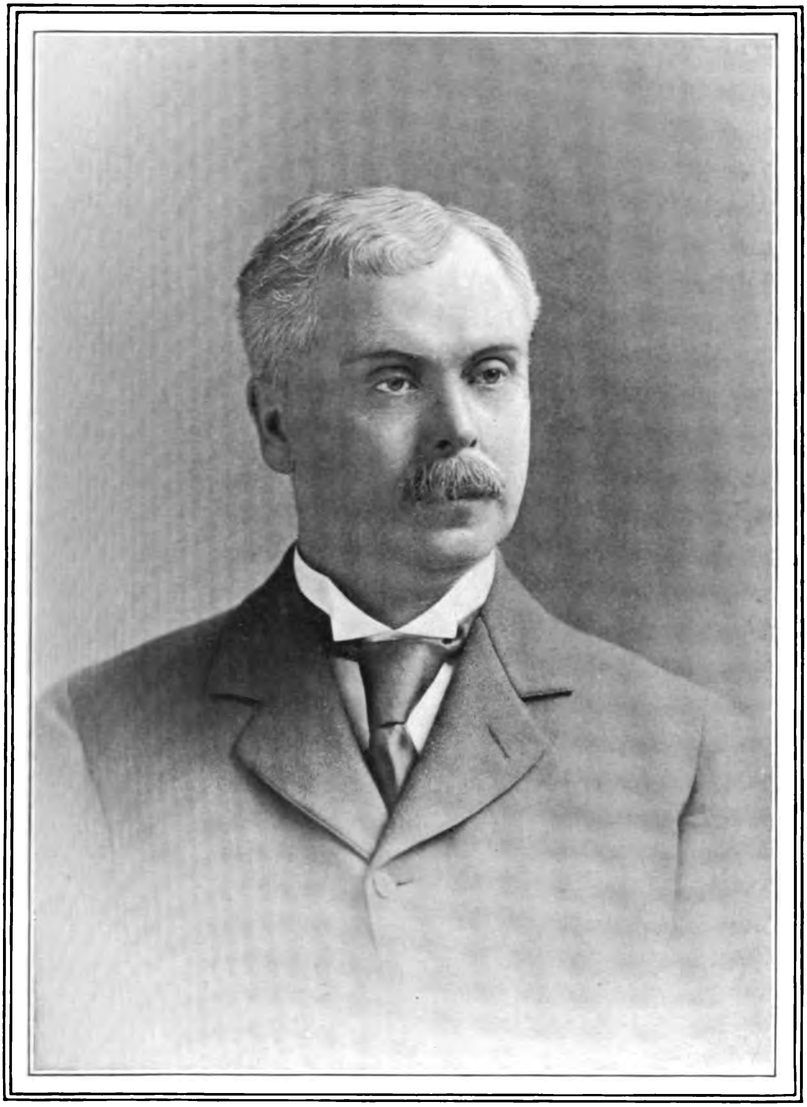

Wm. H. Kimball

TRUST COMPANY SECTION OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

In connection with the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association at Cleveland, September 5, 6 and 7, a meeting of the Trust Company Section was held. The proceedings of this meeting are given below, it being impossible to find space for the report in the October number of the MAGAZINE.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY J. G. W. COWLES.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—In the absence of Mr. H. A. Garfield, who should have spoken to you now, I am permitted to express to you the welcome of your associate members representing the trust companies of Cleveland, to our city and to the third annual meeting of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association. I speak for Cleveland and in particular for its trust companies.

We have recently celebrated the first century of our city's honorable and prosperous history. Cleveland has always been a conservative city, and so, on the whole, of slow growth; during its first half-century it was little more than a New England village in this new Connecticut of the Western Reserve, and in 1860, sixty-four years from its founding, the population was 43,838, whereas now it closely approaches 400,000. It has never gone backward by the collapse of booms, but steadily, though for periods slowly, forward in population, industries, trade and wealth.

Cleveland has always been fortunate in the possession of financial resources of its own. Less foreign or eastern capital has been required here than in any western city of its size. We have never been dependent upon outside money, with $24,137,304 of active banking capital and surplus, and $42,517,638 more of deposits in fourteen National banks, and $75,115,248 of deposits in thirty-three Savings and other banks; a grand total of nearly $118,000,000 of deposits and over $140,000,000 of capital and deposits together, the business of the city is on a secure basis, assuring permanency and increasing prosperity as the years go on. In the last nine years, our bank deposits have increased $66,000,000, and our banking capital and surplus, nearly $10,000,000. This healthy growth has been gained through a series of years, including some very "hard times," and is indicative of the vigorous vitality which pervades our civic, our industrial, our commercial and our financial life. Savings banks have been a conspicuous feature of our financial institutions for more than fifty years. The fact that there are more than thirty of them in Cleveland, while in some other principal cities in neighboring States there is none, shows the drift and tendency of our people to accumulate their savings in such banks. These $75,000,000 belong to the people more than to the corporations, to the poor as well as to the rich, so called, to the many rather than to the few, as evidenced by the 54,000 depositors, who own the $31,000,000 of deposits in the Society for Savings, and the perhaps equal number who own the larger aggregate of deposits in the other Savings banks of the city.

But trust companies, properly so-called, are of recent origin among us, but have had a prosperous development in these few years. It was not until 1894 that the State law authorized trust companies under special provisions to act, by judicial appointment, as trustees of estates, guardians of minors, administrators and assignees.

The five trust companies now organized and qualified to do such business under this recent State law, have already in a large and empathic way demonstrated their value to the business community and to the public at large by their enterprise, as well as by their conservatism; by their progressiveness, as well as by their prudent management of affairs entrusted to them.

I think no two mutually compensating mottoes better fit the requirements of trust companies, than these—progress and permanency. No corporations have a larger interest in what is permanent than ours. Their religion should be that expressed in the prayer of David: "Lead me in the way which is everlasting;" that is, the right way, and not in the other way which "He turneth upside down." Not only the present day, current events and affairs, but the future, even future generations, are within the field of our intentions and our obligations. For we deal not with the transient only, but with the fixed and permanent as well; not only in money and names, in currency and credits which are like the flowing streams passing in a night and they are gone; but with realities, and with securities and with continuing estates which descend without change from fathers to their children, it may be for a hundred years to come. This is one chief and most important attribute of trust companies, *that they stay*. As a Catholic Bishop once said to me, concerning their way of building churches, now the foundation, in a few years the walls, later the roof, and at length the inside finishing; "Oh," said he, "we don't have to hurry; the church lives forever." So the trust companies; or so will they, if they are what they ought to be.

Such a purpose must have a controlling influence upon the conduct of business and upon what I may call the moral character and development of trust companies which resides not in the capital, not in the deposits, but in the men that manage them. They are not adapted to nor intended for speculative procedures, but for the conservative methods of legitimate enterprise and business. Their calling is to act wisely in the present, but with reference always to the accumulation of the "far-off interest" of prudence and patience, rather than for the quick and often fatal profits of the passing craze. Nine times out of ten, it is the haste to get rich, that ruins; it is the *speed* that kills; and the pace at which, "prosperity" has been going in the race since it got its feet again a year or two ago, is the peril of the hour. I am not prophesying evil, but I beg to indicate the responsibility of trust companies to restrain rather than to incite the speculative fever which prevails and to limit rather than to enlarge its range and ravages. The danger of so-called "trusts," which are not trusts at all, but gigantic corporations formed by combinations into a large unit, is less in the combinations and the magnitude of them than the over-bonding and over capitalization which become at length the millstone which drags them and others with them to the bottomless sea of bankruptcy. Nobody pretends that these capitalizations are the equivalents of values; everybody knows the fiction, but how pleasing the delusion in hopes of temporary gain. How soon is forgotten the stress of '93 and the stagnation and collapse of '96, and the law of gravitation which will bring the sticks of spent rockets and the baskets of exploded balloons to the ground; but the reason is plain. It was very long ago observed by a philosopher that "there is in human nature generally more of the fool than of the wise; and therefore those faculties by which the foolish part of men's minds is taken captive are most potent." But let us and we shall if worthy to be trusted, seek *values*, demand *values*, certify only *values*, in true equation with their names and quantities, and of such substance as to promise survival of values amid the changed conditions which must come.

Our office is to be trusted; our duty is to be worthy of trust; our vocation is to execute trusts; our honor will be to betray or to neglect no trusts; our success will be to guard and keep, to advance and enlarge all confidence reposed in us; observing

in all regards the absolute obligation of disinterested fidelity, which binds the trustee to his *cestui que* trust. "The greatest trust between man and man," once wrote Lord Bacon, "is the trust of giving counsel, for," he says, "in other confidences, men commit the parts of life, their hands, their goods, their children, their credit, some particular affair; but to such as they make their counsellors, they commit the whole; by how much the more they are obligated to all faith and integrity." But the trust of giving counsel ends there; for the one advised may not take the counsel given, but go contrary to it on his own judgment, disregarding yours. While for minors and widows, for the incapable and dependent, for the absent and the dead in the long procession of the years, the trust company not only counsels but acts, stands alone responsible within the range of the vast trusts reposed, and is by so much still more obligated "to all faith and integrity," as has been said.

And we are here to-day in order that by conference with one another we may learn how better, or, rather, how *best*, to discharge these high, and vast, and long-continuing fiduciary obligations. And our success in business as trust companies will depend, not so much upon our selfish shrewdness and aggression, as upon our experienced intelligence and conscientious faithfulness in the conduct of our own business and the affairs of others entrusted to us.

An appropriate response to the address of welcome was made by Breckinridge Jones, chairman of the section, after which Anton G. Hodenpyl, the chairman of the executive committee, and Vice-President of the Michigan Trust Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., made the following report:

Report of Arthur G. Hodenpyl, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trust Company Section.

To the Members of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association:

The attendance at this meeting, and the character of the representatives of trust companies present this morning, is an assurance to your committee, that the original plan conceived at the time of the birth of this section, was wise, that it has appealed to you, and that you find the section of use and of practical help. This is encouraging, and although this is only the third birthday of the section, it is now a healthy and prosperous child, with a future growth in strength and power, and everything that tends to usefulness, absolutely assured.

Consider for a moment the financial strength of this three-year-old child:

One hundred and ninety trust companies comprise the membership, having a combined capital of \$94,622,145; with surplus and undivided profits of \$67,838,100; making a total working capital of \$162,460,688.

These 190 companies hold cash deposits of \$610.113.688.

In the past year the advantages of the section have been carefully explained by the Secretary to companies not heretofore members, and during that period trust companies with a capital and surplus of \$42,000,000 and with cash deposits of \$210,000,000 have come into the section.

In considering the deposits of trust companies, it must be borne in mind that the figures represent only the deposits of the banking departments of the different companies, and that in addition each company has under its control trust funds for investment, or trust funds actually invested, of an amount probably equal to or in excess of its cash deposits. The figures are startling in their magnitude, when the comparative youth of trust companies is considered, and are useful in showing the wonderful and rapid growth of this unique and very useful class of American corporations, which have taken such a position in finance in this country as to astonish the world. And, indeed, it would be difficult to imagine how the great financial transactions of America could now be carried on, or how the many existing trusts

of enormous magnitude could be administered, without the assistance of the trust company.

Notwithstanding its magnitude and importance, the business of the members of this section has all come into existence in recent years, and the trust company idea was originated within the memory of men now living. This thought suggested to your committee, at its last meeting in New York, the idea that the present is the time to preserve for history the facts of the origin of the very important movement which brought into existence the trust companies of this country. In a few years it is quite possible there will be no one living from whom this information could be gleaned. It was therefore determined that two papers on the origin and growth of the trust company movement, in Philadelphia and New York respectively, should be presented to you to-day, not only for your entertainment and instruction, but also to the end that the record of those important events should be preserved for history, and in this the committee believes that it is fulfilling a portion of the mission of the section.

I have spoken of the original plans for the work of the section, conceived at the time of its birth. These plans were, that the section should be of practical benefit and of assistance to its members, in addition to bringing about an acquaintanceship and feeling of close friendship between trust company officials.

At each meeting it has been the aim of the committee to give to those in attendance practical instruction on practical subjects, to the end that the knotty problems constantly arising in this intricate class of business might be made easier, and that all should have the benefit of the experience of the others.

You will find on the programme notice of an exhibit by a number of trust companies, of the various books and blanks used by them in keeping their record and accounts. These books and blanks are intended to exhibit the whole internal machinery of a well conducted trust company office. Their preparation has been a difficult task, but it has been cheerfully performed, in order that all might have an opportunity to carefully study at their leisure, a system that is well-nigh perfect, and the exhibit is in line with the plan of the section to be of practical help to its members.

THE CHAIRMAN: One of the first trust companies organized west of the Alleghany Mountains, and I think the very first company, was the Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company of Louisville, Ky., represented at this meeting by Mr. John W. Barr. In the City of Louisville it looks strange that there should be a company with $40,000,000 of trust funds. The fact that there is such a company there shows that the officers have at least had considerable experience, and has led us to invite Mr. Barr to write a paper on the investment of trust funds; and I want to say that not only in that particular is the Fidelity Company of Louisville a most excellent company, but it is in other respects as well. I remember when starting my own company, ten years ago, I went over to Louisville and examined their books to find out how the business was done, and you can judge how complicated I thought the business was then when I tell you that after being there, I had to write back a letter to Mr. Malone and ask sixty-three different questions. We have tried to save the gentlemen of the Trust Company Section that labor now, by presenting the books here so you can see them.

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.—ADDRESS OF JOHN W. BARR, OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

I thank you most sincerely for those very kind words of commendation of our trust company. I feel very much embarrassed, for as I am personally concerned they are not merited. It has only been within the past year that I left the practice of law to take up the duties of the trust company and therefore the growth of our trust company has been due to older and abler heads than my own.

An eminent authority in trusteeship has well said that "the investment of trust funds is one of the most important duties of a trustee both as respects the interest of the *cestui que* trust and his own security."

In fact, there is no duty which devolves upon a trust company that is fraught with greater difficulties, and where the duty, if unwisely performed, is most disastrous to the reputation and prosperity of the trustee. With the liberal discretion allowed trustees and with the phenomenal growth and commanding influence of trust companies, aided by the present prosperity of the country, there never existed a broader field for investment, with the consequent opportunity for either unwise or prudent choice.

Trusts are of early English origin. From the time of Henry VIII until within recent years, classes of investment were jealously limited. With the growth of trusteeships in the United States a more liberal rule has prevailed. At present in many of the States there is no statutory restriction, upon trust investments, and in the absence of such statutory restrictions, or fixed rules of equity courts, they are left to the integrity and sound discretion of the trustees. The great difficulties therefore, as also the greatest opportunities, exist where neither the instrument creating the trust, nor the law of the State, gives specific directions regarding the investment of trust funds. If the instrument creating the trust gives directions for investment, these directions must be followed. If the instrument creating the trust gives no directions as to the mode of investment, the trustee should be governed by the laws of the State or the rules of court in which it is executed. In the absence of such directions, laws or rules of court, the trustee must be governed by diligence, intelligence, sound judgment and good faith. Such duties required of a trustee are best performed by a trust company organized with a staff of vigilant, faithful and competent officials.

CARE IN SELECTING TRUSTEE.

The selection of the trustee is of the first importance. Among the thoughts that enter into the mind of nearly every man, at some period in life, be he of large or of modest estate, none gives greater anxiety than the question, "To whom shall I entrust my estate, that a safe and regular income may be secured for my family or those dependent upon me." Or when by reason of increasing cares, failing health or advancing years, men find it burdensome to manage their own affairs, they look for some person or company in whose integrity, ability and sound judgment they may safely entrust their estates for investment.

The trustee having qualified, its first duty is to carefully gather together the estate and within a reasonable time to invest it properly and to yield a fair income. It rarely occurs that an entire estate when delivered to a trustee is satisfactorily invested. The weeding-out process must be invoked. A majority of men have among their papers evidence of property that do no credit to their judgment. And many a man, did he but know how soon his safety-box would be opened to stranger's eyes, would promptly destroy or otherwise dispose of them.

It is true that a man may use his property according to his pleasure, and investments made by him are some evidence that he had confidence in the investment. The better rule, however, is to continue the investment only when the trustee itself would have been justified in making such investment.

The greater the trustee's experience and opportunity for the handling of funds, the more cautious does he become. He must not invest in notes secured by personal security, however solvent. He must not invest the funds in trade. He must not invest them in industrials. Neither should he involve them in speculation. In times of prosperity, he should prepare for adversity. Panics will surely follow. The funds should be deposited in a strong bank. The account should indicate the

particular trust, separated from all other trust accounts. The trustee's books should set forth clearly the investments and complete means of identification. The securities should be deposited in vaults properly marked and classified.

In making investments, a trustee should be watchful least realty be converted improperly into personalty or personalty into realty.

CHANGE IN THE CHARACTER OF AVAILABLE INVESTMENTS.

Formerly, Government and first mortgage real estate bonds were almost exclusively the form of investment. And it is true that there was a time when Government, State, county and municipal bonds were issued in sufficient amounts to meet the demands of investors. Such is not now the case. The field has necessarily become enlarged.

In making such investments many circumstances are to be considered. Among others, what are the special needs of the particular trust, for what period is it to exist, what is the value of the estate, in what is it at present invested, how does the question of local taxation affect it, how is the beneficiary situated with regard to other means of revenue. As in other affairs in life, sometimes boldness is required, prudence always.

The different classes for investment open to trustees without other guides than sound discretion and good faith may be said to include: stock in certain corporations, improved real estate and real estate securities, Government and municipal bonds, other classes of bonds.

Investments by trustees in corporate stock have almost universally been avoided. It is only in recent years that courts of last resort have approved investments in bank and trust company stocks of undoubted standing. While it is true that certain classes of regular dividend-paying stocks not over-capitalized and issued by such companies as are not engaged in trade, have proven a safe and profitable form of investment, the safe rule is for a trustee not to make such investments without the proper direction or consent of the beneficiary.

REAL ESTATE AND REAL ESTATE SECURITIES.

The most satisfactory form of real property investment is in well located city property under ground lease for a long period of years, and at a fair rental. Under such conditions, with a clear title, with substantial buildings erected thereon by the lessee, and a lease embracing the usual conditions and providing for the prompt payment of insurance, taxes and assessment, and at the expiration of the lease with equitable provisions for the disposition of the improvements, the owner of the land is assured a fair and permanent income.

In such investments, the lessee, not the trustee, bears the cares and annoyances. The brunt of losses from vacancies, from increase of taxes and insurance falls upon the lessee. At the expiration of the lease, after having received a fair return on the investment, the trustee is in position either to demand a full price for the land or to purchase the improvements at no more than their value. Investments of this class are not often to be had.

Investments of trust funds in well improved, centrally located income-producing real estate in communities where taxation is not oppressive, have for generations been accepted as a favorite form of investment by many cautious men. Such investments are undoubtedly desirable in many instances.

There are, however, under some conditions, such objections as practically prohibit this class of investment. As where the estate is of limited value and regular expenditures must be made for repairs and assessments. Or where there is difficulty in purchasing such property at the exact amount seeking investment. Or where the loss of rent for a few months cannot be borne by the beneficiary.

Investments in land or vendor's lien notes should be made only after the most careful investigation of the title, of the location of the property, its value and productiveness. Prior lien notes secured by well located business property have proven by experience to be one of the most desirable class of investments securities, and at the same time one of the most difficult to procure.

Insurance, investment and trust companies have in the past made large advances on farm lands, but these have not always proven satisfactory, due, in part, to the difficulties in preventing the lands from deteriorating and in keeping informed as to their condition, cultivation, value and prompt payment of taxes. One of the most serious obstacles encountered is to obtain an impartial, reliable valuation on such lands. With the uncertainty of valuations for assessment purposes, with the constant inclination of friends and neighbors to place fictitious value on lands, and with the want of sufficient acquaintance with the situation by persons residing at a distance, an investor must indeed be cautious.

As a rule a farmer who mortgages his land unless it be for improvements is rarely enabled to pay his indebtedness without a sale of his lands. The holder of securities of this class is more or less dependent upon crop conditions for the prompt payment of interest. While in the event of default, a lawsuit usually follows with the attendant delay, expense and often the necessity for purchase of undesirable property.

Notwithstanding the briefness of the period for which such investments have to run, the legal expenses, delays and losses in case of foreclosure, the frequency of application in case of sale of encumbered property for a total or partial release and acceptance of the proceeds, thereby destroying the permanency of the investment, yet, for a short trust, real estate prior lien securities, on account of the better rate of interest, the visibleness of the security, its inability to take wings, and its freedom from great or sudden fluctuations in value, have received much favor from investors.

INVESTMENTS IN THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF BONDS.

One of the most important questions confronting a beneficiary is. "What annual income may I with reasonable certainty count on during the existence of the trust." With those persons who, as a rule, are solely dependent upon such income, the certainty rather than the amount is the important matter. Unless they can with reasonable confidence know the amount of their income their plans for the future are materially hampered. At this point, then, appears one of the most difficult problems regarding the investment of trust funds. If the only consideration be safety and permanency, the investment would be made in long term United States Government bonds, or in the municipal bonds of cities of the highest credit—such investments often producing not more than two per cent. annually.

Few persons can afford to have their entire estate so invested. And with incomes from the same value of estate in the past decade having fallen from thirty-five to fifty per cent. in amount, and with small prospect of the rate being permanently bettered, the question of rate becomes a most important one.

As illustration of the changes in income, we recall a certain estate that in 1875 was invested on a ten per cent. basis. When the securities matured the funds were re-invested at six per cent., and in 1899 they were again invested in securities yielding four per cent. per annum. Thus the annual income from the same estate had fallen in twenty-four years from $2,500 to $1,000. To make it less profitable the taxes had trebled. In 1875 the tax rate was about sixty cents on the hundred dollars, and in 1899 the rate was $1.85 on the hundred. Here we are brought face to face with the unpleasant fact that incomes are being constantly diminished and taxes steadily increased. This applies to almost every State in the Union.

Hence it follows that for a permanent safe investment, yielding a fair income, prior lien bonds conservatively issued for a long period by water, gas, traction or other corporations performing *quasi* public functions, located in large cities, and with practically exclusive privileges, offer many advantages. The prior lien mortgage bonds issued by some of the great railroad systems within the past few years are in the same category. A choice of any particular issue or issues depends upon many conditions. Such securities should be purchased only after the most thorough and intelligent investigation.

The trustee will not, in the event of loss, be justified in saying that these securities were highly recommended. Its duty is to investigate the history of the company's earnings for the past years, its resources for business, the efficiency of its management, the amount of its indebtedness, the legality of its bond issue, and to become acquainted in a general way with the territory in which the property is located, and with such other matters as affect its convertibility, its permanency its safety and its value.

This careful investigation can be made more efficiently by a well organized trust company than by an individual. A trust company, with its corps of experienced officers, to whom a large variety of securities are constantly offered, and who are accustomed daily to consider and make investments, aided usually by a large body of representative men as directors taken from different walks of life, reduces to a minimum the danger of mistake in investment.

The expense attending such an investigation is frequently a matter of much consideration. An individual desiring to invest from five to twenty-five thousand dollars cannot well afford such an expenditure as would reduce materially the net income from the estate. A trust company having hundreds of trusts requiring investment in large or small amounts can well afford the time and expense necessary for such investigation. In the purchase of such securities in large amounts, aided by the many resources at its command, the trust company makes prompt investments, often securing more advantageous terms and giving the different trusts an opportunity to be wisely invested—all of which inures to the benefit of the *cestui que* trust.

Whatever may be the choice of the investments, be they for large or small estates, the dictates of prudence require that the entire estate should not be invested in a single class of securities. With constant changes, and with conditions over which the watchful trustee has no control, sound discretion demands that the estate be invested in a number and variety of securities.

OTHER OBLIGATIONS OF TRUSTEES.

Nor does the duty of trustee end with the prudent investment of the funds of the estate, the placing of them in safety vaults, and the collection and payment of the income to the *cestui que* trust. The same careful inquiry regarding the property securing the investment must continue, accurate information must be obtained promptly, periodical statements regarding the properties and securities must be filed away and constantly referred to; and if prudence requires, the investments must be promptly converted into money, and the proceeds reinvested. "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety." Such vigilance, and such imperative obligations can best be performed by a well equipped, well organized trust company.

When the trust is ended, with its day of final reckoning, the estate should either be converted into money and delivered to the legal owner, or should the owner prefer the securities, they should be of such character as to be readily marketed. At the expiration of every trust, the beneficiary has the right to anticipate that the estate, be it money, securities or other property, is no less valuable than when placed in the hands of the trustee. Such a trust company will not die, and the good its officers do will live after them.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have two papers on the growth and origin of trust companies in two of the States, and as Philadelphia has been considered the home of the trust company, I take the liberty of calling for Mr. Zug's paper first.

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE TRUST COMPANY MOVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—BY CHARLES K. ZUG, OF PHILADELPHIA.

In studying the origin and growth of the trust company movement in Pennsylvania, a striking fact to be noted is the association that has existed in that State between the trust and life insurance business. Nor is such an association to be wondered at. The transaction of the insurance business by corporations was preceded by individual underwriting, just as the corporate management of trusts has been preceded by individual trustees. When, however, it is once recognized that the best provision against the uncertainties of life is in corporate insurance, and that the best method of providing an estate with which one's obligations can be met after death is by a life insurance policy issued by a corporation, the suggestion is but natural that perhaps that estate would be best administered by a corporate trustee. Nor can it be considered strange if the officers and directors of a life insurance company should find a proper expansion of their business in caring for the estate which the w'se forethought of procuring a policy in their company had provided.

Certain it is that in Pennsylvania the trust company movement originated in a successful life insurance company; the first grant of trust powers to a corporation was by amendment to the charter of that life insurance company; and for over thirty years the trust company business in Pennsylvania was conducted by life insurance companies.

THE ORIGIN OF TRUST COMPANIES.

While Pennsylvania can probably claim the honor of having incorporated the first trust company, yet for the original idea, we must look to the far East. The Quaker merchant of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries was accustomed, like his English ancestors, to find in coffee houses the social intercourse which is to-day furnished by the clubs of our larger cities. Will's famous institution in the ancestral city on the banks of the Thames found its counterpart in the Merchants' Coffee House in the younger city on the banks of the Delaware, and it was there that the subscriptions were taken to the corporation, which eventually became the first, and is to-day the leading trust company in the State. Articles of association were signed in 1810 for the formation of a company, the business of which its founders determined should be clearly indicated by its name, "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities." Application was at once made to the State Legislature for a charter, but the application was refused. The corporate management of business was yet in its infancy. Charters of incorporations were then, and for more than sixty years thereafter, granted by special act of the Legislature, and not under any general law. And the Legislature was at this time slow to grant these privileges. The application was, however, renewed, and a charter obtained on March 10, 1812.

The Pennsylvania Company entered at once upon the successful prosecution of the life insurance and annuity business. In 1829 an amendment to its charter was asked and obtained, granting the company fuller powers in the choice of securities for investment, but not enlarging the functions of the corporation. In 1830, however, the officers and directors of the company found a new subject for discussion at their coffee house, and from these discussions was eventually evolved a most important expansion of the business and policy of the company. This time the suggestion came not from England, but from India. The change in the policy of the company, the reasons for it, and the steps taken for its accomplishment may be best described in the words of the company's historian, Mr. Harrison S. Morris:

"The great success of what in India at this time were called Agency Houses, was irresistibly drawing the attention of financiers toward them. These were concerns organized to transact business for trustees or individuals, to receive moneys on deposit, and to administer estates, and the advancement of the Pennsylvania Company in its chosen work induced its officers to desire an expansion in this new direction. * * * A meeting of the directors was called to consider the subject on February 4, 1830, with the result that a committee was appointed to go over the ground and give its views of the advisability of entering on 'the receipt of money from persons, and, in consideration therefor, carrying out or executing such trusts as the persons giving the money should designate.'

The committee selected was in harmony with the inclination of the board, and, a month later, pronounced itself in favor of the venture, whereupon the President and Solicitor of the company were requested to consult Mr. Horace Binney and Mr. John Sergeant, the most eminent counsellors of their day, upon the right of the company to conduct such a business under the terms of the original charter and its single supplement.

After a thorough investigation on the part of these gentlemen, they joined in giving an opinion favorable to the new enterprise, and the directors accordingly laid the subject before the stockholders at their annual meeting held on January 11, 1831, with a recommendation that the company should engage in the new business of accepting trusts. The stockholders were entirely in accord with this, and at the next meeting of the board a resolution was passed in the following words:

'*Resolved*, That the board will enter into the business of trusts agreeably to the resolution passed at a meeting of the stockholders held on the eleventh day of January last, and that the President, in conjunction with Horace Binney and John Sergeant, and C. S. Miller, be requested to prepare the forms of documents that may be required for conducting the business.'

But it was not the fashion of our grandfathers to enter upon an untrodden field, even after so much deliberation as this. There seems to have been cause for hesitation and delay. Perhaps, as has been suggested, there were rumors of financial trouble among the parent concerns in India; or, more likely still, as is indicated by the subsequent action of the board, the right of the company to embark in the new order of business without enlarged powers from the Legislature, was, in spite of exalted legal advice, held in doubt; for at an adjourned meeting of the board held on November 8, 1832, the promising venture was, for the time, put off by a resolution to the effect 'that it is inexpedient for the company to go into the trust business, and that the subject be indefinitely postponed.'

This was a sore blow to some of the more progressive elements of the management, and they did not fail to agitate for a renewal of the project through the three years which followed. Their repeated efforts failed of success until November 5, 1835, when a more direct step was taken in the appointment of a committee to memorialize the Legislature for a supplement to the charter of the company authorizing the establishment of the long debated branch.

On February 25, 1836, the most important advance made in the affairs of the company since its organization was finally consummated when the Governor of the State, in whose honor the corporation was named, approved a supplement clothing the Pennsylvania Company with authority to enter into the business of executing trusts."

POWERS OF THE EARLY COMPANIES.

The same year witnessed the grant of similar powers to the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company. The powers given to these original trust companies were as follows:

To accept and execute trusts of every description.

To be appointed trustee, assignee, guardian, committee and receiver.

To receive moneys or other property, real or personal, in trust, or on deposit, to accumulate the interest thereon, or to allow and pay the same.

As trustee, assignee, etc., they were not required to give bond, the company's capital and assets being taken as the security required by law.

Both charters contain a provision that any court appointing the company to any trust position may from time to time appoint a suitable person to investigate the affairs and management of said company, who shall report "the manner in which its investments are made, his opinion of the ability and integrity with which the affairs of the company are conducted, of the prudence and safety of its investments and the security afforded to those by whom its engagements are held; the expense of every investigation so made shall be defrayed by the said company."

The Pennsylvania Company's charter also provided that the company should pay a reasonable rate of interest upon any sums not less than $100 collected in its capacity as trustee, assignee, guardian, committee or receiver, and that it should accumulate the surplus income of any minor's estate by adding interest annually on the whole as a new principal.

In 1853 the Pennsylvania Company was authorized to act as executor and administrator, and in 1855 the same power was conferred upon the Girard Company. These two companies divided the trust company business in Pennsylvania for many years. In 1856 the agents of foreign insurance, annuity and trust companies were authorized on certain conditions to do business in that State, but the privilege to do a trust business granted by this Act has never been taken advantage of by any foreign trust company. It was not until 1865, twenty-nine years after the incorporation of the two original companies, that they found other competitors. In that year a charter was granted to the Provident Company, and then followed in quick succession the Fidelity in 1866, the United Security in 1868, the Philadelphia in 1869, the Northern and Guarantee in 1871, all in Philadelphia, while in 1870, the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburg was granted full trust powers by a supplement to its charter. In fact the Legislature in the years from 1865 to 1873 was kept busy granting trust companies charters, the statutes of these years containing thirty or more such charters in addition to the seven above mentioned. The powers granted in these charters varied considerably, ranging from a full description of the powers the company could exercise as trustee to the briefest possible expression of the power in the words "to receive and execute trusts." None of these companies engaged in the trust business and of the number only five are now known by the writer to be in existence and they are operating under their own charter powers.

This period is not only remarkable for the number of trust company charters, but also in this, that it marks the separation of the trust company and life insurance business, the charters of the Fidelity Company and most of the other companies containing no life insurance privileges. The charter of the Fidelity Company is also peculiar in this, that it is the first charter containing authority "to make insurance for the fidelity of persons holding places of responsibility and trust," which power gave to the company its name Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company. This marks the beginning of the surety business, which has since constituted an important department in most Pennsylvania trust companies.

Thus stood the trust company business in Pennsylvania at the time of the adoption of the constitution of 1873. That constitution contained a provision that "the General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof."

Immediately after the adoption of this constitution, the State Legislature passed the General Corporation Act of 1874, and it is remarkable to note that although this act is very comprehensive, providing for so many different kinds of corporations that one would think the ground had been fully covered, it contains no reference to trust companies. This omission was not due to any hostility to the trust company idea. It had stood the test for nearly forty years and had proven beneficial. Prior to the adoption of the new constitution, a charter for such a company could be had for asking. The companies in existence were steadily increasing in prosperity. None had failed. It was about this time that the Pennsylvania and Girard companies abandoned the life insurance and annuity business and confined themselves solely to their trust powers. Special attention was given by the constitutional convention to the practice of the Philadelphia trust companies, when considering the clause which they adopted prohibiting the Legislature from authorizing the investment of trust funds in the bonds or stock of private corporations. And yet not-

withstanding all this, there is no reference to trust companies to be found in the minutes of the Legislature of 1874.

The real reason for this is that there was no one sufficiently interested to even ask that provision should be made for their incorporation. Philadelphia, with its eight companies, was fully supplied and a number of charters had been granted for similar companies in other cities. They, however, had not gained foothold. Outside of the city of Philadelphia, the lawyer was still the executor and trustee, and it is just possible that in the absence of any demand for trust companies on the part of his constituents, that he considered it unnecessary to provide them. As the president of one of our oldest Philadelphia companies has suggested, it is probable that "the only reason trust companies were not provided for by the General Corporation Act of 1874, was that our lawyer friends forgot us."

ENUMERATION OF POWERS AND DUTIES OF TRUST COMPANIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

There was consequently no provision in Pennsylvania for the incorporation of trust companies until in 1881, when by an amendment to the General Corporation Act title insurance companies were given the following powers:

To receive and hold on deposit and in trust real and personal property, including notes, bonds, obligations of States, individuals, companies and corporations, and to purchase and sell same, but not engage in banking. To insure fidelity of persons holding places of responsibility and trust and receive on deposit jewelry, plate, stock, bonds, and valuable property of every description. To act as assignees, receivers, guardians, executors, administrators, and to execute trusts of every description. To act as agent for issuing certificates of stock, bonds, etc., and to receive and manage sinking funds. To become sole surety in all cases where one or more are required for faithful performance of any trust, official duty, action or engagement.

By subsequent amendments passed in 1889 and 1895, such companies are further empowered:

To purchase and sell real estate and take charge of same. To act as surety for the faithful performance of contracts. To act as sole surety for any national, State and county or municipal officer. To become surety for fidelity of any clerk or employee. To become surety for payment of damages for lands taken for public use. To become surety in court proceedings. To receive deposits of money and other personal property and issue their obligations therefor; to invest their funds in and purchase real and personal securities, and to loan money on real and personal securities.

It is further provided that courts may order money paid into court deposited with such companies and executors, trustees, etc., may deposit any bonds, stocks, securities or other valuables with such companies for safe keeping.

In order to obtain these powers, it is required that the company shall have a paid-up capital of $125,000, and this capital is made by the act the security for the faithful performance by the company of its duties.

Further, the courts may in their discretion authorize an investigation of the affairs of such companies at the company's expense, and all trust companies are subject to an annual examination by the State Banking Department, both as to the condition of the company's assets and as to the condition of its trust funds.

It is further provided that said companies must keep all trust funds and investments separate and apart from the assets of the companies and all investments made by the said companies as fiduciaries shall be so designated as that the trust to which such investments shall belong shall be clearly known.

GROWTH OF TRUST COMPANIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The mere enumeration of these extensive powers proves the confidence of the citizens of Pennsylvania in the trust company idea. Under this legislation, trust

companies have grown rapidly in number and importance. They are no longer to be found in Philadelphia only, nor is their influence limited to the larger cities. The idea is now so popular that the last report of the State Commissioner of Banking shows that such companies are to be found in over twenty different counties of the State. The same report shows that in number of companies, amount of capital stock and amount of deposits, the trust companies exceed the banks operating under State charters and that they are growing with greater rapidity. In 1892 there were eighty-four State banks and seventy-two trust companies in the State. In 1898 there were eighty-nine banks and ninety-two trust companies.

In capital, surplus, undivided profits and in deposits, the trust companies not only exceed the State banks, but in all these items they show a more rapid increase. In 1898 the capital of the trust companies was four times that of the State banks, their surplus was twice as great, their undivided profits seven times as great and their deposits more than double in amount.

In Philadelphia there are thirty-nine companies with trust powers; of which all but seven are engaged in doing distinctively a trust business. Over $25,000,000 are invested in their capital stock and they have deposits exceeding $100,000,000. By way of contrast there are in the same city thirty-three National banks with $18,625,000 in capital and deposits of $116,197,000.

No better idea can be given of the influence and power of the Pennsylvania trust companies than by stating that in 1898 they had: Capital, $36,689,490; surplus, $12,261,966.99; undivided profits, $10,924,594.80; deposits, $123,850,804.17. Their trust funds, which are separate and apart from all their other assets, reached the enormous total of $406,744,427.94.

That the Pennsylvania companies deserve the confidence reposed in them cannot be questioned. Notwithstanding their large and varied powers, they have been so safely and conservatively managed that their success has been remarkable. It is true that a few companies have gone into liquidation, and a few have failed. These failures have, however, been confined to the younger companies and until within the past two years, I believe it could truly be said that not a dollar of trust funds had ever been lost when in the hands of a Pennsylvania trust company. In 1897, however, a trust company did fail involving such a loss. This loss may, however, be traced to a special cause. In Pennsylvania trust companies are expressly prohibited from engaging in the business of banking. They have not therefore the power to discount paper. There have been in consequence a few instances in Philadelphia where the same people have organized a trust company under State law and a National bank under the United States law and engaged in business, the two companies having the same management, occupying the same building and working in aid of each other, the trust company depositing with the bank both its own and its trust cash balances. This was found to be an advantageous arrangement for a number of years. But recently several such institutions have failed and in every instance the failure has been of both company and bank. The State Commissioner of Banking in his report for 1898 referring to a recent failure of such a trust company says:

"The intimate connection also existing between the Chestnut Street National Bank and the Chestnut Street Trust and Savings Fund Company, rendered it most difficult to keep these two institutions separate and distinct, and inasmuch as I had no power to examine the bank, it being a Federal institution, it was practically impossible to obtain knowledge of its inherent weakness, which in the end pulled down the trust company.

In my judgment, the Legislature should absolutely prohibit a trust company and a National bank occupying the same room or even being upon the same floor of any building. The ease with which securities can be transferred from one institution to the other, unless they are both examined at the same time by different officers, gives point, I think, to this recommendation."

It is possible that at an early day the connection of trust companies with National banks in Pennsylvania may be curtailed. But in all other respects they seem to have before them only continued growth and prosperity.

THE CHAIRMAN: We next have a paper on the origin and growth of the trust company movement in New York, by Mr. Francis S. Bangs, of New York city. I know you will all listen to Mr. Bangs with interest. He was formerly chairman of this section and is well known to its members.

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST COMPANY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—BY FRANCIS S. BANGS.

It seems to be fitting, Mr. Chairman, that I should come, not from a city, but from the Adirondack woods, to sketch, in part, the origin of the trust company in the State of New York, for it was in the careful regard for the needs of the rural resident that the first of the New York trust companies had its beginning. In the courtly language of early days, an act of the Legislature of 1822 recites that certain persons "associated as a company under the name of the Farmers' Fire Insurance and Loan Company, as well for the purpose of accommodating the citizens of the State residing in the country with loans on the security of their property (which cannot now be obtained without great difficulty) as to insure their buildings and effects, and those of other persons from loss by fire, and also for such other useful purposes as are hereafter specified; have prayed the Legislature for a charter of incorporation, to be located in the city of New York, which it is reasonable to grant. As well for the purpose of accommodating the citizens of the State residing in the country with loans on the security of their property, which cannot now be obtained without great difficulty."

How delicately are the would-be borrower, from out of town, and his troubles referred to in this act of incorporation, which perhaps sets the mark for the kindness and consideration which so characterize the trust companies of this day in their dealings with the farmers of Wall Street.

To the company then chartered with an authorized capital of $1,500,000 was given power to loan upon farms, houses, factories or real estate, to hold stocks or funded debts as investments of moneys not otherwise loaned, to insure all kinds of property against loss or damage by fire, and to grant annuities; but the purchase or sale of United States or State securities, or of goods, wares or merchandise, was expressly prohibited, as well as receiving deposits or discounting notes, bonds, due bills, drafts or bills of exchange, or the exercise of any banking privilege whatever. Within one year the corporation was required to loan at least $150,000 upon real estate within the State, but outside of the Southern District, and before there should be any increase of the $500,000 of capital with which it was to begin business, it must have loaned on bond and mortgage, or like landed securities, without the limits of the city and county of New York, at least one-half of the capital previously subscribed and paid. A later act of the same year gave the company power to accept and execute all lawful trusts created by deed or devise, making this the beginning of the extensive trust powers of this and other companies.

This first company, now the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, was followed by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, chartered in 1830; the United States, chartered in 1853, and the Union, chartered in 1864. In 1884 the number had increased to sixteen, all acting under special charters.

In 1887 came "The Trust Companies Act," a general law providing for the organization of trust companies, with the general powers which, by a long series of enactments, had been given to the companies previously chartered. Within the succeeding five years thirteen new companies were formed under this act, and one company, with an old special charter began active business. In 1892, in the revision

of the corporation laws of the State, the provisions of the act of 1887, with some improvements, were incorporated in the new banking laws, and by later amendments the trust companies were placed upon an equality with the State and National banks in respect to loans and discounts.

From 1892 until July of the present year twenty-two new companies have begun business, of which eleven have been organized since January, 1898. Fifty-two companies reported to the Superintendent of Banks of July 1, 1899. Three others have since opened their doors, five are in process of organization, and two more are in the hands of their promoters. Of the fifty-five now in business twenty-nine are in the city of New York. I mean in the old city. In these days of consolidations and combinations, of trust commercial and trust political, the old city of New York has been lost in the Borough of Manhattan. It is the Brooklynite who has become the New Yorker, and on his travels, in a bold round hand writes in full the name of his reorganized and adopted city, while the Manhattanite, with an over-abundant tax rate, shrinkingly sets himself down as from "N. Y." as if doubtful of his right to use even those modest initials. Brooklyn, though, adds nine companies to New York's list, while seventeen are scattered through the remainder of this State.

Banking companies are prompt to succumb to unsound or doubtful management or lack of public support, but they increase rapidly in number and in assets as they serve the public use. But three trust companies are upon the records of the Banking Department as having failed. In the quarter century, from July, 1874, to July, 1899, the number of trust companies has been increased by forty-three, and their resources have grown from $57,000,000 to $722,000,000. Within the same period 215 State banks have been organized, eighty-eight have withdrawn through voluntary liquidations, failure or transfer to the National system; the total number has increased from eighty-one to 208, and their gross assets from $108,000,000 to $381,000,000. Their assets of 1874 were doubled in 1889, tripled in 1898, and multipled by three and a half in 1899. The assets of the trust companies in 1874 were doubled in 1882, tripled in 1886, quadrupled in 1889, grew to five fold in 1892, six fold in 1895, seven fold in 1898, and twelve fold in 1899. Of their earnings in 1898 they distributed less than a fifth to their stockholders in dividends, paid considerable more than a third to their depositors as interest and carried nearly $6,000,000 to the account of surplus; that is the development of the trust company. It has established itself in the banking system of the State as founded upon wise principles, and as rendering to its customers the quality and extent of service which banks of discount do not afford. It is the development of banking. Its phenomenal success is not to be ascribed to chance, to popular whim, nor to ease of management. The legal requirement of large capital has brought to its administration the close attention and the active participation of men of important and varied interest and valuable experience, and has compelled its location in those active and thriving districts where money is handled by the cart-load, and loans are paid when called.

While in their resources the banks and trust companies have both been gainers, the trust companies have led in the race. They have passed the point where they are to be kept down by regulations, intended not to regulate, but to impede them. Will not the proper developments of both banks and trust companies lead to the assimilation of their functions, their regulations and their methods of business, if not to their consolidation?

Officers of the Trust Company Section.

The following officers of the section were elected for the ensuing year:

Chairman—Anton G. Hodenpyl, Secretary Michigan Trust Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Vice-Chairman—Joseph C. Hendrix, President National Union Bank, and director Fifth Avenue Trust Company, New York.

Chairman Executive Committee—William G. Mather, President American Trust Company, Cleveland, O.

Secretary—Arthur Heurtley, Northern Trust Company, Chicago.

HOW CAN THE UNITED STATES BECOME THE CLEARING-HOUSE OF THE WORLD.

[Address delivered at the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association, by William R. Trigg, of Richmond, Va.]

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association—When I received the very flattering invitation from your Secretary to make you an address, I had just returned from New York to that beautiful spot on the rocky coast of Massachusetts, Magnolia, where I was summering with my family. The message was transmitted to me from my home in Richmond, Va., and being uncertain of the address, I instructed them there, by wire, to thank Col. Branch for his courtesy, and say that my engagements, leaving me no time to prepare, prevented my accepting the proffered honor.

Now this, gentlemen, was in the face of the fact that I had not an earthly thing to do for several weeks, but you must not for this doubt my sincerity, when I am now so frank and when I propose to tell you truly the reason for my then condition of mind. As stated, I had just returned from New York, where for three days I had been waiting on bankers, and as to bankers, especially a whole room full of them, I was, as we say in Virginia, a trifle "gunshy."

Waiting upon a banker, gentlemen, I do now protest to you, is the most kill-spiriting thing in all the world. I confessed to an old friend whom I met in Wall street about the middle of the third day of waiting that I felt humble enough to shake hands with a dog. That a man might be ever so much of a centurion at home, and give orders and have them obeyed, but the outside room, or, to speak more properly and descriptively, the waiting room of a banker, would soon take all the starch of authority out of him. Therefore, not in anger, perish the thought, for the first lesson I was taught in finance was never to quarrel with a bank, but in humbleness I instructed that my declination be sent.

The day following, to continue this recital, I went into Boston and on the train, reading the news, and as is my habit, saving the editorials for the last, I was startled to find the leader in the "Globe" echoed my sentiments and it was, I thought, as though I had written the article myself—the writer must have been a good one, for we know that the good orator is one who makes the speech that we all think we could make, and the same rule must apply to the editor. However, thus expanded in my self esteem, I hastened to the telegraph office upon reaching Boston and wired other directions to Richmond, and told them to say to Col. Branch that I was relenting, and when, upon my return to Magnolia, I found another telegram of invitation, direct from your Secretary, I answered, so that I am now before you. Indeed, I reminded myself of the man whom Senator Mason, of Illinois, described in an interview I had just read, as resembling the farmer's calf. The boys had to pull his ears off to make him take nourishment, and then had to pull his tail off to make him stop.

The article in the "Globe" in part was this:

"The best way to comprehend the real meaning of expansion is to study the map of the world; with a fair knowledge of what is going on, it will not take a person of ordinary intelligence long to grasp the situation. He will find that the United States, the richest, the most resourceful country on the globe, is nearest, as regards geographical contact, with myriads of human beings, possessed of stomachs and brains, and wear clothes, who are just being graduated from the primary schools of civilization and will soon require a full equipment of what belongs to more advanced grades of national development."

This statement, without going into the politics of it, induced a favorite thought of mine—doubtless a favorite thought with us all, namely, how great is this our country, how grand its destiny. Why should it not "clear" for the world, and answering therefore the query to which I am to speak, "How can the United States become the clearing-house of the world?" I would say it cannot be helped, it is inevitable; and being inevitable, I might close my remarks, for what profit is it to us to discuss the foregone—but I will continue, and demonstrate I hope to your satisfaction, why it is inevitable. It is so, gentlemen, because our people, our men of affairs, our bankers, our merchants, our manufacturers, our planters will continue to follow up their great advantage of location.

A familiar argument with me, brought up among free traders, is that we have the trading station of the world, and should, therefore, control the world's trade, and it is true that we have it, as is now appreciated by all.

The vision that has ever risen before me is the tide of gold that flows ceaselessly to England from all parts and quarters of the world borne in hundreds of ships, but it is overshadowed by a greater vision, the settlements that are being made now with this country by all other countries, that grow each year, becoming larger and larger, until past figures and statistics are worthless—we simply have to abandon them.

The export of our grain, our cotton, our metals, our lumber and by far the greatest of all, our manufactures, is determining the question of where settlements will be made. The flow of gold that has heretofore gone to England will in the main come to the United States, and here the clearing of the world will be done. We can bring this about, or rather hasten, for we cannot in my opinion stop it, in no better way than encouraging the enterprises of our people, not necessarily by governmental aid, but by sympathy, which is most necessary in business. Encouragement, however we must all admit, is in order when report shows that this country has fallen from the first place in gold production, which it held for fifty years, up to and including 1896, to the third place. Africa passed us in 1897, and Australia in 1898. This would seem to prove there is progress elsewhere, but, after all, what care we where the gold is digged, if its final lodgment is our own coffers? And I ask, shall London, or Paris, or Frankfort, prevail when New York, with Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore; when Chicago, with St. Louis, St. Paul and Milwaukee; when San Francisco, with Omaha and Denver; when Richmond, with Atlanta and New Orleans, decide it otherwise, representing the trade they do, and what is more important, a tremendous aggregation of homogeneous people made one in the determination that our country shall outstrip all others? The day not yet passed, but passing, is at hand, when the American Eagle shall be as well known as the English Sovereign, and then the pound shall give first place to the dollar—and then we shall clear for the world.

We are a greater people to-day than ever before in our own estimation, and in the estimation of the world, for the world has seen the sections shake hands, not in recanting, but to meet a common foe, and I say to you, gentlemen, the South, which I represent, stands in her prowess and her resources a very bulwark of strength for all that she espouses.

It is known now that the policies of a party she fought that the great destiny of the nation she will never thwart. This the world sees and admires and will soon entrust "the balances" with us. In the meantime it should be the endeavor of each member of this association to the full extent of their efforts and influence to see that all foreign business, sales, purchases, exchanges, should be made in dollars and not in pounds, invariably in both; and thus familiarize the world with our standard and measures, for it is most important that our weights and quantities should be familiarized. When we quote, we should use our methods, and when we buy we should insist that accounts should be stated in the same way, and the desire to sell will edu-

cate quickly; when the world knows our methods of computing and recognizes us at the same time to be as we will be, the largest exporter and importer, our wish for the clearing-house will be realized.

I say we will excel in exports. The word already comes from Washington that our exports to Japan have increased to a greater extent than any other nation in the world; and hear the recent admission of the London "Financial News." After giving the figures to demonstrate the fact, it says:

"Practically, then, the United States export trade has now about an equal aggregate value with our own, while the more valuable home market is in her case roughly twice as large as ours. The significance of this comparison is heightened by recollection of the circumstances that—taking a series of years and a per head basis—our export trade is, despite the recent spurt, marked by retrogression rather than by progress, and that our rival represents prodigious growth—a growth showing no signs of diminution.

The big American increase—and it may be regarded as the central fact in the situation—has been in manufactures. It can hardly be necessary to tell our readers with what special force American development in this direction strikes at England, or to discourse to them on the comparative value of an export trade in manufactures over one in raw materials and primary articles of merchandise; but it is important that they should bear these facts in mind, to illuminate their reading of the continued expansion of the exports from the United States of articles other than the four staples—breadstuffs, raw cotton, provisions and petroleum."

May I be excused for drawing attention to the stress laid upon a home market, as an accentuation of the point I am about to make, that we should build up by just laws every portion of this country? For, Mr. Chairman, in naming the cities of the South along with those of greater renown in commercial circles, it was done advisedly; it was done to accent and draw your attention to a fact that I claim to be demonstrable, that Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and all that is expected of them, as agencies of greater prosperity to this country, can rest in the shadow of the good that awaits us, upon the complete rehabilitation of the South, that will bring our common country greatness, if our foreign conquests vanish (which, by the way, they will never do), and, therefore, this rehabilitation you should strive to bring about from selfish, if not higher motives, for her coming in full panoply brings the command of the world's trade. We need in the South a just currency law, as they do in the West. I ask no law that disregards the first of all mercantile requirements, the gold standard, the *sine qua non* of international exchanges, the stability of home affairs, but it must, however, be a law that restores the use of credit (but I fear from appearances and information, or rather non-information, it will be long before we get it.) Secure this legislation to us, build an Isthmian canal, and the cornerstone of the world's clearing-house will be laid, and we will locate it south of the Mason and Dixon line, if you, of the wealthier, but not more resourceful sections, do not have a care. And the South deserves aid, for she is helping herself, as witness her growth, and I will not name the difficulties she has overcome and is overcoming; see what she has done in the last ten years. It is scarcely to be believed, and, therefore, I may be pardoned for testifying to what I know myself, at the risk of the charge of bad taste.

When, as president of the Richmond Locomotive Works, just ten years ago, I was given the contract to build the machinery of the now justly celebrated battleship Texas, I was advised to import Scotch pig iron, or perhaps use the Thomas iron of Pennsylvania; and further, when the trial came off, to be sure and import Welsh coal.

Now, the fact was, that I used Virginia iron, and with such success that the work had not proceeded far when the authorities at Washington wired me to know the brand, purchased a large quantity and incorporated it in the machinery of the Raleigh, the Cincinnati and other vessels; and long before the trial, the Pocahontas coal had taken the first place for marine service, and Welsh coal is heard of no more.

Although, when I went to Washington with our then Governor, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, it could not be believed that we wanted to build machinery in the South, and we were referred to the department for the purchase of naval stores, the supposition being that we essayed only to furnish tar, pitch and turpentine, and yet since then I have seen Scotland and Wales yield to Virginia in the great essentials of trade, iron and coal.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, is all this irrelevant? Not at all so. It bears upon the query to which I am addressing myself. Do not follow Mrs. Jelliby and look abroad alone, but, as they say in cards, "Play the one next to your thumb." Give us the laws we want and before the closing of the first decade of the coming century, when our population will have reached 100,000,000, there will be none to make us afraid commercially in all this world, as there is none we fear in arms to-day, and then will not the clearing-house be ours, for how can it be helped? The day of settlement is coming when Vienna asks Paris for exchange to pay her debt to us, and finds that Paris, too, is indebted to us, and then applies to Berlin and St. Petersburg and all the great Continental capitals, always receiving the same answer, and finally, too, when it comes from London, and all have to ship us gold, the sceptre will have passed into our hands and the clearing-house is ours.

This last note I jotted down at Magnolia, and in order to show you that my contention is correct, and that statistics are now valueless, and that there is no "lamp" of the past to light our steps in the future, and that now in this progressive age we can only prophesy, I will repeat here a telegraphic communication I read while on my way South from New York, in the Washington "Post" of August 3d, as follows:

Director of the Mint G. E. Roberts, who is in New York, estimated the gold output of Australia for the present year at ten millions in excess of that for 1898. He said:

"Australia will doubtless continue to have trade obligations to settle with England. Since the prospects point to a continuance of the balance of trade between this country and Europe being in our favor, it is my opinion that England will go right along sending us consignments of Australian gold direct. We shall have all the gold we need. Our position is that of a creditor, but if other countries are willing to make it worth our while, we may make other terms."

I will also read an extract from Dun's weekly mercantile report that appeared in the Richmond papers the next day, as follows:

"London again recognizes the financial power of this country. The Bank of England virtually admits that it cannot draw from New York the gold it needs; exchange moves up to the importing point; over one million dollars starts from Sydney to San Francisco. London's net buying of stocks has been forty thousand shares and bills against produce to be shipped are very heavy."

And, gentlemen, to say the truth, I was somewhat startled to see the rapid confirmation of my beliefs. I began to fear that the clearing-house would be established before your convention met, leaving my address with only the interest that attaches to a thrice-told tale.

Australian gold direct to the United States on London account; is not this confirmation of our hope, strong as Holy Writ? May we claim, do we not demonstrate "No pent-up Utica confines our powers?" And, gentlemen, to secure these balances and hold them we must build and own more ships.

A statement from London, no later than July 27 last, gives Lloyd's estimate of the world's shipping tonnage 27,673,529 tons, England owning twenty-nine per cent., and the United States but nine per cent., just the least rise of Germany's proportion. We should rectify this disproportion.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that I must stop. I have counted my words, if, perhaps, I have not sufficiently weighed them, and the limit of your attention has been exceeded, which the large experience of your able and tactful Secretary wrote me, is comprised in 2,000 words.

* WORK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BANKING DEPARTMENT.

I feel honored in receiving an invitation to address the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, a body composed as it is of representative men from all sections of this great Commonwealth, engaged in a business that requires the highest order of intelligence and the exercise of more than ordinary care, profound thought and keen business sagacity.

There was a time when the chief delight of certain classes of demagogues was to sneer at the bankers, and in some parts of the country they still try to bring them into contempt and array certain elements against them. This feeling, I am glad to state, does not exist to any considerable degree in Pennsylvania, and the time is coming when the people everywhere will concede to the bankers as a class their just meed of praise and honor for their sterling qualities.

No community is complete without its banking institution. You cannot point to a prosperous and thriving place that does not have in its midst a sound bank that is and has been a help to its prosperity.

I will enjoy and be benefited by the discussion of the subjects brought before your body, debated as they will be by business men who know what they talk about and who present their thoughts in a terse common-sense way.

With great consideration your president did not assign me a subject, permitting me to select my own theme. I have, therefore, thought best to present, as concisely as may be, the work of the Banking Department of Pennsylvania, which is, when compared with the other departments of the State Government, still in its infancy. The figures given may be of interest to you, and to some of you possibly a surprise. Besides, being largely administrative in its functions, you would scarcely expect from its representative a learned treatise on some financial proposition. Such subjects would more appropriately emanate from the wise heads of you gentlemen who, by the knowledge that wisdom and experience bring, are equipped so thoroughly to treat.

The Banking Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was first created by the Act of the Legislature of 1891. By reason of the failure of that body to make an appropriation for its support, its work was seriously handicapped, and but little was accomplished during that year or the year following, in the way of examinations, although much hard work was done by the Superintendent and his deputy in formulating blanks for reports and schedules, receiving reports and transcribing those portions thereof which were deemed best for the information of the public, and compiling the same for the annual report. The greatest labor devolving upon these officials was not only that of locating the various corporations placed under the care of the department, but the careful study of the various acts of Assembly creating them, and thus ascertaining just what kind of business they could or could not do, in order that they might be properly classified under the various headings of banks, trust companies and Savings institutions. Their nomenclature was misleading, and I here record the wish that the day may soon come when we will have a uniform system covering all institutions in the State.

* Address of Thos. J. Power, Commissioner of Banking, before the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, at the Fifth Annual Convention at Scranton, October 20.

In the years 1893 and 1894 the field force, then composed of three examiners, was constantly engaged in making examinations.

In February, 1895, the department was reorganized, the number of examiners increased to ten, and building and loan associations, both domestic and foreign, were placed under its supervision. Since that time the work of the department has been constant. Were the examiners to work every day in the year, Sundays, included, it would be a physical impossibility to examine once per year each and every corporation coming under its jurisdiction.

At the present time it has under its care two hundred banks, trust companies and Savings institutions, twelve hundred domestic building and loan associations, fifty foreign building associations, and twenty-five homestead loan and trust companies; the latter doing a business somewhat akin to building associations.

Their assets are as follows:

Banks	$86,255,966.13
Trust companies	266,334,793.77
Savings institutions	106,705,929.41
Trust funds	418,682,040.05
Domestic building associations	112,665,767.27
A grand total of	$990,644,516.63

This does not include the foreign building and loan associations nor the homestead companies.

Trust funds are placed separately, because they do not enter into the other assets of the companies, and when I state that each particular trust is handled by the examiners, you will be better able to comprehend the magnitude of the work involved in the examination of a trust company. There are a number of institutions of this character, the examination of any one of which requires the united work of four examiners for three weeks. Aside from this, it is an interesting statement as to the wealth of the citizens of the State.

The growth of the State institutions in the way of deposits, loans and investments from November 3, 1898, to June 30, 1899, has been remarkable. As compared with the November report of last year the increase in the various items was:

Deposits	$50,545,409.71
Cash on hand	6,911,807.64
Loans	20,531,835.57
Investments	19,063,575.13

The increase in the deposits in Savings institutions, approximately nine millions of dollars, is very gratifying, and attests the fact that the wage earners are sharing in the general prosperity prevailing.

The number of National banks in this State on June 30, 1899, was 431, and the aggregate resources were $597,624,457.81. Six examiners are employed and two or three of them have assistants. The work, however, of the State bank examiners is very much greater than that of the National bank examiners. It is claimed by us that the examinations are more rigid, and has so been acknowledged by officers of National banks who are connected with State institutions. A complete list is made of all securities, collaterals and investments, and the transcribing of these schedules in addition to the written reports represents no small amount of labor imposed upon the examiners, who often burn the "midnight oil" in their preparation.

The department in its supervision of building and loan associations is perhaps more closely in touch with, and its influence more widely felt by, the citizen of the State than in its other work. The number of shares held in these corporations in 1898 was 1,933,473.

When the reorganization of the Banking Department occurred in 1895, no additional clerical force was provided for, although the work was increased ten fold. The office force is composed of three clerks, whose duties consist in mailing reports

and schedules twice per year to those corporations required by law to make two reports and once per year to domestic building and loan associations. These reports have to be acknowledged and a record of the same kept in books provided for that purpose. All of the material included in the annual reports has to be transcribed by them.

The Deputy Commissioner, in connection with the Commissioner, receives and answers all correspondence. The special reports of examinations come to the hands of the former, who carefully examines and digests the same for the Commissioner. These digests are the basis for the communications sent corporations regarding irregularities, correction of errors, infractions of the laws under which they are incorporated and compelling obedience to the same. The Commissioner conducts hearings had before himself and also before the Attorney-General, when necessity for the same arises.

Some little antagonism was encountered when the department was first created, largely, it is believed, by a misapprehension as to the character of the examinations to be made and the reports required. This disappeared, however, like dew before the morning sun when its aims and objects became known. While it has primarily the interest of depositors and stockholders at heart, it also proves to be a help to the institutions. It may be that some of the requirements of the Commissioner are frowned upon. In matters of judgment, he may differ from some of the officers of the institutions under his care. He has no desire to be arbitrary, however, and conscientiously seeks to do that which will subserve the best interests of all.

Section 16 of the act creating the Banking Department reads as follows:

> "The Commissioner of Banking, nor the Deputy Commissioner of Banking, nor any employe of said department, shall not, directly or indirectly, wilfully exhibit, publish, divulge or make known to any person or persons, any record, report, statement, letter or other matter, fact or thing contained in said Banking Department, or ascertained from any of the same, or from any examination of any corporation subject to the provisions of this act, excepting only by such publication in such manner as is herein expressly authorized, and any breach thereof shall be a breach of duty upon the part of the Commissioner of Banking, Deputy Commissioner of Banking or any employe of said department, and the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be dismissed from his employment in said department."

By reason of this prohibition, the Banking Department is not prominently brought to the notice of the public, which has but little knowledge of the work it has done and is doing. It does not complain of this, nor does it seek newspaper notoriety. The provision of the law just read, to jealously guard the information obtained from corporations by reports and examinations, is no doubt a wise one, but it might be so modified that the Commissioner could, in his discretion and under certain restrictions, furnish information for legitimate purposes.

The Commissioner of Banking realizes the delicate and responsible work imposed upon him in the administration of his office. He expects faithfulness and discretion to rule the employes in their onerous duties and any lack of courtesy on their part in the discharge of the same, will, if brought to his notice, receive his reprimand; and he expects them to be treated with consideration. The desire of the department is to build up and strengthen, not to destroy.

It is not claimed that State supervision, however rigid, will entirely abolish frauds or failures; no system yet discovered, State or National, has succeeded in that, and until the millennium comes and the old Adam is driven out of man, they will occur. It is claimed, however, that such supervision exerts a good influence; its restraints are wholesome; its effects are to fix a higher standard; it conserves good ends; it promotes sound methods of banking and greatly reduces the losses to depositors and stockholders.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO PERFECT OUR CURRENCY.

[Paper presented at the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association by A. J. Frame, President Waukesha (Wis.) National Bank.]

Christ said, a wise man builded his house upon a rock, but the foolish man upon the sand. When the rain descended and the floods came, and the winds blew, the wise man's house fell not, but as to the foolish man's house great was the fall thereof. Is not this a perfect simile to apply to the building up of the superstructure of our great credit system upon a sound metallic currency for a foundation as against the sands of a credit currency? The pages of history are strewn with proofs that when the great instrument of exchange is deranged, all trade, all industry is stricken as with a palsy. That instrument of exchange recognized by the world as the solid foundation that does not totter when the storm rages in its severest intensity, is the only foundation for a prosperous people to rest upon, and to-day our coffers hold one thousand million dollars of it, being the largest stock of any nation on earth. This gold has come to us in the natural course of trade in response to the well known principles of the Gresham law and monetary science, as expounded by Dr. Adam Smith, Ricardo, Jevons, Sumner and many other eminent economists, and is also clearly set forth in what Prof. Sumner dubs the most important document in financial literature "The Celebrated Bullion Report of 1810 to the House of Commons." These principles summed up are:

1. That rich countries will have all the coin they need, providing no impolitic act of legislation interferes to force it out of circulation by the injection of inferior currencies.

2. When the coin in any country exceeds the effectual demand, no vigilance of Government can prevent its exportation.

3. It is the province of Government to settle the quality question of money, and the needs of commerce will settle the quantity.

Bankers are thoroughly familiar with the operation of the Gresham law, but to give force and round out my argument, I venture to use a former illustration of mine which seems to fit the case now.

We will call gold "cream" and silver "skim milk," and paper money "water." Each nation has a large reservoir containing these liquids. With easy and quick transportation these reservoirs are naturally connected by so-called canals. If we inject into our reservoir cream, skim milk or water to overflow the natural level, cream alone flows abroad, as that is the only recognized international money.

Britain, after a campaign as long and as bitter as ours over the operation of the Gresham law and the expulsion of her gold by the injection of too many bank notes into her circulation, unequivocally adopted the gold standard in 1816. The integrity of that standard has been maintained with a fidelity that commands the confidence of the whole world to the extent that London to-day is the world's clearing-house. When Britain adopted the gold standard the balance of trade was against her, and her total wealth was but 2,400 million pounds sterling with an enormous debt of thirty-seven and a half per cent. of that sum, and much of it held abroad. To-day she has assets of 10,000 millions of pounds with only six and a half per cent. of debt, and practically all held at home. The world pays tribute to her in a sum approximating 400 millions of dollars annually for interest and dividends on the investment of British funds abroad. Were it not for this fact, coupled with her

great manufacturing industries (as population there on the present scale of living has out run subsistence), her power and prestige would be gone.

The United States from 1861 to 1879, under the stress of apparent necessity, overflowed her reservoir with water, and at once both the cream and skim milk flowed out. In 1879 our inferior currency being sufficiently removed, cream began to flow back again to our reservoir, confidence returned and the wheels of commerce began to move at an accelerated pace.

We prospered for years till the insidious annual injections of skim-milk into the reservoir brought distrust to our people and another panic resulted. Benj. Franklin described our condition when he defined the result of employing quack doctors: "I was well, I wanted to be better, I took physic and died." Since 1893 we stopped doping and the patient seems to be able to stand without hitching. Like David Harum's horse, conditions since '93 have been a little balky. The unlimited skim-milk mint seems to have closed and along with it the soup houses. The mills are again wide open and the wheels of commerce are moving with alacrity. The hum of buyers and sellers is abroad in the land. Employers are seeking labor instead of labor seeking employment. Money is cheaper than ever. Strikes are more frequent, but is it not a fact that in countries where labor commands a pittance a day for its service, strikes are unknown and in other countries as prosperity advances and the scale of wages rise, then strikes become more frequent? Labor in the United States to-day is better housed, better clothed and better fed, than in any age of the world's history. An automatic inflow of cream seems to have proved a panacea for return of confidence and prosperity. And yet the wail of the Populist, pessimist and politician can be heard abroad in the land. It is a sad calamity to the country that they are not in office and the other fellow out. Although all the quack doctrines and theories in the decalogue of human experience that promise short cuts to universal ease have exploded, the noisome pestilence of the weather cock politician and the silver tongued orator still reverberates throughout the land. Woe! Woe! Woe! Everything that is, is wrong! Give us the offices and we will right all wrongs.

THE QUANTITY THEORY.

As there is a loud clamor as to the quantity theory of money affecting prices. I wish to make a passing practical reference thereto. Mulhall clearly shows in his Dictionary of Statistics that the world's quantity of money per head has doubled in the past century. In the same time agricultural products have risen thirteen per cent. in price, and manufactured products declined forty-three per cent. The average price of all products being materially lower instead of higher, as it would be if increasing the money increases prices also. The stubborn facts are world proof and not confined to local or temporary conditions.

Again, the per capita circulation:

In Italy to-day is about	$10.00 per head
In Great Britain	17.00 "
In Germany	19.00 "
In France	35.00 "

Comparatively how much does the quantity theory of money affect prices of products used in common in those countries? Practically none, except cost of duties and transportation.

Again, the per capita circulation in the United States, according to the United States Statistical Abstract, was about $5 per head in 1800; $18 in 1873, the date of the so-called crime of the century and now is $25, and yet general prices of products are lower. This makes three more horses that stand without hitching, so I'll turn the whole stable over to the theorists.

WHAT IS OUR PRESENT CONDITION, AND IF NOT PERFECT, WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Our circulation to-day, not counting certificates representing gold or silver deposits approximates:

In U. S. notes over gold in Treasury	$100,000,000
In National bank notes	200,000,000
In silver coin and bullion	650,000,000
In gold coin and bullion	1,000,000,000
Total circulation	$1,950,000,000

Surely our reservoir has a generous supply of cream in it. How can we keep it there?

1. By an unequivocal enactment into our laws making the world's standard ours, so that no "free silver without waiting for any other nation on earth" President or Secretary dares disobey its mandates.

2. Enact a law in line with President McKinley's suggestion that a United States note once redeemed in gold shall not again be re-issued except in exchange for a gold dollar.

The question of the retirement of the legal tenders seems to be a debatable one with many good people in this country, but I am clearly of the opinion that they are in error in their conclusions, as the history of the progressive nations of the earth as well as our own experience proves. Why does Germany not issue a Government currency to save borrowing money? Why do not Britain with a bonded debt three times ours, and France with a like debt six times ours, issue currency to save interest on their debts?

Because these old nations have proved by practical experience that serious trouble is an almost certain result of political bodies trying to regulate the quantity of money in any country.

3. Compel all National banks to redeem their notes in gold coin or gold certificates.

4. The 650 millions of silver should be kept at a parity with gold, and it is all the bulky interior currency this country should be asked to maintain. Give silver certificates their proper place in denominations under $10, and cancel all other note issues under that sum.

5. As we have no great central bank like those of Europe for the benefit of its people, the United States should transfer to an issue and redemption division, all its special deposits of gold and silver on which certificates are issued, and allow any one to deposit gold coin or bullion in this division in any amount not less than $1,000, and receive therefor an equal amount of gold certificates in denominations of $10 and upwards.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Gold, although less bulky than silver, is subject to serious inconvenience in handling, higher express charges and abrasion. According to the New York "Journal of Commerce," twenty-five per cent. of a deposit in the United States sub-Treasury was returned lately because of short weight. The question has been raised that the Government should not be responsible as a warehouseman for gold. If this is sound reasoning, then in our charitable efforts to do something for silver, we should not be responsible for 400 millions of silver which takes sixteen times as much space as an equal amount of gold. The question has been raised that we should pay it out over the counters. East of the rockies that is easier said than done. It has been repeatedly tried since confidence returned, that our money was as good as gold, but the people prefer a paper representative. In view of these facts we should issue gold certificates on a deposit of either coin or bullion, and make them legal tender,

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which they are not now. While this country is being flooded with creamy gold, let us use it as a basis for the issue of legal tender in unlimited quantities. Not to make provision for its largest possible use to serve as the best currency any people can have is unpardonable. It has of late been kicked about like a football. Nobody wanted it. Country banks asking their correspondents to send currency that they did want, often received gold that they did not want. Whereas gold certificates would make all smile.

It is cause for congratulation that Secretary Gage has reversed a former decision and has resumed the issue of gold certificates. Since this reversal a month ago the certificates have increased from thirty-two millions to eighty-two millions, thus relieving the over-burdened banks and proving the soundness of his course.

The banks of England and France issue legal-tender notes practically to an unlimited amount with coin reserves, and these rich countries are full of the yellow metal, and inferior currency is no nightmare to disturb their slumbers. In these days of the greatest production of gold in the world's history, give the people of the United States the same opportunities and soon the channels of our circulation will be permeated with gold certificates, thus building up a solid metallic foundation for the superstructure of general credit. If we refuse to make a place for it, no vigilance of Government can prevent its exportation.

As a conclusive proof that the trend of all European banks is toward a metallic reserve for practically all note issues, and that they are gradually eliminating the small amounts of asset or credit currency now allowed, I respectfully refer you to an article in "*L'Economiste Europeen*" of October 14, 1898, by Prof. Edmund Théry (or to Bankers' Magazine, N. Y., for December, 1898.) He declares that all European banks of circulation :

In 1883 had a gold reserve of..............................	29	per cent.	of circulation.
In 1883 had a silver reserve of............................	16	"	"
Total coin reserve of..................................	45	"	"
In 1897 they had a gold reserve of.......................	57	"	"
In 1897 they had a silver reserve of.....................	17	"	"
Total reserve of coin.................................	74	"	"

The gold coin increasing from 700 millions dollars to 1,700 millions in fourteen years. Further, he says: "In all sound money countries the bank note is in course of becoming a simple gold certificate redeemable on demand." That, I affirm, is true currency reform. Let us follow in their footsteps and command the unquestioned confidence of the world for our monetary system.

Some may question our ability to retain gold enough to keep the foundation intact. It is not necessary that we should be gold producers to do so. Dr. Adam Smith says "that in 1700 Spain and Portugal next to Poland were the most beggarly countries in Europe, notwithstanding they were the greatest producers of gold and silver." Witness the decline of the State of Nevada and contrast it with the perennial fountains of wonderful prosperity still developing in the great Mississippi Valley which will continue till the end of time.

Dr. Smith gives a pat illustration, to wit: "Money, like wine, must always be scarce with those who have neither the wherewithal to buy or the credit to borrow it. Those who have either, will seldom be in want of either the money or the wine which they have occasion for, and a country that has wherewithal to buy gold or silver, will never be in want of those metals." I am strongly impressed that the United States has the wherewithal to buy all the gold and silver we need for a basis for our circulating medium. If some of the poor sections of our country are short on circulation, is it not because they are also short on collateral, or wherewithal to buy it?

ASSET CURRENCY.

I have not referred to the issue of currency based on a first lien on assets, because I thought that scheme practically dead. If it is not, in my judgment it ought to be.

I have been from the very first opposed to the Baltimore plan of issuing currency by banks secured upon a first lien on their general assets. I have given the matter careful consideration, have studied the different monetary systems of the enlightened nations of the earth, and after thirty-seven years of practical banking experience, I unhesitatingly declare that the proposition to give to our thousands of banks, large and small, in city and country, authority to issue currency, secured by a first lien on assets is unsound and has not a parallel on earth, the Canadian system not excepted. I know I am far from being alone in my views on this subject. The vigorous and telling arguments of Comptroller Dawes, in his report, confirm it. Correspondence and personal contact with high Government officials, eminent bankers and even members of the Monetary Reform Commission strengthens my convictions. The measure I call populistic, with only one safety valve, the Government supervision of the banks. But that is not adequate to prevent distrust and disaster. The advocates of asset currency are continually quoting Canadian, Scotch, English, French, German and other foreign systems, as well as systems in the United States to prove their arguments. What are the facts? Let us reason together a little. The Sound Currency Red Book is a strong advocate of asset currency and labors to prove parallelism. In refuting its arguments, I quote from its own pages. Under the head of "The World's Bank Note Systems" by L. Carroll Root, pages 189 to 204, 1896 issue, we find the following facts, which facts are corroborated by the "Report of the Monetary Commission" pages 277 to 308 under the head of "Instances of Bank Notes based on Commercial assets."

Great Britain.—The Bank of England issues £16,800,000 of notes on a deposit of the same amount of Government securities. It has thirty to forty million pounds sterling in notes outstanding constantly in addition, but every note has its value in gold behind it. The large private and chartered banks of England, Scotland and Ireland in 1844 and 1845 were limited to the amount of their uncovered notes to banks then doing business, and seventy per cent. of the right of issue of any of these banks going out of business since that date has reverted to the Bank of England. Since 1844 this has reduced the maximum uncovered issues £4,000,000 and added £2,800,000 to the Bank of England issues. Of late the whole amount of asset currency issued by all the big 106 issuing banks of England, Scotland and Ireland has been approximately the insignificant sum of six million pounds sterling, or about one-half of the maximum allowed, and all the rest of their circulation has Government securities or gold behind it. What is the secret? Unlimited liability of every bank stockholder for every note in circulation. The people there have not forgotten that those words "unlimited liability" cost a £1,000 stockholder in the great City of Glasgow Bank, with its 131 branches (which failed in 1878 for $70,000,000), his whole fortune of more than a million pounds sterling, as well as ruining thousands of families in the south of Scotland. The clear intent of Britain is to entirely eliminate bank note currency from her circulation, excepting only that of the Bank of England.

France.—Since 1848 the Bank of France has had the sole right of issue in France. Although able men have claimed this issue as asset currency, I cannot understand the force of their reasoning in the face of the facts.

The Bank of France of late years has had approximately $700,000,000 of circulating notes outstanding, and has kept about ninety per cent. of its outstanding notes in coin in its vaults. That great reserve of coin naturally inspires confidence. The balance of ten per cent. asset currency even, is practically covered by loans to

the Government, so the bank could pay every dollar of its notes by selling its Government paper without calling a dollar of its loans. The Bank of France is more a bank of issue than a bank of deposit, as its issues have averaged five times its deposits for the past five years.

GERMANY.—The Imperial or Reichsbank, of Germany, is allowed a maximum issue of uncovered notes to the amount of about $50,000,000, but does not exercise the privilege. For ten years past it has had a metallic reserve of over ninety per cent. on an average circulation of about $240,000,000. The other thirty-two large banks are allowed to issue asset circulation to the extent of the comparatively insignificant sum of $22,000,000, any excess being covered by treasury notes (which notes are fully covered by gold in the Government war chest), notes of other banks or coin. On page 192 Root says: "The National or (Imperial) Bank is the center of the system, with the evident intent on the part of the Government ultimately to transfer to it the 'sole right of issue.'"

CANADA.—Canada has thirty-eight banks, with over $60,000,000 of capital and $28,000,000 of surplus. They issue currency based on a five per cent. deposit and first lien on assets.

These large banks are very conservatively managed largely by able British or Scotch financiers who know the penalty of bad banking. No bank with less than a half million dollars of subscribed capital is allowed to issue currency. (Our proposition is to grant the right to banks having as low as $25,000 capital.)

The following countries have only one bank of issue, to wit:

	Capital.	*Reserves required on note issued.*
The Bank of Austria..............	$45,000,000....	40 per cent. coin and 60 per cent. quick assets.
Bank of Belgium..................	10,000,000....	33⅓ per cent. coin on notes and deposits.
Bank of Netherlands....	6 1/10,000,000....	33⅓ per cent. coin on notes and deposits.
Bank of Norway...................	8⅓,000,000....	50 per cent. as to notes in coin.
National Bank of Denmark.......	7¼,000,000....	37½ per cent. as to notes in coin and 150 per cent. assets besides.
Imperial Bank of Russia..........	20,000,000....	over 100 per cent.

The latter bank held July 1, 1898, nearly 600 million dollars gold (the largest single holding in the world, see United States Mint Report, 1898, page 394) and for fifteen years has constantly been accumulating it. Russia announced in June, 1898, it would pay all its demand notes in gold. There are three large banks in Italy and three in Greece.

Sweden has a large State bank and some private banks that issue currency based on a deposit of mortgages, etc., in public custody.

Switzerland has lately settled a reformation of its banking system.

Is it not clear from the foregoing that the great centralized institutions of European nations are assuming the issuing functions of the currency, with a metallic foundation as heretofore referred to in Prof. Théry's article?

What about former New England banking, the Suffolk system, the banks of Indiana and Louisiana and several others quoted by the advocates of the Monetary Commission plan? Simply this: On pages 302, 3 and 4 of the Report of the Monetary Commission, under the head of New England Bank Currency, we find that "in some States an unlimited liability for both notes and deposits was enforced upon the officers in case of mismanagement. In some instances the stockholders were liable to the amount of their stock for the ultimate payment of the notes; and in Rhode Island they were subject to unlimited liability." In the Sound Currency Red Book heretofore referred to, in an article by Horace White, pages 207 to 210 we find under the head of "State Bank of Indiana"—"On all applications for loans above $500, a majority vote of five-sevenths of the board was necessary, and this must be entered on the minutes with the names of the directors so voting. Directors were individually liable for losses resulting from infraction of the law, unless they had

voted against the same and caused their votes to be entered on the minutes, and had notified the Governor of the State of such infraction forthwith, and had published their dissent in the nearest newspaper. Any absent director be deemed to have concurred in the action of the board, unless he should make his dissent known in like manner within six months." This is oxteam and not twentieth century progress.

LOUISIANA BANK ACT OF 1842.—We find:

1. A specie reserve equal to one-third of all its (the bank's) liabilities to the public.

2. The other two-thirds of its liabilities to be represented by commercial paper having not more than ninety days to run.

3. All commercial paper to be paid at maturity, and if not paid, or if an extension were asked for, the account of the party to be closed and his name to be sent to the other banks as a delinquent.

4. All banks to be examined by a board of State officers quarterly or oftener.

5. Bank directors to be individually liable for all loans or investments made in violation of the law, unless they could show they had voted against the same if present, etc.

The National bank rule for reserves is six per cent. cash and nine per cent. with reserve agents, total fifteen per cent. for country banks and twenty-five per cent. cash for city banks. In a comparative sense how much ninety day commercial paper do country banks hold, or even city banks, that is paid when due?

Reference is further made to the Massachusetts and the Suffolk Bank systems, but for lack of time I refer any one desiring further light to the pages in question.

I will simply say that I have no doubt that the underlying cause why the systems were abandoned was because of the much more rigid rules that governed the systems and larger liability of the directors for their acts, than are the regulations governing the present National bank system. I have the best of reasons for asserting that the rules now governing the National banking system are about as rigid as the bankers will stand and maintain the system. Banking systems are like the prohibition question. When you draw the lines too closely, the personal liberty temperate drinker who ordinarily votes to regulate the traffic, kicks traces and then the bars all come down. I affirm that our present National banking system is the best and safest all around system ever devised, and a happy medium between two extremes of too loose and too rigid banking laws.

I ask with all seriousness is there a parallel case on earth to the present proposal giving the right to issue currency by as many of the 3,600 independent National banks in the United States, covering big city and small $25,000 country banks as well as the thousands of others that may adopt the National Currency Act, to the full amount of their capital stock, secured by a five per cent. cash deposit, and a first lien on assets? I can find none. I affirm it is simply a discarded unsuccessful experiment of older nations.

As a prudent proposition, who would deposit a sum equal to the capital of any bank asking it, even if you had a first lien on the bank's assets? Yet this, in fact, is the proposition presented in the asset currency plan.

DEPOSITORS LOSE.

The forcible argument of Comptroller Dawes that asset currency in case of failure of banks tends to reduce the dividends to depositors as compared with the present system with a bond deposit, is perfectly clear to my mind.

Banks in trouble always strain every point to keep from suspending by parting with quick assets at command to raise cash, and in case of failure under the proposed law there are no Government bonds on deposit to secure outstanding notes, therefore the note holders having the first lien take the cream of the assets and leave

the dregs to the unfortunate depositors, under their second lien. Under the bond deposit rule the bonds can neither be spouted nor sold, therefore they take care of the circulation outstanding and leave a handsome surplus in addition to divide among the depositors along with the proceeds of the general assets. Is it not clear under such circumstances that distrust is sure to seize upon the great army of depositors when financial troubles are pending, because of the fact that in case of failure their claims are a second lien on assets and their dividends will be abridged, and coupled with the unreasoning demands of the note holder because of credit currency, great fear will fall upon all and wilder panic is sure to follow ?

The test of systems comes when confidence is shaken, not when the financial skies are clear. When credit is shaken credit currency adds fuel to the fire, while no man loses sleep with a United States Government bond or gold behind his bank bills.

NOTE ISSUES NOT A NECESSARY FUNCTION OF BANKS.

By the time the Government bonds are all retired, and this is not at all unlikely, discontinue the issue of bank currency entirely except for the ten or twenty per cent. hereinafter provided to cover the elastic problem, thus leaving all National, State and private banks on the same footing, and wiping out the deep-seated prejudice against National banks. By far a large majority of the banks of this country as well as of Europe, are doing business without the issue of currency, conclusively proving that it is not necessary for us to cling to that idea. Long before the bonds of the Government will be paid this great country will have all the coin it needs as a basis for all circulation and the subject of credit currency will be a bugbear of the past.

ELASTICITY.

Much has been said of late about an elastic currency in order to move the fall crops. In the earlier days of my banking experience that plea had force, but of late has practically lost it. In 1898 the country had bountiful crops and they were moved with perfect ease, with very little assistance from our good Eastern friends or jar to interest rates. We must not forget that Western banks in competition with Eastern, loaned $8,000,000 lately to Montreal.

That knotty elastic problem—like unequal taxation—has troubled the financiers and economists for ages and it is not satisfactorily solved yet. Keep your credit good, and with quick and easy transportation, the world will lend to you in need. As to having cash enough to fill all demands in times of panic, that time will never come. Periodical panics cannot be prevented, because, in the language of the inimitable Dr. Depew, "the fool killer sleepeth not at all times."

EMERGENCY CIRCULATION.

If we should issue credit currency at all to cover emergencies, the plan proposed by Comptroller Dawes is eminently the soundest, and if a right to issue currency equal to ten or twenty per cent. of a bank's capital is allowed, it should be subject to a tax of one-half of one per cent. per month while it is outstanding and no bank should keep out such circulation to exceed three months in any year without the consent of the Comptroller of the Currency. This tax should be held as a reserve fund to cover any losses on account of failures of banks to redeem in full. Or, instead of this plan, legalize clearing-house certificates and give them form for general use in case of a panic, and the best business talent will soon see them cancelled after their temporary work is done.

BRANCH BANKS.

As to branch banks in the United States I will simply say: If any political party fathers the plan and carries it to a conclusion, with the feeling in this country

against monopolies, the result will be the doom of the country banker's individualism and the downfall of the party responsible for the law.

No man can charge me with bad motives for opposing asset currency, for if banks make more money under the proposed system, the bank of which I am President will share in the benefits. I oppose the plans because I consider them acts of inflation under unsafe restrictions, the result of which is sure to be financial disaster.

The whole matter is now with our statesmen. Will they rise to the dignity of the occasion by giving us true currency reform instead of giving the toper another drink and calling that reform?

Let us not take a single step backward in an attempt to lay a foundation on the shifting sands of a credit currency. Let us not be fainthearted that the noble army of gold Democrats who joined so manfully with us on principle in saving the country from repudiation and dishonor, will abandon that principle, when the wonderful object lessons in prosperity prove conclusively the correctness of their position. Let us write the world's standard upon our statute books and any party attempting to repeal it will ride to a worse defeat than in '96. Let us press forward without flinching, disregarding the political trimmers and lay such a sure metallic foundation for our future greatness, that we shall soon see the world's financial center planted in New York instead of London, where it has been since the adoption by Great Britain of the gold standard in 1816.

When this is accomplished the United States will be supreme in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, internal transportation, banking power, wealth, annual income and humanitarianism as shown by the late war. Great Britain will alone then exceed us in foreign commerce and shipping, which supremacy the indomitable Yankee is sure to win before the twentieth century has long run its course.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

PORTO RICO: ITS CONDITIONS AND POSSIBILITIES. By William Dinwiddie; with Illustrations from Photographs by the Author. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Americans who wish to gain a knowledge of this newly-acquired island will find in this book a full exposition of the material resources and possibilities of the country, combined with an interesting description of the people, their condition and modes of life. A chapter devoted to "The Money of the Island," will recommend the book especially to bankers and students of finance. The book supplies a fund of information about a land whose conditions should be rightfully understood in order that such improvements as are necessary and possible may be made as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAW, ANNOTATED AND INDEXED BY SAMUEL F. MORDECAI, OF RALEIGH, N. C., FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION. Raleigh: Capital Printing Co.

This is the general act relating to the subjects indicated by the title, and which has already been adopted in New York and many other States, including North Carolina. Mr. John J. Crawford, the author of the act, commends Mr. Mordecai's exposition of the act as the best that has yet appeared, a commendation which an inspection of the book will justify. Changes in the old law of North Carolina are pointed out, and numerous cases cited. The index is extensive and carefully prepared.

CANADIAN BANKING AND COMMERCE.

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE BANK RETURNS.

The continued growth of the banking figures furnished by the banks to the Finance Department cannot fail to be most satisfactory and encouraging to those interested in the advancement of Canada. The quarter under review is shown to have made even more rapid growth than any preceding one. The amount of bank notes in circulation on September 30 is greater than at any time ever before recorded in Canada, having reached $46,682,028—a gain during the three months of $7,584,320 and an increase of $6,610,885 over the figures of September 30, 1898.

With this increased volume of bank notes in circulation a great addition must have been made to the trade and commerce of the country. This will be readily seen in examining the addition made under the heading of current loans to the public. During the quarter under review the increase is shown to be $3,459,278, while for the year a gain of $32,072,144 is shown.

Deposits of the public on demand show an increase during the quarter of $5,216,893, and deposits withdrawable after notice increased $3,744,012. The increase over the same date in 1898 is shown to be $9,853,884 of the former and $18,935,157 of the latter. The total liabilities record an increase during the quarter of $15,578,418, while the increase over September 30, 1898, is $40,033,093.

The amount of specie and Dominion notes held by the banks was greater by $1,398,260 than at the beginning of the quarter, but the increase over the same date a year ago was only $113,490. The increase of amounts due from banks and agencies in foreign countries for the three months preceding was $7,734,377, and for the year preceding September 30, 1899, $7,239,437.

The amount under the heading Banks and Agencies in the United Kingdom increased $2,318,760 for the quarter and $216,095 over the amount of a year ago.

Colonial, foreign and other securities show a decrease, as is always the case during times of great business activity. For the quarter a reduction of $499,095 is shown and for the year preceding, $1,721,561. Railway securities show a similar state of things, the decrease for the quarter being $173,491, and for the year the reduction is $2,525,307.

Loans on stocks and bonds on call have manifested unusual activity during the past year. For the quarter an increase of $2,497,718 is shown, and the increase is $9,412,038 over the amount standing under that heading on the same date a year ago.

Overdue debts show a reduction of $1,064,689 for the year.

The total assets of the banks have increased $18,952,464 during the quarter, and are $45,887,058 more than on September 30, 1898.

The increase in paid-up capital stock during the quarter under review was $509,292, and there was an increase of $1,283,848 for the year. Reserve funds increased $634,859 for the quarter and during the year $2,036,104.

These figures would indicate a decidedly forward movement in the commerce of the country. Exports and imports are largely augmented and values have shown an upward tendency, with great activity. Lumber is in great demand at good prices. Iron ore shows activity and prices of dairy products are also much improved over a year ago. Fruit also has advanced, and in fact it may be said that

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF CANADIAN CHARTERED BANKS—COMPARISON OF THE IMPORTANT ITEMS.

Assets.	Sept 30, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 30, 1898.	Increase and decrease for quarter.	Increase and decrease for year.
Specie and Dominion notes	$27,598,999	$26,200,739	$27,485,509	Inc., $1,398,260	Inc., $113,490
Notes of and checks on other banks	10,240,936	11,015,876	10,959,823	Dec., 774,940	Dec., 718,887
Due from banks and agencies in foreign countries	29,408,462	21,674,085	22,169,025	Inc., 7,734,377	Inc., 7,239,437
Due from banks and agencies in United Kingdom	12,488,825	10,170,065	12,272,730	Inc., 2,318,760	Inc., 216,095
Canadian municipal securities and British provincial or foreign or colonial, other than Dominion	15,733,206	16,232,301	17,454,767	Dec., 499,095	Dec., 1,721,561
Railway securities	14,701,979	14,875,470	17,227,286	Dec., 173,491	Dec., 2,525,307
Loans on stocks and bonds on call	33,157,178	30,659,460	23,745,140	Inc., 2,497,718	Inc., 9,412,038
Current loans to the public	254,433,667	250,974,389	222,361,523	Inc., 3,459,278	Inc., 32,072,144
Overdue debts	2,342,824	2,080,089	3,406,913	Inc., 262,735	Dec., 1,064,089
Total assets	$427,888,875	$408,936,411	$382,001,817	Inc., $18,952,464	Inc., $45,887,058
Capital.					
Capital stock paid up	$64,183,377	$63,674,085	$62,900,034	Inc., $509,292	Inc., $1,283,343
Reserve fund	29,591,767	28,956,908	27,555,666	Inc., 634,859	Inc., 2,036,101
Liabilities.					
Bank notes in circulation	$46,682,028	$39,097,708	$40,071,143	Inc., $7,584,320	Inc., $6,610,885
Balance due to Dominion Government	3,835,244	5,201,375	3,606,106	Inc., 1,366,131	Inc., 229,138
Balance due to Provincial governments	2,386,418	2,006,621	2,450,355	Inc., 379,797	Dec., 63,937
Deposits of the public payable on demand	97,068,793	91,852,400	87,214,909	Inc., 5,216,393	Inc., 9,853,884
Deposits of the public payable after notice	170,293,952	166,549,940	151,358,795	Inc., 3,744,012	Inc., 18,935,157
Deposits payable on demand or after notice between banks	4,512,940	3,529,152	3,555,058	Inc., 983,788	Inc., 957,882
Due to banks and agencies in foreign countries	892,526	684,932	509,277	Inc., 207,594	Inc., 383,249
Due to banks and agencies in the United Kingdom	5,194,829	6,536,052	3,346,813	Dec., 1,341,223	Inc., 1,848,016
Total liabilities	$331,908,896	$316,330,478	$291,875,803	Inc., $15,578,418	Inc., $40,033,093
Miscellaneous.					
Directors' liabilities	$7,344,033	$7,182,672	$7,372,172	Inc., $161,361	Dec., $28,139
Greatest amount of bank notes in circulation at any time during month.	47,131,046	39,313,896	40,796,003	Inc., 7,817,150	Inc., 6,335,043

all agricultural products are in better demand at increased prices over a year ago. This may be partly attributed to the wars which have been going on in the Philippines and now in South Africa; but be the cause what it may, Canadians are certainly receiving a benefit.

The following statement gives the deposits of the public in the chartered and other banks and Government institutions in Canada as of September 30, 1899, and 1896, with increase.

	Deposits, Sept. 30, 1899.	*Deposits, Sept. 30, 1896.*	*Increase.*
Chartered banks	$267,361,745	$189,263,366	$78,098,379
Government Savings banks	50,766,061	47,215,813	3,550,248
Quebec Savings banks under Government supervision	16,540,624	14,381,725	2,158,899
Deposits in loan companies	18,986,154	19,404,878	*418,724
Total	$353,654,584	$270,265,782	....
Net increase	....	....	$83,388,802

* Decrease.

The above increase is shown notwithstanding the Banque Ville Marie has gone into liquidation and therefore is not included in the latter date, and the Banque Jacques Cartier has suspended payment since July last. The latter bank is likely to resume activity in the near future, and within the time (ninety days) allowed to resume in accordance with the Canadian Bank Act.

GEORGE SMITH.

One of the best-known bankers of the period immediately preceding the Civil War was George Smith, who died in London on October 7 in his ninety-second year. He was born in Scotland and came to this country in 1838, locating in Chicago the following year. His real estate and other investments in that city and in Wisconsin proved very profitable. In 1839 he obtained a charter for the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, of which Alexander Mitchell was made Secretary and Manager. Mr. Smith also opened a bank in Chicago. The charter of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company authorized the receipt of deposits, which could be loaned on satisfactory security, but a clause was to the effect that nothing contained in the charter should give the company banking privileges. Notwithstanding this, the company began to issue notes in the form of certificates of deposit in denominations of $1, $3, $5 and $10. These issues finally reached a maximum of $1,470,235, and were all redeemed at par at the bank's counters, or at the current rate for New York exchange at the various agencies.

Though the charter of the company was repealed in 1846, through some technicality the business was permitted to go on as usual until the institution was reorganized under the banking law.

Mr. Smith established banks in Georgia, one at Atlanta and the other at Griffin. By 1860 he had paid off all the notes he had issued, closed his banks and returned to Scotland. He revisited this country but once—in 1866—and for many years had lived at the Reform Club in London. His wealth at the time of his death was very great.

"George Smith's money" was known for many years throughout the West and Northwest, where its credit was of the highest. These notes formed an exception to the "wildcat and red-dog currency" of the period, and demonstrated the safety of notes issued against assets when the issuing bank is capably and honestly managed.

* MODERN BANKING METHODS.

A NEW SERIES ON PRACTICAL BANKING—HELPFUL HINTS DERIVED FROM EXPERIENCE.

Recognizing the fact that the detail of the work at the individual ledger desk is very great, it has been the endeavor of many to try and minimize it as much as possible, within the bounds of safety. The results of some of these efforts have been seen in various forms of individual ledgers, some being improvements and some not.

The Boston Ledger.

One of the most popular improved forms is called the Boston Ledger. Although this method originated more than forty years ago, yet it did not begin to come into general use until about twenty years ago. Fig. 1 † shows the usual form for this ledger.

The ledger is made so that the two adjoining pages contain the six days of the week. Some ledgers have the names on the left-hand margin of the page, but by placing them in the middle the distance across the page from the names to the columns is lessened, and the danger of errors in posting to a wrong account thereby decreased.

Originally these ledgers had two balance columns, a debit and a credit, and this plan is sometimes followed in the form for a general ledger, but it was soon seen that the same plan that was adopted with the three-column balance ledger, of using one balance column, and entering the credit balances in black ink and the debit balances in red ink, was applicable here, and as these books are necessarily larger than either the old-fashioned debit and credit ledger, or the three-column balance ledger, any safe reduction in size was an advantage.

The size of a page of this ledger is generally about twenty inches wide and twenty to twenty-two inches long, and will accommodate from twenty to twenty-five accounts.

The accounts are opened on the ledger in systematic order according to their letter of the alphabet, spaces being left between each letter for the introduction of new names.

The printer has become a very useful factor in the making of these ledgers, by the printing of the depositors' names and the days of the week, thus saving much labor.

The posting of items into this form of ledger is made from the deposit tickets and checks, the book being a combination of journal and ledger. The total footing of the column of deposits at the close of the day must agree with the total shown by the receiving teller's deposit scratcher, plus the discounts from the discount register, and the total of the checks must agree with their total as shown by the proof book. The total of the black ink figures in the balance column, minus the red ink figures, or overdrafts, should agree with the balance as called for by the individual deposit account on the general ledger.

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* Continued from the October number, page 628. This series of articles commenced in the Magazine for August, 1896, page 249.

† The form here given is for Monday and Tuesday only. Space is provided in the book for Wednesday also on the same page, the other days following on the next page.

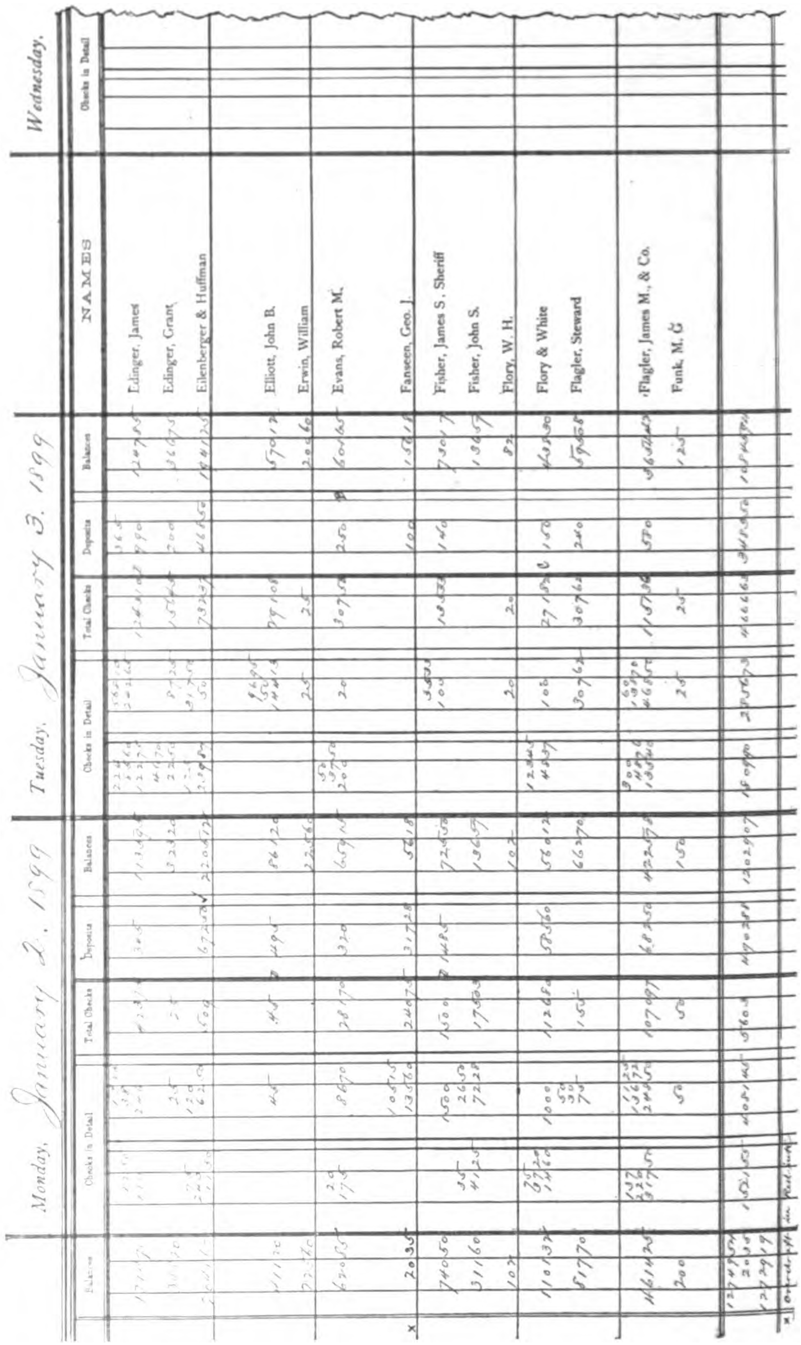
Monday, January 2. 1899
Tuesday, January 3. 1899
Wednesday.
Balances
Checks in Detail
Total Checks
Deposits
NAMES
Edinger, James
Edinger, Grant
Eilenberger & Huffman
Elliott, John B.
Erwin, William
Evans, Robert M.
Fanseen, Geo. J.
Fisher, James S., Sheriff
Fisher, John S.
Flory, W. H.
Flory & White
Flagler, Steward
Flagler, James M., & Co.
Funk, M. G.

Fig. 1.

It is customary in cities where there is a clearing-house to use the first column to the left under the heading checks in detail for entering the checks received from the morning exchanges.

The footing of this column should agree with the total of these checks coming from the clearing-house. By this method of proving the debits and credits it leaves the chief source of errors to be in the posting of items to the wrong accounts.

Another proof of the day's work is made in the following manner: If the totals of the checks for the day is the larger, deduct from it the total of the deposits, then deduct this difference from the total of the balances of the previous day; the sum resulting from this should agree with the total of the balances for the day. If the total of deposits are the larger of course the total of the checks would be deducted, and the difference added to the previous day's total of balances.

If a difference should occur in the balance at the close of the day, as between the amount shown by this ledger and the amount called for by the individual deposit account on the general ledger, the proof just explained, if taken at the bottom of each page, will materially aid in locating the error.

In the figure just shown two methods are seen of indicating the point at which a pass book has been balanced, one under January 2, for the account of Eilenberger & Huffman, where the point is indicated by a check mark √, and the other under January 3 for the account of Robert M. Evans, where the indication is made by the letter B. As a similar check mark is used to represent so many things the letter B, or the abbreviation Bal. is much preferable.

In the form shown the page is creased on the dark line between the columns headed balances and checks in detail on the extreme left-hand side. This enables the bookkeeper to fold this portion back upon the previous page when striking the balances at the close of the previous week, and by at once placing these balances in this column in their respective positions time is saved, and the danger of errors, which would be liable to occur if the balances were transferred from one page to the other, minimized.

The chief objections to this style of a ledger are its size, and the difficulty in quickly arriving at the condition of a depositor's account over any considerable period of time. The question is often asked at the meetings of the board, when considering paper presented for discount, How does the applicant's account stand, and how has it been running for the past six months?

A glance at the account when kept on the three-column balance ledger will answer the question, for a single page will exhibit all the transactions of the depositor for that period, and often longer; but with the Boston Ledger only one week can be shown without turning the pages. The principal advantage of the Boston Ledger is the readiness with which the work can be proved daily.

To obviate the first objection many plans have been adopted. Some banks use only the three columns, total checks, deposits and balance, entering the detail of checks in a check scratcher.

This plan in the form shown would reduce the width of the page three inches (from 20 inches to 17 inches) and make a ledger much more convenient to handle, while nothing would be lost in the advantages of the system. Another advantage by this method is found in the much less crowding of the checks on the ledger. In many banks it is almost impossible to enter the innumerable number of checks for a depositor's account in the ledger. In some instances there will be as many as twenty-five to fifty checks for one depositor in a single day, and I have seen bookkeepers in their efforts to exhibit these checks in detail on the ledger write them in various places on the page, on the margin at the top, diagonally across the page, almost anywhere, thus making most unsightly work, and difficult to decipher. When using the check scratcher the posting in the ledger is made from the checks, the scratcher

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	Monday 3d. Debit	Monday 3d. Credit	Tuesday 4th. Debit	Tuesday 4th. Credit	Wednesday 5th. Debit	Wednesday 5th. Credit	Depositors	Thursday 6th. Debit	Thursday 6th. Credit
1	40	265	25	50 225		250	Aaronson, Rebecca A.		
2	65 35	52050		50 42050		47050	Aigner, Rev. Martin		
3	4 113872 1500	D 1485 365 187740	4 24625 3 36870	85240 108368		132113	Alcott, Thomas C., & Son		
4	2 23646 3 83825	43250 2 112640 2	9750 C 18672	25840 48819		45887	Archer, John W.		
5	30	41825		38825		38825	Armstrong, Clara V.		
6	25 100	2630	2 50 85	2505		2370	Armstrong, Clara V.; (Guardian)		
7	4 34516 4 43320	81735 3 265724 4	28076 320	146572 100471		186967	Atkinson, Samuel A.		
	478679	309985	165843	267657					
8		77977		611033		712847			

FIG. 2.

only being referred to to obtain the total where more than one check for the same depositor is present.

Another modified form of the Boston Ledger, and one that is beginning to be quite extensively used, especially in the large cities, is shown in Figure 2*.

In this it will be seen that only two columns are used, the balance column being eliminated.

This further reduction in size permits the whole six days to appear on one page, as is shown, and this makes it only eighteen inches wide.

The postings are made as before from the checks and deposit tickets, the check scratcher being used so that no detail appears on the ledger. At the close of the day the balances are struck in the depositor's accounts, and these are carried forward to the next day, the credit balances being entered in the credit column and the debit balances, or overdrafts, in the debit column, care being taken to place these balances immediately on the heavy dividing line. An improvement in this method will be found by either entering the overdrafts in the debit column in red ink, or to use the credit column as the balance column, placing all the balances in it and writing the overdrafts in red ink. The necessity of having the overdrafts show conspicuously is very apparent.

In the form just shown it will be noticed that there are two sets of figures in most of the debit columns. This is given to show the posting of the checks from the exchanges separately from the others. The posting of these checks is often made in either red or green ink to distinguish them from the others. In case the overdrafts are shown in red ink, which is always advisable, the green ink will of course be preferable.

Even in towns where there is no clearing-house it is an advantage to make two postings of the checks in a day, one between 12 and 1 o'clock and the other after the close of the bank. This method keeps the work up closer. Of course in that case only the black ink need be used in posting. The example given will refer to this method also.

A useful addition to the customary form, which has been added by the writer, is a narrow column one-eighth of an inch wide on the left side of each debit column. This is used for inserting the number of checks making up the amount posted.

Two total footings are shown in the credit columns. The lower ones represent the footings of the balances, and the ones above, those of the deposits for the day. In the debit columns is shown only the footings of the day's checks, which should agree with the footing of the check scratcher. Had there been any overdrafts in this form, and placed in the debit columns, their total would have appeared in the lowermost space of those columns.

Some banks that have adopted the policy of keeping a double set of individual ledgers, as a safeguard, use a ledger similar to this Form No. 2 for what is called a skeleton ledger. Each set of ledgers are kept by a different set of men, the balances being expected to agree.

The form for a check scratcher which is most generally used has been shown in the October number of this magazine. A great improvement however, especially where the Boston Ledger is used, is shown in Figure 3.

Although the names here are shown in writing it is intended that the printer should again lend his assistance by printing the names in the same consecutive order in which the accounts are found on the ledger, leaving spaces for new names. The bookkeeper simply enters the amounts of the checks opposite their respective names,

* The form here given shows only three days of the week; the other three should follow, on the same page.

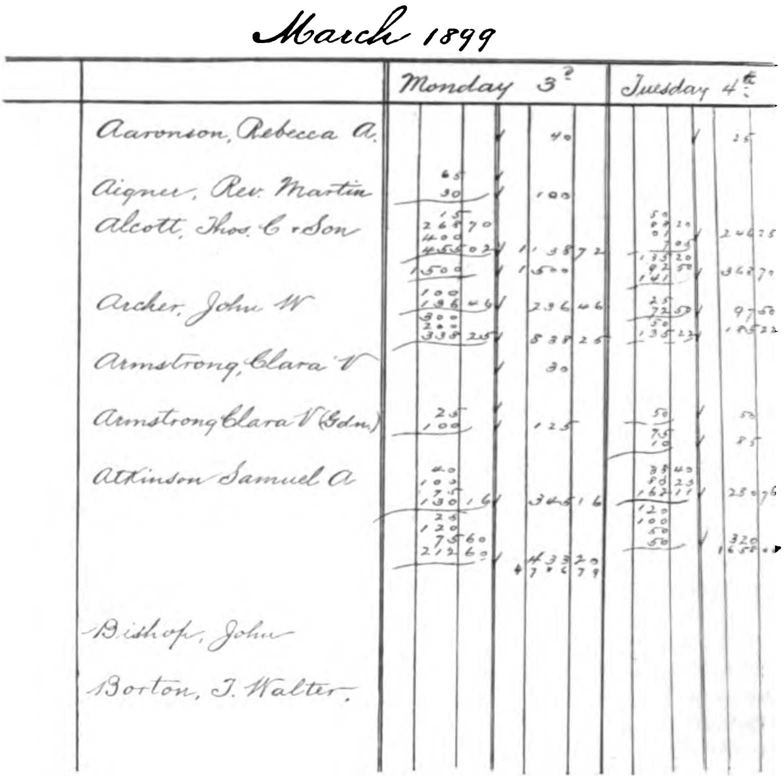

FIG. 3.

and in the proper date column, as they are gathered up during the day, and posts them in totals to the ledger.

In the form shown two days appear, the other four days are intended to be exhibited on the next adjoining page, so that the one column of names operates for the whole week, just as in the ledger.

The entries here shown in Figure 3 will be found posted in the ledger Figure 2, to show the operation. A. R. BARRETT.

(To be continued.)

THE STANDARD OF VALUE.—It is hardly correct to speak of a standard of value. The Constitution does not speak of it. It contemplates a standard for that which has gravity or extension; but value is an ideal thing. The coinage acts fix its unit, as a dollar: but the gold or silver thing we call a dollar is, in no sense, a standard of a dollar; it is the representative of it.—*Supreme Court of the United States.*

—Gold and silver constantly varying in their own values, can never be made an accurate measure of the value of the other commodities.—*Adam Smith.*

HARD TO HIT NOTHING.—The Rev. Sam Jones is not afraid to discuss the silver question. In a recent address he said:

"The biggest fool in the world is the one who stands up and argues against facts. I was talking to one of those old free silver loons a few days ago and called his attention to the great prosperity which has come upon our country, mills and shops and mines running on full time; and I said, truly prosperity has come to our land again. He said: 'It ain't struck me yet.' I said: 'It's mighty hard to hit nothing.'"—*Nebraska State Journal.*

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

LIQUIDATING BANK—SUITS AGAINST.

Supreme Court of California, July 24, 1899.

LANZ *vs.* FRESNO LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK.

The fact that a bank is being wound up by its officers by order of the bank commissioners does not deprive creditors of their right to commence action against it.

GAROUTTE, *J.:* Plaintiff brought this action to recover from the defendant certain sums of money deposited with it. The answer alleged that the deposits were made under and in accordance with a by-law of the defendant which required notice to the bank of any intended withdrawal of moneys deposited. It was further alleged that the defendant was visited by the bank commissioners, who required the defendant to levy an assessment upon its capital stock of $10 per share, and use the funds thus raised in the conduct of its business; that defendant refused to comply with this direction, and the bank commissioners "advised and directed defendant to liquidate, and wind up its affairs;" that defendant closed its doors to all new business, and proceeded to wind up its affairs, and is still doing so under the direction of said bank commissioners. The court, after finding in substance the foregoing facts, further found: "That at all times since the defendant closed its doors the officers of the bank have had entire charge and control of the collection of all debts, securities, and assets, and the disbursement of the same, and a large amount of money has been since said time collected by the officers of said bank, and disbursed to various depositors; and securities have, from time to time, been turned over to creditors of the bank in payment of their claims; that no payments have been made to plaintiff, but that defendant has, however, from time to time, received advices and instructions from the bank commissioners." From the foregoing facts the court found as a conclusion of law that plaintiff was entitled to judgment, which was accordingly ordered, and this appeal is taken therefrom.

There is no question raised as to the validity of the indebtedness of the bank to plaintiff, but it is insisted upon the part of the bank that it is in process of liquidation, and therefore cannot be sued by a depositor. In view of the findings of fact made by the trial court to the effect that the bank had collected and disbursed to various depositors large sums of money, and that securities have been from time to time turned over to various creditors of the bank in payment of their claims, and that plaintiff has been entirely overlooked in the making of these disbursements, it would seem that there should

be some legal remedy which he might invoke to secure his rights. We see no importance to be attached to the demand of the bank commissioners that the bank levy an assessment of $10 per share upon its stock, and a refusal upon its part to comply with the demand. That matter appears to be wholly immaterial here. Neither do we attach any importance to the mere advice or direction of the bank commissioners given to the bank to wind up its affairs. We do not see that the bank stands in a different position, as to the law, when it proceeds to liquidate upon the advice and direction of the commissioners to that end, from that which it occupies when, realizing its unfortunate condition, it proceeds to liquidate without advice or direction. The banking act (section 11, St. 1887) provides that whenever a bank refuses to comply with orders given by the commissioners, directing the manner and conduct of its business to be changed so as to comply with the requirements of its charter and the banking act, "or whenever it shall appear to said commissioners that it is unsafe for any such corporation as in this act mentioned to continue to transact business, they shall notify the Attorney-General of such fact, who, after examination, in his discretion, may commence suit in the proper court against such corporation, to enjoin and prohibit the transaction of any further business by such corporation ; and upon the hearing of the case, if the judge of the court where the case is tried shall be of the opinion that it is unsafe for the parties interested or for such corporation to continue to transact business, and that such corporation or institution is insolvent, shall issue the injunction applied for by said commissioners and Attorney-General, who shall cause said injunction to be served according to law." This injunction of the trial court is, in effect, an order throwing the bank into liquidation, and until the bank goes into liquidation under such order it is not protected from the suits of creditors. Until such time it is acting entirely independent of courts, and largely independent of bank commissioners. In this case it nowhere appears that any proceedings have ever been taken by the bank commissioners and the Attorney-General resulting in the judicial declaration contemplated by the banking act, and until such action is taken the bank's legal status as to its creditors is not changed. From the standpoint of the law, in the absence of an express provision to that effect, it is incredible to believe that a bank, of its own motion, may close its doors and proceed to a liquidation which prevents its creditors from seeking the aid of courts to enforce their rights. However tightly the doors of the bank may be closed to creditors by the directors, those directors cannot close the doors of the courts to its creditors; and the doors of the bank can never be closed so tightly at the mere desire of the directors or stockholders but that a court will open them at the request of the creditors. We conclude that, in the absence of the judicial declaration contemplated by the banking act, the right of action against the bank by creditors stands exactly as though its doors had never been closed, and its business was progressing in the usual and ordinary channels. There is no authority in this State opposed to the conclusion we have declared. In *Crane* vs. *Bank* (106 Cal. 64, 39 Pac. 215) there was a judicial decree against the bank as provided in the banking act, and in the other recent cases decided by this court bearing upon the construction of the banking act here involved nothing is decided contrary to the views now expressed. Under the authority of *Mitchell* vs. *Beckman* (64 Cal. 117, 28 Pac. 110) there is no merit in the claim raised by appellant as to the non-compliance upon the

part of plaintiff with the by-laws of the corporation defendant. For the foregoing reason the judgment is affirmed.

We concur: Harrison, J.; Van Dyke, J.

COLLECTIONS—DEFAULT OF SUB-AGENT—SENDING CHECK TO DRAWEE BANK.

Givan *vs.* Bank of Alexandria, *et al.*

COURT OF CHANCERY APPEALS OF TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 26, 1898. AFFIRMED ORALLY BY SUPREME COURT, JANUARY 10, 1899.

A bank receiving paper for collection, payable at a distant point, is impliedly instructed to send such paper to a suitable agent for collection at the place of payment; and such agent, when so selected, becomes the agent of the owner of the paper, and is not the agent of the transmitting bank.

Where a check is drawn on a bank distant from the initial bank in which such check is placed for collection, the initial bank has the right to forward the same to the place of payment through its usual channel of correspondence.

A collecting bank is guilty of negligence when it forwards a check directly to the drawee bank.

NEIL, *J.:* The complainant seeks to recover of the defendant bank on two grounds: First, that it took from him two checks on the bank of A. Bryan & Co., of Watertown, aggregating $121.75, and credited them to his account, as money, and thereafter refused to pay him the money thereon, on the ground that said checks had proven non-collectible; and, secondly, in the alternative, that, if it should appear that the defendant bank took the checks for collection, then that it negligently failed to collect, and should, for that reason, be held liable.

The Chancellor held that the bank was not liable upon either ground, and complainant has appealed, and assigned error upon this ruling.

The complainant seeks to hold the defendant Eastes, the drawer of the checks, liable on the ground that, in order to induce the defendant to take them, he personally guaranteed the payment. The Chancellor held defendant Eastes liable, and he thereupon appealed, but he has assigned no errors.

We think there is no ground for complainant's first contention, because it is proven that the deposit slip of the defendant bank, as well as the pass books, contained the statement that all cash items not actual cash were entered subject to payment; and, besides, the complainant admits in his deposition that the checks were taken for collection, and hence subject to be charged back, and so the Cashier testifies. There can be no doubt, and we so find the fact, that the bank took the checks in question merely for collection, and that the credit given therefor was not absolute, but was subject to counter charge in case the checks should prove non-collectible after the exercise of due diligence on the part of the bank.

The only question remaining is whether the bank exercised due diligence. The facts bearing upon this branch of the case are as follows:

On the afternoon of June 2, 1898, after banking hours, Eastes drew the two checks in question, one in favor of complainant and the other in favor of Flippen & Givan, a firm of which complainant was a member. The proof shows, however, that the beneficial interest in this latter check belonged to complainant. At the same time these checks were indorsed to defendant bank, and on the next day were credited to complainant's account, it being the custom of the bank, when papers came in after banking hours on any day, to enter it the next day. On the same day—June 3d—these checks were forwarded to the First National Bank at Nashville. Upon receiving these checks from the mail, the latter wrote defendant bank that it could not handle the checks, giving as a reason that the bank of A. Bryan & Co. at

Watertown had suspended. In reply to this, defendant bank wrote the First National Bank to forward the checks, and they would be paid. Thereupon that bank did forward the checks directly to the bank of A. Bryan & Co., and that bank, on June 13, 1896, marked the checks paid, charged the amount of them to the account of Mr. Eastes, leaving it due him a balance of $55, and returned these checks to him, but did not forward the amount called for by the checks to the First National Bank. The 13th of June was Saturday, and on Monday, the 15th, A. Bryan & Co. made an assignment, and closed their doors, with only $30 in cash on hand. On said 13th day of June the First National Bank sent their attorney to A. Bryan & Co. for the purpose of securing them against loss on checks they held against said banking concern, amounting to $1,147, not including the checks now in controversy. This attorney obtained from A. Bryan & Co. collaterals to the amount of $1,700 to secure the above-mentioned checks, amounting to $1,147, but asked for and took no security for the checks involved in this litigation, nor does it appear that he had any instructions to demand collaterals to secure these checks. According to the usual course of the mail, letters mailed at Alexandria on June 3 would reach Nashville on the same day, and a reply might be had at Alexandria by the 4th or 5th of June. So, if the First National Bank wrote by return mail its letter to the defendant bank, in which it stated that it could not handle the checks because A. Bryan & Co. had closed their bank, this letter reached Alexandria at least by the evening of the 5th of June, and, if the defendant bank promptly forwarded its letter to the First National Bank, in which it said that the checks would be paid, and instructed that bank to forward them, this letter reached Nashville not later than Saturday, June 6, or Sunday, June 7. If the First National Bank promptly obeyed the instructions given, and forwarded the checks to Watertown for collection, they ought to have reached that place not later than June 9, assuming that the First National Bank received the letter of instructions of defendant bank not earlier than June 8. In due course of mail, the First National Bank should have had returns from the checks not later than June 11, which was Thursday.

The above findings are based upon the assumption that the defendant bank and its correspondent acted with reasonable promptness in conducting their correspondence and in forwarding the checks. The proof does not, however, in fact, disclose on what day the First National Bank wrote its letters to defendant bank, saying it could not handle the checks because A. Bryan & Co. had closed their doors, nor the dates of any of the subsequent correspondence. The bank of A. Bryan & Co. was closed the whole of the week ending June 6. It opened for business June 8, and continued open during the whole of that week, paying checks, but finally closed the doors, as already stated, on the following Monday, June 15, and made an assignment, leaving a large number of checks unpaid.

At the time the checks in question were deposited with the defendant bank, it was known both by that bank and by the complainant that A. Bryan & Co. were embarrassed, and that the bank was then closed, but it was supposed by both parties that this embarrassment was only temporary, and during that week defendant bank lent A. Bryan & Co. without security, $1,000, to enable them to get their bank again started. Watertown, the place where A. Bryan & Co.'s bank was located, was only seven miles from Alexandria, and was between that point and Nashville, and there was daily mail between the two places; also telephone connection; likewise one could go from Alexandria to Watertown by private conveyance, and return within three hours. It was expected, however, by the complainant, that defendant bank would put the checks in course of collection according to its usual method of business; that is, through its correspondents. It was not contemplated or expected by either party that the bank would send a private messenger to Watertown for the purpose of presenting the checks at the counter of the bank of A. Bryan & Co.

It does not directly appear from the proof that there was more than one bank at Watertown, but we think it is a fair inference from the testimony that there was no other bank there.

There is no proof showing what the custom of banks is as to the presenting of checks upon a drawee bank when there is only one bank at the place; that is, as to whether the custom of the business is to mail the check to such drawee bank. The bank of A. Bryan & Co. was insolvent when the checks in controversy were issued by defendant Eastes, but neither he nor complainant nor the defendant bank knew the fact, but, as stated, all knew that said bank of A. Bryan & Co. was embarrassed. The First National Bank at Nashville was the regular correspondent of the bank at Alexandria. The latter bank was in the habit of intrusting similar business to the former.

Is the Bank of Alexandria liable under the facts above stated? We think not. In the case of *Bank* vs. *Cummings* (89 Tenn. 609, 618) it is said:

"By the great weight of authority, the bank receiving a bill for collection, payable at a distant point, is impliedly instructed to send such bill to a suitable agent for collection at the place of payment; and such agent, when so selected, becomes the agent of the owner of the bill, and is not the agent of the transmitting bank. (*Bank of Louisville* vs. *Bank of Knoxville*, 8 Baxt. 101.) If the debt be lost by the negligence of the agent so selected, the right of action is in the owner of the paper and not in the bank forwarding the paper. The liability of the transmitting bank is only for its own negligence."

In this statement of the rule it is observed that the Court says the initial bank must send the paper to a suitable agent for collection at the place of payment.

The case from which we have taken this excerpt exhibited an instance of where the initial bank sent directly to another bank in the place of payment. The same is true of the 8 Baxt. case referred to therein.

But we do not understand the court to mean that the initial bank would be bound to send the papers directly to the place of payment, or that it could not make use of intermediary banks, according to its usual course of business, for the purpose of conducting the paper to the place of payment.

The rule is, where a check is drawn on a bank distant from the initial bank in which such check is placed for collection, the initial bank has the right to forward the check to the place of payment through its wonted channel of correspondence. In Morse on Banking the following illustration is given: A and B and their respective banks were in two distant towns, and A delivered or sent to B his check on the C Bank. B deposited it in the D Bank for collection. It is said if C Bank and D Bank are in two provincial towns, and D Bank has no correspondent in the place where C Bank is situated, it may send to its correspondent in the nearest large town or city whose facilities for collecting from C Bank are, or might reasonably be supposed to be, greater and more available. It is true that this may result in some instances in loss to the holder of the check.

Mr. Morse, in the course of stating the rule, notes this fact as follows: "This course of proceeding on the part of the D Bank may be perfectly sufficient as an acquittance of its duty and liability to B, yet it may also be perfectly consistent with B's loss of his remedy against A in the case payment of the check should be lost by reason of its arriving at the C Bank later by this process than it would have arrived if sent according to the ordinary requirements of the common law which govern the relation of drawer and payee.

It will be seen, therefore, that the deposit of a check in the holder's bank for collection may, in a certain conjunction of circumstances, result in his total loss of the amount. without any right of action against any person or corporation for reimbursement. Several facts must combine, it is true, to produce this conjunction, to wit:

First, the presentment by the collecting bank to the drawee bank for payment must be later than it would have been had the ordinary rule of presentment as between drawer and payee been followed; second, it must appear that the check would have been paid had it been presented within the time set by this rule, or, at least, that the bank was paying during that time, and that the drawer's account was good for the sum called for; third, payment must be refused, and the refusal must be by reason of the failure of the bank occurring subsequent to such time, and before actual presentment, or for some other like reason beyond the control of the drawer."

But it is further said:

"There can be no real necessity for the employment of any intermediate agencies where the collecting bank and the drawee bank are both in the same place. If the collecting bank, without distinct permission, sees fit to have recourse to them, it does so at its own risk of all the consequences which may result. This rule, of course, does not operate to abridge the rights of banks to make any of those transfers of debits and credits among themselves in the course of clearing, which usage has introduced for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of their mutual accounts in the most convenient manner."

Again it is said:

"The understanding which is assumed to be mutual and to enter into the contract of the parties is that the bank shall perform the various acts which are embraced in the business of collection in every respect according to the method which it is wont to pursue in accordance with the local law, rules and regulation."

Again, stating the question as to which bank is liable to the owner of the paper who deposited it for collection, it is said:

"The question concerns the duty and liability of the several banks, proceeding in the chain of transmission the last one which has to effect the actual collection. Thus, if A, living in Portland, holds a note payable in New York, and deposits it in his bank in Portland for collection, the bank in Portland may be supposed to forward it to its correspondent bank in Boston, which in turn will forward it to its correspondent bank in New York city, where finally the collection is made. The question then is whether or not the Portland bank has so far fulfilled and discharged its duty to A by the due and sufficient transmission of the papers on its course for collection that it is thereby freed and absolutely relieved from all liability for defaults subsequently occurring in Boston or in New York; or whether, on the other hand, the Boston and New York banks, and any notary or other agent employed by the last bank in the business of collection (including notarial demand and protest, if made), are all subagents of the Portland bank in such a sense that the law of agency rendering it, as principal, liable to answer for any and all their defaults, will govern in the case." (Morse, Banks [2d Revised Ed.] 391–393, 397, 404.)

Assuming, then, that under the rules stated the check may be sent to the place of payment through intermediate banks, it follows, under the rule, that the initial bank discharges its duty to the person who deposits the check for collection if such intermediate bank or banks are suitable persons for the performance of the business; and, in the event such proper selections are made, such intermediate bank or banks, down to the last one in the chain, become the agents of the owner of the paper, and responsible to him as such. It is said that it would be very strong evidence on the part of the bank if it is shown to have selected the agent which it is wont to employ for the transaction of its own business of the same nature, and that the courts are accustomed to speak of such evidence as if it were substantially conclusive. (Morse, Banks [2d Revised Ed.] 415.)

It follows that under the facts found the Bank of Alexandria exercised proper care in selecting the First National Bank as an intermediary, and that its duty was

then discharged to the complainant when it sent the paper by the mail of the next day to said First National Bank, and the latter became the agent of the complainant. It is true that when the First National Bank sent the check directly to the drawee bank it was guilty of negligence. The authorities upon this point in favor of the proposition stated are overwhelming. (*Bank* vs. *Goodman*, 109 Pa. St. 422; *Drovers' National Bank* vs. *Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company*, 117 Ill. 100; *Anderson* vs. *Rodgers*, 53 Kan. 542, s. c. 27 Lawy. Rep. Ann. 248, and see note to that case containing a collection of the authorities; 3 Am. and Eng. Enc. Law, 809, note 3.)

But the Bank of Alexandria, under the rules stated, is not responsible for this default of the First National Bank. For another reason, also, we must hold that the Bank of Alexandria is not liable. This is that the bank of A. Bryan & Co. was insolvent at the time the check was drawn, and it was not at all certain that the check would have been paid even if presented. It certainly was not collectible by law. So, even if the defendant bank had been guilty of negligence, no right of action would exist. There must not only be negligence, but injury, as a result of it. (*Sahlien* vs. *Bank*, 90 Tenn. 221, 231–238; *Bruce* vs. *Baxter*, 7 Lea, 477; *Collier* vs. *Pulliam*, 13 Lea, 114, 118.)

The result is, there is no error in the decree of the Chancellor, and it must be affirmed, with costs of this court and of the court below. All the judges concur.

PROMISSORY NOTE PAYABLE AFTER DEATH OF MAKER.

United States Circuit Court, District of Indiana, July 1, 1899.

CRIDER *vs.* SHELBY.

A promissory note may be made payable a fixed number of days after the death of the maker.*

This was an action at law, brought by the plaintiff against Samuel N. Shelby, special administrator of the estate of Noble Warrum, deceased, upon an instrument in writing in the words and figures following:

"OTTUMWA, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1873.

Sixty days after my death I bind myself by these presents to pay to Mary E. Crider, wife of John J. Crider, the sum of eighteen thousand and five hundred dollars, with six per cent. interest after January 1, 1880. Said amount I hereby direct my administrators and executors to pay in good current money of the United States. For value received.

Witness my hand and seal, day and date above written.

Attest: W. S. ENGLISH, NOBLE WARRUM.
JOSEPH GRAY."

BAKER, *District Judge* (omitting part of the opinion): It is first contended that the instrument is not a promissory note, but is an attempt to make a testamentary disposition of property, and is destitute of legal efficacy as the foundation of a cause of action. I cannot concur in this view. There is no attempt to make a testamentary disposition of property, for the instrument contains no provisions resembling those of a will. It is an absolute promise to pay money. It differs from an ordinary promissory note in the single particular that it fixes the time of payment at a period subsequent to the promisor's death. It is nevertheless a promise to pay

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*This is so because the event is sure to happen. (See *Cortright* vs. *Gray*, 127 N. Y. 92; *Hegeman* vs. *Moon*, 131 N. Y. 462; *Shaw* vs. *Camp*, 160 Ill. 425; *Martin* vs. *Stone* [N. H.], 29 Atl. Rep. 845: *Price* vs. *Jones*, 105 Ind. 544.) The Negotiable Instruments Law provides that the instrument is to be deemed payable at a determinable future time, within the meaning of the act when it is payable, "On, or at a fixed period after, the occurrence of a specified event which is certain to happen, though the time of happening be uncertain." (N. Y. Act, Sec. 23.) This would include a case such as the one above reported.

money absolutely, and at all events, to a person named, and at a time certain, because that is certain which may be rendered certain; and it has, therefore, every essential feature of a promissory note. All the modern authorities agree that such instruments as the one in question are to be deemed promissory notes of the persons by whom they are executed. The text writers and adjudications supporting this view are too numerous for citation.

RECEIVER OF NATIONAL BANK—ACTION AGAINST—JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL COURT.

Circuit Court, N. D. of Illinois, March 16, 1899.

GILBERT *vs.* McNULTA.

The Receiver of a National bank may be sued in a Federal court in relation to a contract made by him on behalf of the estate in the course of its administration.

SEAMAN, *District Judge:* The sole question raised by the plea is whether the Receiver of a National bank appointed under the act of Congress is suable in this court upon his contract made on behalf of the estate in the course of its administration. It is established by authority that the Receiver in such case is "not the officer of any court, but the agent and officer of the United States," in the performance of his duties. (*Ex parte Chetwood*, 165 U. S. 443, 458.) But it is equally well settled that officers of the United States are not granted immunity from suits in all cases, even in respect of matters in which their possession or acts are exclusively for the United States (*U. S.* vs. *Lee*, 106 U. S. 196; *Tindal* vs. *Wesley*, 167 U. S. 204), and that courts of law may determine as to the rights of parties dealing with such officers, although they may not interfere with the discharge of official duties (*Gaines* vs. *Thompson*, 7 Wall. 347; *Litchfield* vs. *Register*, 9 Wall. 575).

In the case at bar the act provides for the Comptroller to have the charge of winding up the affairs of the insolvent bank for the benefit of creditors and stockholders, and the Receiver is appointed by him as a trustee or agent to that end. While the funds which come to the hands of the Receiver are paid over "to the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller," they are in no sense public funds, but belong to the stockholders after all liabilities are discharged.

The argument against jurisdiction rests mainly upon the proposition that there is no express statutory authority for its exercise, and therefore there can be no cognizance in a Federal court under its well-settled limitations. I am of the opinion that the proposition is not well founded, as the administration of the affairs of the insolvent bank arises exclusively under the Act of Congress (Rev. St. §§ 5234–5238); and by another a t, of August 13, 1888, jurisdiction is conferred upon the circuit courts "of all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity when the mat er in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of $2,000, and arising under the Constitution or laws of the United S ates." See *Hallam* vs. *Tillinghast* (75 Fed. Rep. 849); *Smithson* vs. *Hubbell* (81 Fed. Rep. 593); *Snohomish Co.* vs. *Puget Sound Nat Bank* (81 Fed. Rep. 518). The case is distinguished from *Bausman* vs. *Dixon* (decided by the Supreme Court February 20, 1899) (19 Sup. Ct. 316), and from *Capital Nat. Bank of Lincoln* vs. *First Nat. Bank of Cadiz* (172 U. S. 425), there cited.

No ground of public policy appears to oppose action by the courts to determine the rights of claimants against the funds which are in course of administration under the act, aside from the fact that the machinery of the Government is employed therein. On the other hand, the claimant is without remedy; is, in effect, denied due process of law, if his suit cannot be entertained. The inhibition must be clear

to oust jurisdiction in such case, and this statute expressly provides for action by the court when application is made under Sections 5234 and 5237, and recognizes by Section 5236 that claims may be adjudicated "in a court of competent jurisdiction." (See *Bank of Bethel* vs. *Pahquioque Bank*, 14 Wall. 383.) In the case of *Merrill* vs. *Bank*, on appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, *Fifth Circuit* (21 C. C. A. 282, 75 Fed. Rep. 148), the opinions filed in the Supreme Court February 20, 1899 (19 Sup. Ct. 360), are instructive, as jurisdiction was there entertained of a bill filed against the Receiver by a secured creditor to obtain dividends upon the face of his claim without deduction for collaterals. The prevailing opinion is delivered by the Chief Justice, and there are dissenting opinions by Mr. Justice White (concurred in by Justices Harlan and McKenna), and by Mr. Justice Gray, in all of which the discussion is upon the merits; and the question of jurisdiction, which was clearly presented, if not raised, finds no comment, but was evidently accepted as not open to dispute.

It is insisted, however, on behalf of the Receiver, that he cannot be sued in any court upon a claim or contract arising in the course of administration, whatever may be the liability as to adjudication of claims existing against the insolvent bank. Of the numerous authorities cited in the brief of counsel none appears to sustain this contention, aside from a suggestion by Judge Hall in *Van Antwerp* vs. *Hulburd* (8 Blatchf. 282, Fed. Cas. No. 16,827), which is clearly *obiter*. Nor is any authority called to my attention which passes upon the question of jurisdiction as raised here. But it was clearly presented on the face of the pleadings or on the undisputed facts in at least three cases cited on behalf of the plaintiff, namely: *Gibson* vs. *Peters* (150 U. S. 342), *Ex parte* Chetwood (165 U. S. 443) and *Brown* vs. *Tillinghast* (84 Fed. Rep. 71). In each of these cases the action was entertained, founded upon the contract or acts of the Receiver in the course of administration, and there was full consideration upon the merits, and *Gibson* vs. *Peters* is directly in point upon the facts.

Although the jurisdiction does not appear to have been questioned in that or the *Chetwood Case*, they are of strong inferential value to sustain it under the circumstances shown. I am of the opinion that the demurrer to the plea must be sustained, and it is so ordered.

CHECK—NEGLIGENCE IN PRESENTING—DISCHARGE OF DRAWER AND INDORSERS—PAYMENT BY MISTAKE—DEMAND.

Court of Appeals of New York, October 3, 1899.

MARTIN *vs.* HOME BANK.

Where an indorser of a check delivers it to a bank for collection, and, through the negligence of the bank in not presenting it in due course, payment is refused because of the failure of the bank on which it is drawn, such failure discharges both the indorser and drawer.

Where a check indorsed to a bank is dishonored because of the bank's failure to present it for payment in due course, and an indorser thereupon takes it up from the bank without knowledge of the facts discharging him from liability as an indorser, he is entitled to recover the money so paid.

Where an indorser of a check paid it after dishonor, because of his indorsee's failure to present it in due course, without knowledge that he had thereby been discharged, such check being of no value for any purpose, since by the indorsee's negligence all parties thereto were discharged, the indorser is not required to return or tender it to the indorsee before suing to recover the money paid to take it up.

Where an indorser of a check, dishonored because of the indorsee's failure to present it in due course, pays it in ignorance of such fact, he is not required to make a demand before suing to recover the money so paid.

O'BRIEN, *J.:* The plaintiff's testator, William Campbell, brought this action to recover from the defendant the sum of $4,925, which he claimed was paid by him to the defendant by mistake of fact. The original plaintiff died during the pendency of the action, and his executors, the present plaintiffs, were substituted in his place. The courts below have sustained the claim, and awarded judgment against the defendant. The facts upon which the judgment rests were undisputed, and at the close of the case the learned trial judge directed a verdict for the plaintiffs, and there was no request by either party to have any question submitted to the jury.

It appears that on May 27, 1893, one Peats, being indebted to Campbell, drew his check for the sum above mentioned upon a firm of bankers in Chicago to the order of one Ballou, who was the agent of Campbell, and who received the check in payment of the debt. The payee indorsed and delivered the check to his principal, the original plaintiff in this action. The latter received it after banking hours on the 27th. The next day was Sunday, and on Monday the 29th, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, he indorsed and delivered the check to the defendant, and the depositor was credited with the amount in his account.

The check was not presented at the bank in Chicago where it was payable until June 3d, five days after it was deposited with the defendant, and payment was then refused. Had the defendant transmitted the check by mail in the regular course of business, it would have reached Chicago and could have been presented for payment at 10 o'clock of the second day after it was deposited; that is, on May 31.

The drawer of the check had at all times sufficient, and more than sufficient, funds in the bank upon which it was drawn, subject to check, to pay it; but on the morning of June 3, 1893, these bankers failed and suspended payment, and when the check was presented that day for payment it was dishonored, and subsequently protested and returned to the defendant. The plaintiffs' testator, who had indorsed and deposited it to his credit, was notified of the dishonor, and, supposing that he was liable upon the paper so indorsed, took it up, paying to the defendant the face of the check, interest, and protest fees. He subsequently brought this action to recover the sum so paid.

The defendant, on receiving the check, assumed the obligation to present it for payment within a resonable time; and, had this obligation been discharged, the check would have been paid, and no one would have sustained any loss from the transaction. That the defendant neglected or failed to perform this duty is a fact in the case that is not now seriously questioned.

The legal effect of the defendant's omission in this respect was to discharge the indorser, and the drawer as well, since the latter had provided funds to meet the check, which were lost by the failure of the bankers upon whom it was drawn. When the indorser paid the check without knowledge of the facts, the defendant received so much money from him to which it was not legally entitled.

The plaintiff's testator, having paid the check without knowledge of the facts which discharged him from all liability as indorser, was entitled to call upon the defendant to restore the money so paid. (*Carroll* vs. *Sweet*, 128 N. Y. 19; *St. Nicholas Bank* vs. *State Nat. Bank*, 128 N. Y. 26; *Murray* vs. *Judah*, 6 Cow. 490; *Little* vs. *Bank*. 2 Hill, 425; *Lake* vs. *Bank*, 3 Abb. Dec. 10; Daniel, Neg. Inst. § 1592.)

The indorser, therefore, had a good cause of action against the defendant; and unless the points urged by the defendant on this appeal, which will presently be considered, are of sufficient importance to defeat the recovery, the judgment must be sustained.

* * * * * * * * * *

It is quite true that, when a party begins an action to rescind a contract or a transaction, he must first restore what he has received under it; but, if the thing received is of no value, he is not bound to return it, since the law will not insist

upon the performance of an idle ceremony. (*Gould* vs. *Bank*, 86 N. Y. 81.) The check in question was not of the slightest value in the hands of any one. It was not good against the drawer, since he had provided the funds to meet it, which were lost by the neglect of the defendant to present it for payment in time. It was not good against any of the indorsers, since they were discharged by the defendant's delay in presenting it. It was not good against the drawees, the Chicago banking firm, since they were not parties to it, not having accepted or certified it.

Thus it will be seen that every one who was a party to the paper was discharged from all liability upon it, in consequence of the defendant's failure to present it, and hence the possession of the dishonored check could be of no benefit to the defendant or any one else. The money which the drawer had placed in the bank to meet the check passed, upon the failure of the bankers, to their assignee for the benefit of creditors generally.

It is suggested that, had the check been returned to the defendant, it might, as the holder thereof, be entitled to share in the assets of the insolvent bankers in Chicago, when distribution is made by the assignee. But the right to share in this distribution does not depend upon the possession of the check, but upon facts outside of it which may confer an equitable right upon the defendant to the dividend. The check cannot aid the defendant in that direction, since it would have to base its claim upon the facts following the issuing of the check, and the circumstance that it may be compelled to pay the judgment in this case. The defendant is in as good a position in this respect without the check as it would be with it.

It does not appear whether any dividend was ever made to the creditors by the assignee of the bankers upon whom the check was drawn. The possession of the check would not confer any right upon any one to receive it if made. The record of the whole transaction upon defendant's books would be quite as useful for that purpose as the check. All this must follow from the general principle, so well settled, that a check drawn upon a bank generally does not operate as an assignment of the drawer's funds in the bank, and, unless accepted or certified by the bank, creates no obligation against the drawee. (*Chapman* vs. *White*, 6 N. Y. 412; *Lunt* vs. *Bank*, 49 Barb. 221; *Butterworth* vs. *Peck*, 5 Bosw. 341: *Dana* vs. *Bank*, 13 Allen, 445; *Bullard* vs. *Randall*, 1 Gray, 605; Morse, Banks, 29, 275.)

Since the check did not operate as an assignment of the fund in the bank or create any obligation against the bankers, and the drawer and indorsers having been discharged by the defendant's omission to draw the money upon it, the paper was of no value in the hands of any one.

Nor was any demand upon the defendant for the payment of the money necessary before this action was commenced. The defendant was not a bailee or trustee that had rightfully become possessed of the money, but a party that had consciously received what did not belong to it. The defendant received and held the money as its own, and the duty to restore it arose at the moment it was received, and existed at all times thereafter. (*Sharkey* vs. *Mansfield*, 90 N. Y. 227, 229.)

It is not necessary to discuss the facts. The history of the check and the delay on the part of the defendant in presenting it have already been referred to, and there was no dispute concerning these facts at the trial. The plaintiff's ignorance of the facts at the time he paid the money, constituting the mistake which entitled him to reclaim it, was clearly proved, and practically undisputed. But, even if there was any doubt or conflict on that point, the case is relieved from all difficulty in that regard by the course of the trial. Both parties requested the court to direct a verdict, and the direction for the plaintiff has conclusively settled all the facts in favor of the judgment. The record discloses no tenable ground for interfering with the judgment, and it should be affirmed, with costs.

All concur, except PARKER, *C. J.*, dissenting, and HAIGHT, *J.*, not voting. Judgment affirmed.

FORGED CHECK—LIABILITY OF BANK.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky, September 26, 1899.

HENDERSON TRUST COMPANY vs. RAGAN, et al.

If a bank pays a check on a forged indorsement, it must sustain the loss.

O drew a check in pencil to the order of T, a member of the firm of R and T; but T refused to receive the same because it was not written in ink and was not payable to the firm. O then threw this check on the floor, and drew another in ink to the order of R and T. Before the latter check was presented the former check had been paid by the bank, the same having been picked up by one S, who forged T's indorsement thereon and presented the same for payment. *Held*, that the bank was liable for the loss.

PAYNTER, *J.:* One J. A. Oldham borrowed of Ragan & Tibbs $100. At the time he did so he had on deposit to his credit in the appellant, the Henderson Trust Company, $112. In payment of the $100 he tendered a check on it payable to the order of Joseph Tibbs, a member of the firm of Ragan & Tibbs. This check was written with a pencil, and Tibbs declined to accept it because it was not written with ink and payable to the order of the appellees. Thereupon, Oldham threw it at or in a spittoon on the floor without tearing or mutilating it. He then wrote another check for $100, payable to the order of Ragan & Tibbs, and tendered it to them, which was accepted. Before this check was presented for payment, the check which was drawn in pencil was presented to the trust company for payment, purporting to have been indorsed by James Tibbs and by Wilson, and one Sutton, who presented it for payment, indorsed it. It turned out that the indorsement of Tibbs' name on the check was a forgery.

When the check payable to Ragan & Tibbs was presented for payment, there was but $12 to the credit of Oldham, and the trust company refused to pay it. This suit was instituted on the check payable to the order of Ragan & Tibbs. The court substantially told the jurors if they believed the facts as stated, to find for the appellees.

It is insisted on behalf of the appellant that Oldham was guilty of great negligence in throwing the check upon the floor, making possible the fraud which was practiced upon the trust company; therefore the payment of it by the trust company should be treated as a discharge, to the amount of the check, of its indebtedness to Oldham. The court refused to give that instruction. The rule is well settled that, if a bank pays a check on a forged indorsement, it must sustain the loss. (Tied. Com. Paper, § 449.)

Where money is paid upon a pretended, not a real, indorsement of the name of the payee, in law, the check remains unpaid, and cannot diminish the funds of the borrower in the bank, or the money in the pocket of the person entitled to the payment. (*Bank* vs. *Whitman*, 94 U. S. 347.)

The check written in pencil did not authorize anyone to present and receive money on it from the trust company, as it was never delivered to, or accepted by, the payee, James Tibbs, a member of the firm of Ragan & Tibbs, for himself or his firm, and he was never at any time guilty of any negligence, and no effort was made by the trust company to ascertain whether or not the check or indorsements thereon were genuine.

Sutton seems to have been a man of bad character. Oldham was certainly guilty of great negligence in throwing the check upon the floor. The trust company should not have paid the check, according to the facts presented by this record.

Without deciding the question which might arise between the trust company and Oldham, it is sufficient to say that Ragan & Tibbs were in no wise guilty of negligence in the transaction, and they should not sustain a loss caused either by reason of the negligence of the trust company or Oldham or both. Although Old-

ham was guilty of negligence, yet the trust company was likewise guilty of negligence in paying the check without inquiring as to the genuineness of the indorsements thereon.

In our opinion they were entitled to have their check paid when presented, as the withdrawing of the money on the check in pencil did not deprive them of the fund in bank which was there for the payment of their check. The judgment is affirmed.

PAYMENT OF FORGED CHECKS—EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNT.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, October 6, 1899.

MYERS *vs.* SOUTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

A customer owes to the bank the duty of examining the vouchers returned to him; and if he fails to do this, and to report the fact that some of them have been forged, he will be estopped to allege that similar forgeries are such.

Where the duty of examining the account book and vouchers is committed to a clerk, the customer is responsible for the acts and omissions of such clerk in the course of such examination; and this rule applies though the forgeries were committed by the clerk himself, who conceals the facts from the customer and falsifies the account.

This was an action by Jacob Myers against the Southwestern National Bank to recover a sum deposited with defendant and alleged to have been paid out by defendant on unskillfully executed forgeries.

STERRETT, *C. J.:* The only testimony introduced on the trial of this case was that of the plaintiff himself and his witnesses; none was offered by the defendant bank. When plaintiff closed his case, the learned trial judge instructed the jury "to find a verdict for the defendant," which was accordingly done, and judgment was afterwards entered on the verdict.

The binding instruction under which the jury acted constitutes the only specification of error. The averments of fact on which the plaintiff's claim was based are fully set forth in his statement, and need not be recited here at length.

This suit was brought to recover $13,090 deposited by him in the defendant bank, and paid out by it, as he alleged, on unskillfully executed forgeries of checks, made by his confidential clerk and bookkeeper, without a careful examination, by the proper bank officers, of the signatures thereto, because of their acquaintance with, and confidence in, the forger. He further substantially alleged that said forged checks were abstracted and destroyed by said clerk, who also falsified his (plaintiff's) books and accounts so as to make the apparent balances in the check book and deposit book correspond, and that said falsification was so skillfully done as to deceive not only the plaintiff, but also expert accountants employed by him to examine his books, checks and accounts. He further averred that, as soon as the fraud was discovered, the forger was arrested, convicted, and sentenced, and the defendant bank was forthwith notified of the loss; but it declined to pay any part thereof.

It was shown on the trial that in March, 1891, the defendant bank opened an account with the plaintiff as a depositor in the usual form, and from that time, for the period of over two years and a half, his deposits, made in the ordinary way, aggregated over $622,000. During all that time, as well as before, plaintiff had in his employ said confidential clerk and bookkeeper, to whom he specially intrusted the business of attending to his bank accounts. That duty included making deposits, occasionally handing in the bank book to be written up and balanced, and, when that was done, the further duty of receiving the cancelled checks, etc., with the payment of which the bank had credited itself, and delivering the same to the plaintiff for examination, approval, etc. In the same connection, it was the duty of the clerk to verify the bank book, as the same was written up and balanced, from time to time,

by the bank, and report the result to the plaintiff. This he professed to do, but, in fact, he falsely reported that the balance, etc., was correct. From March, 1891, to November, 1893, the clerk forged checks to the amount of the claim in this case, which were paid by the bank and charged to plaintiff in his bank book. For the purpose of concealing these forgeries, he falsified his employer's books, and, by mis-additions and missubtractions, forced the balances in the check book so as to make them agree with those in the bank book.

During the period above mentioned, plaintiff's bank book was balanced twelve times. The first settlement included two forged checks,—one $300 and the other $200. The last settlement included a $850 forged check. The other forgeries were respectively included in the intermediate settlements. At each settlement the amount of each check, not previously settled and cancelled, was entered on plaintiff's bank book, by the bank, as a charge against him, and the book, together with the checks, was delivered to his clerk for the purpose of examination and verification. If, at the time of each settlement, the forged checks had been examined by the plaintiff, or if the number and the aggregate amount of the checks had been compared with the number and amounts of the checks separately entered in the bank book, or if the checks had been compared with the stubs of the check book, or if the additions of the deposits and checks on the check book had been examined, the forgery would have been discovered. Neither of these was done, for the reason that plaintiff's unfaithful clerk, who was deputed by him to receive the checks, etc., from the bank, take them to the office, and compare the amounts, etc., with the bank book, abstracted and destroyed the forged checks, and failed to call his employer's attention to the discrepancies, which undoubtedly would have resulted from a proper comparison and examination. He did this because he himself was the forger.

The result was that, for more than two years and a half after the first forged checks were paid, no complaint was made and no notice of any error in the settlements was given to the bank. It was not the bank's fault that the first forgeries were not promptly discovered and notice thereof given. If plaintiff's duty to the bank had been performed at the proper time, the fact would have appeared that the bank had charged plaintiff, on his bank book, with the payment of two items ($300 and $200) for which no vouchers appeared among the checks handed to him by his clerk. These vouchers—the two forged checks—had been abstracted and destroyed by the latter.

No objection having been made at the time of the first settlement, the bank had a right to assume that everything was correct, including the two checks purporting to be signed by him. His silence was tantamount to a declaration to that effect; and, in afterwards honoring checks signed by the same person, the bank had a right to consider the fact that these signatures had been at least tacitly recognized by the plaintiff as genuine. While the plaintiff was not chargeable with the knowledge of his clerk that the latter had committed the forgery, he was clearly responsible for the acts and omissions of his clerk in the course of the duties with which he was intrusted, viz., to receive the checks from the bank, take them to his employer's office, and compare the amounts thereof with the amounts in the bank book and check book, etc.

In view of the uncontradicted evidence as to the foregoing facts, it cannot be doubted that, as between the bank and the plaintiff, the latter alone should be held responsible for the consequences resulting from the failure to examine the checks in question and approve or reject them within a reasonable time. In contemplation of law, the delivery of the checks to plaintiff's clerk was a delivery by the bank to the plaintiff himself, as the basis on which its credits were claimed. The bank was therefore entitled to have them examined, and, if rejected, returned within a reasonable time. That was not done, and, because of plaintiff's failure to perform his

duty in that regard, he should not be permitted to recover. Any other rule would be inconsistent not only with general and long-established custom, but also with well-settled principles of law on the subject. (*Bank* vs. *Morgan*, 117 U. S. 96, 107; *United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company* vs. *Central National Bank*, 185 Pa. St. 586.)

We find no evidence that required submission of the case to the jury. There was no conflict of testimony as to the failure of the plaintiff to perform the duty which, under the undisputed evidence, he owed to the defendant; nor was there any evidence of negligence on the part of the bank that should have been submitted to the jury.

The checks purporting to be signed by the plaintiff were destroyed, and, of course, they were not produced. There was not a particle of evidence that the signatures were not such complete *facsimiles* of plaintiff's signature as to be impossible of detection, even by an expert. As correctly stated by counsel, on a question put by plaintiff's counsel, he stated that he was not an expert penman, and that he had never before had any experience in forging other people's names; but he was not asked, and did not say, that the signatures were not made, either by the use of tracing paper or otherwise, so like the originals that they could not be detected by an ordinary inspection. On this point, negligence is not to be presumed, and hence the presumption must be in favor of the bank.

In the absence of any evidence, from the signatures themselves, or from witnesses, that there was any difference between them and plaintiff's signature, which could be detected by the eye, it must be assumed that the forgery was of such a character that the bank, acting with due care and caution, was deceived by it. In fact, there was no evidence from which the jury would have been warranted in drawing the conclusion that the bank, in honoring checks, acted negligently.

After a careful consideration of the evidence our conclusion is that there was no question of fact that should have been submitted to the jury, and hence there was no error in directing them to find for the defendant. The judgment is therefore affirmed.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT—INDORSEMENT—PRESENTMENT.

Supreme Court of South Dakota, September 2, 1899.

CORNWALL *vs.* MCKINNEY.

Though a certificate of deposit recite that it is payable on its return properly indorsed, action thereon by the payee is not premature, notwithstanding it is not indorsed; the certificate having been presented and payment demanded by the attorney of the payee for and on his behalf, and defendant's refusal of payment based on the ground that he was not a member of the banking firm when it was issued.

In this action plaintiff sought to recover of defendant, as the surviving partner of McKinney & Scougal, upon four certificates of deposit, dated June 17, 1890, December 22, 1890, July 29, 1891 and March 4, 1892, respectively, all signed, "McKinney & Scougal," except the first, which is signed, "Rob. W. Burns, C." The certificates were in the same language, except as to dates, amounts and numbers. The following is a copy of the one first issued:

"No. 2,897. McKinney & Scougal, Bankers, Yankton, Dakota, June 17, 1890. Andrew Cornwall has deposited in this bank fifty dollars, payable to the order of himself, in current funds, on return of this certificate properly indorsed. With interest at six per cent. per annum if left six months."

HANEY, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): Finally, it is contended that this action was prematurely commenced, for the reason that no action can be maintained upon the certificates in controversy until they have been properly indorsed. Concerning

what must be done before commencing an action upon certificates of deposit, the decisions seem to be conflicting. We think Mr. Daniel states the true principles applicable to the question, in the following language:

"Certificates of deposit are designed to subserve with convenience the purpose of temporary investments of money, and whether the expression used in them as to payability be 'on the return of this certificate,' or 'on presentation of this certificate,' or 'on return or surrender of this certificate properly indorsed,' the substantial meaning is the same; that is to say, that the certificate is payable when payment is demanded by the party entitled to receive the money, and who avouches the fact by producing the instrument, with evidence of title." (Daniel, Neg. Inst. § 1707a.)

The certificates in this case were presented and payment was demanded by the attorney of plaintiff for and on his behalf. There can be no doubt of the attorney's authority to act for the plaintiff. Hence, in law, they were presented and payment was demanded by the payee named in each, who was the owner and in possession of each. The evidence of his title was perfect. No useful purpose would have been served by having them indorsed. If payment had been demanded by a transferee of the original payee, there might be reason for requiring an indorsement. Under the conditions shown by the record in this case, there was no reason for requiring any such idle act.

In an action upon an instrument of substantially the same import, the Supreme Court of Kansas, in a recent case, makes use of this language:

"The contention of the plaintiff in error is that the failure of the petition to allege that at the time the certificate was presented and payment demanded by the plaintiff, as executor of Charles Thatcher, it was properly indorsed, fails to state a cause of action against the stockholder. It may be admitted that, in order to charge the stockholder upon his subscription to the capital stock of the bank, it was necessary that the petition should disclose a cause of action against the bank. But a reasonable interpretation of this contract is that no indorsement was necessary except upon a transfer by Charles Thatcher. It was only necessary that it should be properly indorsed, or that his order in writing to pay the money should accompany the certificate when demand was made by some other person than Charles Thatcher himself—some person to whom he had assigned or sold the certificate—that the bank might know upon presentation that such holder had a right to demand the fund." (*Emerson* vs. *Thatcher* [Kan. App.] 51 Pac. Rep. 50.)

And this is true whether the certificates be regarded as negotiable or not.

It is evident that defendant refused payment on the ground that he had ceased to be a member of the firm of McKinney & Scougal when the certificates were issued. If his refusal was based on the ground that they were not properly indorsed, fair dealing demanded that such reason should have been assigned when payment was refused.

We think the action was not prematurely commenced, and that the judgment of the circuit court should be affirmed."

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: LOCKPORT, Ill., October 7, 1899.

SIR: We would thank you to give us an answer to the following:

Mr. A draws his check which reads, "Pay to Mr. B or bearer." Mr. B hands the check without any endorsement over to Mr. C. Mr. C presents it at the payee bank and is asked to

sign his name on back. Mr. C refuses to endorse. Can the bank refuse payment on account of Mr. C's unwillingness to endorse check? In your answer please quote authorities, if any.

We have been taking your magazine for a good many years, and have found in your banking law department answers to nearly all the questions arising, but are unable to find any information on this subject. We know that the custom is to have parties endorse all checks for which they receive payment, and it is generally complied with, but we had a case within a few days where it was refused, and as the amount was small, it was paid and the endorsement waived. A. H. BUTLER, *Cashier.*

Answer.—The indorsement of C is not necessary to entitle him to receive payment of the check. The form "pay to B or bearer" makes the instrument payable to bearer, and transferable by delivery only. C's possession of the check is *prima facie* evidence of his title thereto; and the bank is fully justified in making payment to him (*Mauran* vs. *Lamb*, 7 Cowen [N. Y.] 174; Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, § 1230.) His indorsement would afford no better evidence of his title than his possession. It is true that the indorsement might be evidence to establish the identity of the person to whom payment was made; but this is not necessary for the protection of the bank. The drawer having made the check payable to bearer, the bank is justified in paying the amount thereof to any person in possession of the check; and in discharging itself in the account with its customer the production of the check is sufficient without proof of any indorsement, or without showing to what particular person payment was made.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: NEW YORK, October 18, 1899.

SIR: A check drawn to the order of A is indorsed "pay to the order of B, Cashier;" and is then indorsed "pay to the order of the —— National Bank, of New York. First National Bank of —— —." Is the latter indorsement in due form? BOOKKEEPER.

Answer.—Yes. The Negotiable Instruments Law provides that "Where an instrument is drawn or indorsed to a person as 'Cashier,' or other fiscal officer of a bank or corporation, it is deemed *prima facie* to be payable to the bank or corporation of which he is such officer; and may be negotiated by either the indorsement of the bank or corporation, or the indorsement of the officer." (See, also, *Bank of the State* vs. *Muskingum Bank*, 29 N. Y. 619; *First National Bank* vs. *Hall*, 44 N. Y. 395; *Bank of Genesee* vs. *Patchin Bank*, 19 N. Y. 312; *Folger* vs. *Chase*, 18 Pick. 63; *Farmers', etc., Bank* vs. *Troy City Bank*, 1 Dough. [Mich.] 457; *Watervliet Bank* vs. *White*, 1 Denio, 608.)

Editor Bankers' Magazine: MILWAUKEE, Wis., October 30, 1899.

SIR: A bank discounts for a customer a note made by J and indorsed by the customer, which is payable at J's place of business. Through some mistake the note is not presented at the proper place, but notice of dishonor is sent to the customer; and the next day he calls at the bank and says that he will take up the note in a few days. Does this waive the failure to make proper presentment for payment? PRESIDENT.

Answer.—It is well settled that a promise by the indorser to pay a note or bill after he has been discharged by failure to make proper presentment, will bind him, provided he had full knowledge of the facts when the promise was made. But it must appear that he had knowledge of the facts respecting the presentment. (*Schierl* vs. *Baumel*, 75 Wis. 75; *Thornton* vs. *Wynn*, 12 Wheat. [U. S.] 183; *Hunter* vs. *Hook*, 64 Barb. [N. Y.] 469); and (as in the case stated in the inquiry) if the customer did not know of the failure to make proper presentment, he is not bound by his promise.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 20, 1899.

SIR: A and B are partners engaged in the grocery business under the firm name of A and Co.; and in the payment of a bill for stock give their promissory note for $500 signed in the firm name and also by each of them individually. The note was not paid at maturity, and was protested, but notice was sent to A alone. Does the failure to give notice to B discharge him? CASHIER.

Answer.—No. The note was for a partnership debt; and the rule is that where the parties to be notified are partners, notice to any one partner is notice to the firm. (*Hubbard* vs. *Matthews*, 54 N. Y. 43; *Fourth National Bank* vs. *Henschuh*, 52 Mo. 207.)

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

REPORTS OF RECENT AND PROSPECTIVE MEETINGS.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

There was an unusually large attendance at the ninth annual meeting of this association, which convened at the Great Northern Theatre, Chicago, October 5, President John L. Hamilton, Jr., of Hoopeston, in the chair. An address of welcome was made by Howard S. Taylor, and William T. Robertson, Vice-President of the Winnebago National Bank, Rockford, responded.

In his annual address President Hamilton referred to the recent combination of industrial enterprises, which he regarded as being fraught with great possibilities for evil; banks, he thought, should do everything possible to restrict such combinations, especially those fraudulently capitalized. He favored greater latitude in National bank loans, suggesting that they be permitted to lend ten per cent. of their capital and surplus to one person or firm, also that they be allowed to loan not to exceed twenty-five per cent. of their capital on first mortgages of farm property. In his judgment such a law would be of great benefit to the agricultural interests of the country.

President Hamilton took strong ground against the introduction of the branch banking system into the United States. He declared that the result of such a system would be to destroy the small independent banks and to establish a banking monopoly.

Secretary Frank P. Judson, Assistant Cashier of the Bankers' National Bank, Chicago, read his report. It showed a total membership of 451.

A. B. Hoblit, Cashier of the State National Bank, Bloomington, presented his report as treasurer. The association is free from debt and has a balance of $842.84 in the treasury.

Frank Elliott, of Messrs. Hockenhull & Elliott, Jacksonville, read the report of the executive council.

George D. Boulton, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Chicago, spoke on the subject, "What May Be Done to Enlarge Our Trade in Foreign Markets?" After carefully reviewing the influences which affect our foreign commerce, he gave the following summary of his views:

> "I should think that to participate to the fullest extent in the trade of the world, we should first of all increase our mercantile marine by means of liberal subsidies.
>
> We should perfect our consular system so that our merchants at home by that means can obtain all the information they desire regarding the necessities and markets of foreign countries.
>
> We should have foreign banking facilities of the best character.
>
> Our goods should be insured in our own companies, and, finally, we should enter into commercial treaties with other countries for reciprocal trade wherever possible."

Discussion of the same topic was continued by E. J. Parker, Cashier of the State Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Quincy. He gave a concise and interesting account of the commercial and territorial growth of the United States. Our foreign trade could be promoted most surely by maintaining the gold standard, by the extension of American banking facilities into other countries, by introducing the study of the

Spanish language in our schools and colleges, by improving the consular service, and by employing all legitimate means to bring our products to the attention of the foreign buyer. The navigation laws should also be changed to encourage the investment of capital in ship building.

D. A. Kimball, credit manager for Marshall Field & Co., read a paper on "Credit and the Effect of the Bankruptcy Law Thereon." He favored the repeal of the present bankruptcy law.

At the second day's session, October 6, Roy West, a member of the Board of Review of Cook County, spoke on "The Illinois Revenue Law—Its Application and Effect." In speaking of the question whether the board had the right to compel banks to exhibit a statement of their depositors' accounts, he said that while, perhaps, the board had such authority, the exercise of it had been considered improper as tending to interfere with the business affairs of the banks' customers.

A resolution in regard to the currency was passed, identical with that adopted at the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association.

E. D. Durham, of the Onarga Bank, opened the discussion of what could be done to improve the association.

Hon. James H. Eckels, ex-Comptroller of the Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago, spoke on the topic "Illinois." He made a forcible and eloquent address, closing with a plea for a deeper interest in politics on the part of bankers and others who desired good government.

A paper on "Trusts and Trade Combinations," prepared by Franklin H. Head, was read by the secretary.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are:

President—H. H. Harris, Cashier First National Bank, Champaign.

First Vice President—Phil Mitchell, Mitchell & Lynde, Rock Island.

Treasurer—A. B. Hoblit, Cashier State National Bank, Bloomington.

Secretary—Frank P. Judson, Assistant Cashier, Bankers National Bank, Chicago.

INDIANA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual convention of this organization was held at Indianapolis on October 25 and 26, it being the third convention held since the association was formed. About one-half the banks of the State are now enrolled, and the membership is growing rapidly.

After the bankers had been welcomed by Mayor Taggart, President C. T. Lindsey made his annual address, in which he reviewed the good work done by the association. He favored allowing National banks to issue notes to the par of bonds deposited, and opposed the issue of notes on assets.

Secretary Morrison read the report of the executive council, including resolutions prepared by Mr. George B. Caldwell, of the Merchants' National Bank, Indianapolis. These resolutions provided for unifying and strengthening the currency, for a reduction of the tax on circulation, permitting the issue of notes to the par value of bonds deposited, and allowing National banks to be organized with a minimum capital of $25,000. These resolutions were adopted later, also one presented by the executive council asking the Treasurer of the United States to deliver new one dollar, two dollar and five dollar silver certificates, free of charge, at any point in the United States, under the same rules which now govern the delivery of silver dollars.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer and of the delegates to the American Bankers' Association were next presented.

William C. Cornwell, of Buffalo, N. Y., was introduced and spoke on the "Banker's Duty as Educator." He urged the bankers to study the question of currency reform that they might aid in crystallizing opinion and thus secure action by Congress. The work of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission was warmly commended by Mr. Cornwell, especially the services rendered by Mr. H. H. Hanna. In concluding his address he said:

"What is the banker's duty in this matter?

As an educator it is to educate his representative at Washington to action in the Fifty-sixth Congress, action which shall be final, at least, as to the gold standard and the greenback, placing the firm foundation (which is the least the business world has a right to demand), under our prosperous commercial structure; action which has already been too long delayed, perhaps more than for any other reason because the bankers have not done their duty in informing themselves, educating others, and insisting on the righteous settlement of a question which is so thoroughly within their province."

An eloquent and forcible address was made by Senator Beveridge.

L. A. Goddard, Cashier of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago, made an interesting talk, emphasizing the close relations which exist between all business interests. He said that no man could wrong another man without wronging himself, and that no man could help another man without helping himself.

Reports were made from the various Congress districts in the State, showing generally prosperous conditions. They also dealt with the question of bank taxation, and revealed great diversity in the methods of making assessments. There was an extended discussion of the question of taxation. Mr. Allen Fletcher, of Indianapolis said: "The less said about this question of taxation, and the more work done about it, the better."

At the second day's session John R. Wilson of Indianapolis, read a paper on the "Negotiable Instruments Law," explaining that the failure of the Legislature to pass the act was due to the fact that the bankers of the State had not clearly explained the meaning and purpose of the law to the members.

O. H. Montgomery, of Seymour, read a paper dealing with the rights of tax officials to inspect books for the purpose of finding untaxed deposits. He thought that in some cases at least such inspection might be successfully resisted under the clause of the Federal Constitution granting immunity against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Charles S. Andrews, President of the First National Bank, Brazil, also read an interesting paper on the subject of bank taxation.

A resolution was introduced by Geo. B. Caldwell, of Indianapolis, to permit National banks excepting those in reserve or central reserve cities, to loan fifty per cent. of their capital and surplus on real estate mortgages, to run not longer than five years.

Mr. Caldwell pointed out that because of their inability to loan on real estate, National banks were losing a great deal of business, which was going to trust companies and to State and private banks. Allen Fletcher, of Indianapolis, contended that banks having deposits payable on demand could not safely make real estate loans. The resolution was not adopted.

Following are the new officers chosen:

President—D. A. Coulter, Cashier Farmers' Bank, Frankfort.

Vice-President—Hugh Dougherty, President Studabaker Bank, Bluffton.

Treasurer—James E. Evans, Cashier First National Bank, Crawfordsville.

Secretary—Orlando M. Packard, Vice-President Capital National Bank, Indianapolis.

Executive Council—C. T. Lindsey, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, South Bend; John P. Frenzel, President Merchants' National Bank, Indianapolis; W. H. Gardner, Cashier Farmers' National Bank, Valparaiso; S. A. Morrison, Assistant Cashier

Fletcher National Bank, Indianapolis; Thomas B. Millikan, Assistant Cashier Citizens' State Bank, New Castle.

Incidental to the convention a banquet was given at the Bates House, speeches being made by Senator Beveridge and others.

Reports made by the district vice-presidents indicated that the banks and all kinds of business enterprises were unusually prosperous.

KANSAS STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Kansas bankers met for the twelfth time on October 18 and 19, their annual convention being held this year at Fort Scott.

After the speech of welcome, which was responded to by J. N. McDonald, Cashier of the Traders' Bank, Baxter Springs, President C. M. Sawyer delivered his annual address. He referred to the prosperous condition of the people of the State, and called attention to the dangers in the organization of over-capitalized trusts and combinations.

J. M. Harper, Cashier of the Bank of Conway Springs, presented his annual report as secretary. It showed a membership of 183, being sixty-one more than ever reported. An investigation to decide upon the propriety of establishing a guaranty fund to insure depositors in banks, as proposed by the State Bank Commissioner, showed an overwhelming opposition to the scheme on the part of the bankers of the State.

L. F. Naftzger, President of the Fourth National Bank, Wichita, read a paper on "Interest and Exchange." The service which the banks rendered in furnishing exchange, he declared, was one for which they should be properly paid.

F. S. Vedder, President of the First National Bank, St. John, spoke on the "Banker and Agriculturist." He believed that there ought to be a better understanding between them, which would show a greater mutuality of interests than was at present recognized.

James T. Bradley, Cashier of the First National Bank, Sedan, read an excellent paper on "The Banker and His Customer." He said in part:

"I regard as a very important part of the banker's work, the cultivation of a better understanding as to the nature of his business and the manner of conducting it. There is a wide belief that the banker's interests are inimical to the interests of the rest of the community. The fact that we know it to be erroneous does not excuse us from efforts to correct it. There is a belief abroad that the banker thrives upon hard times, and hence unites with his fellow bankers to produce hard times. There is a belief abroad that a scarcity of money—the life blood of commerce—is a peculiarly happy condition for the banker, and that his energies are bent in efforts to contract the currency. He is accused with not being content to act alone in the accomplishment of this diabolical purpose, but that he is in a gigantic secret conspiracy to wreck business, stifle trade, paralyze commerce, produce bankruptcy and breed panic, because in some mysterious way he can, will and does profit by the desolation wrought. The argument is summed up in one conclusive and convincing statement of the case: If the bankers can succeed in making money scarce, they can control it; controlling it, they can demand their own terms for its use, and become absolute masters of legislation, commerce and property. That we know the scheme is prodigious beyond our power does not suffice. The belief is unworthy, unjust and harmful. We are inexcusable for not making an intelligent, united effort to educate our customers as to a correct understanding of the mutual relations that exist between our business and theirs. * * *

The good banker should be a person who not only appreciates responsibility, but is of such temperament as to enable him to assume and carry his responsibility with equanimity. He must be a good judge of human nature. He must possess broad intelligence. He must possess sound judgment. He must keep himself fully abreast with current commercial events. He must study and understand general as well as local business conditions, and adapt his own business to them. He must study causes and their effects on business. He must study and learn the character, disposition, business ability and financial condition of each customer. He must be on guard continually against imposition. He must interest himself

in the welfare of his customers. He must convince his customer that he has a genuine interest in his business success. He must convince him of his own integrity, intelligence and sound judgment. By doing so he inspires trust, and is in position to become the sacred repository of his customer's confidence, which is the foundation of a banker's permanent success. He must keep his own private business as well as the business of his bank within legitimate bounds. He must place himself in position to become the confidential business adviser of his customer. His influence should weigh among his fellows. His guiding hand and directing mind should be felt in the community. Then our business will be exalted and our customers understand our great mission in the world of traffic."

Branch Banking System Opposed.

J. N. McDonald, Cashier of the Traders' Bank, Baxter Springs, made a vigorous speech against branch banks. speaking in part as follows :

" Centralization of capital, controlled by combination, is, in my judgment, as dangerous to the welfare of our institutions as would be the congestion of population controlled and dominated over by socialism and anarchy. Corporate power should be extended only within the jurisdiction of the body granting it, and its operation confined to the business for which it was organized to perform, and in no case should its privileges be so liberal as to permit it to occupy competitive fields where it has neither taxable investment nor legal status.

Corporate power, with proper limitations, is, in the conduct of business, beneficial, offering in many instances superior protection to the public and simplifying the interest composing the corporation, but the elimination of restriction, which allows it to enter upon and control in a despotic way the legitimate business of other concerns in territory where it has no capital invested nor vested rights, is a menace to the welfare of such purloined fields and destructive to legitimate and honorable competition, and further it is subversive of the principles of equal rights to all.

Such operations are commercial piracy and should not be permitted and their continuance will demoralize business and in the end result in the overthrow of individual enterprise and build up, as has already been done in many instances, a monopoly which will control and dictate to not only its patrons and employees, but will, as has already been done, fix the price, the quantity and quality of its wares regardless of the laws of supply and demand.

We desire to go upon record as being unalterably opposed to any corporation or firm being permitted to engage in business of any kind in any field without first being subject to the same requirements that would prevail should local men and capital desire to engage in like business—in other words, deprive non-resident concerns from doing business upon capital employed in like business or any other business in other parts of the country. * * *

Now, we are threatened with another trust, ingeniously named branch banks, or branch banking, all of which is greatly urged in the interest of the public, offering greater facilities and better banking to the people of this country.

BRANCH BANKING WOULD DESTROY COUNTRY BANKS.

Gentlemen, what does branch banking in this country mean? What will be the results and what will be the effect upon our business?

It simply means that all the small banking concerns of this country must be driven out of the banking business. It means that local capital must subject itself to the managerial control of a dictator, who will in time be in control of the financial operations of your vicinity.

It means a complete destruction of the individuality of the country banker, the manipulation of the entire financial situation in this country, the disregard of local needs and requirements, and the compulsory retirement of the pioneer who first blazed away and helped build up his locality. In the community where to-day is located a good local banking institution, owned and operated by the neighbors which gives it the business, there will in its stead be a branch of the greater city bank, without capital except at the home office, operated by the agent or manager, who is a hired servant of the head office, and who will have just about as much to say about the management of the business of his community as you and I have to say about the ebb and flow of the tides.

Gentlemen, how do you like the outlook? Does it appeal to you as a grand thing? But it is already upon us, for only a few days since one of the large trust companies of one of the Eastern States was granted the authority to organize and operate branches, and at this very minute we are threatened by coming legislation, which will, in my humble opinion, be the death knell to the country banker. * * *

The best servant is he who is worthy of his hire. The best banker is one who has some interest himself in the business. The safest bank is one builded with the surplus money from the locality surrounding it, and from whence it gets its support.

The poorest bank for any community is one whose interests are not in touch with those of the country from which its business comes.

The most dangerous proposition would be to encourage the bank which adds no capital to your community, and such a bank is a branch bank.

The survival of that which destroys may bring no permanent good. The theory of branch banking is in line with all the other great trusts and combines, and while it may prevail for a time, we certainly hope we may not be compelled to try it now.

We question whether there would be a single independent bank left in Kansas if branch banking became a general law, and the practical control of the finances of this country would be in a few hands. * * *

There may be some who may doubt the proposition that branch banking is a trust, but we think upon careful consideration there can be no doubt of it. We are quite confident there is in the argument in their favor no allusion to such being the case, but this is kept in the background for obvious reasons.

A single large bank with branch banking, could without the investment of an additional dollar of capital, drive every bank in the State of Kansas out of business, and not stop there by any means.

Allow such an institution to spread over the entire country with its branch banks, and what would be the effect?

The result would be to mould the financial policy of the country, to create a power in money affairs, the like of which has never been known before in this or any other country.

Gentlemen, the postal savings proposition, the annoyance of the express companies, and the annual dread of State Legislatures pale into insignificance beside the branch bank question.

It is high time to call a halt, and as bankers, it is our duty to fight to the finish this threatened invasion of branch banking.

It means the closing up of our business, the blotting out of individuality in banking, the destruction of independence in our line of pursuit, the enforced idleness of a large part of the money now invested in country banking, and a general derangement of the whole financial fabric of this government.

The bank president and cashier will disappear from every country town, and in their stead will appear the hired servant of the parent institution, with its headquarters in New York, or some other large commercial center. The present manager of his own business, assisted by his neighbors and friends, who are interested with him, will wear the liveried service of the autocratic dictator, who has not really invested one cent in the business, its credit and financial standing being based upon the capital of the head concern in New York. How do you like the prospect? * * *

Action, united action of the country banks must be taken at once or some form of law may be enacted permitting branch banking, and letters should be sent to our Representatives, and united and determined efforts made to defeat the plan, being already urged by some of the large financial institutions of the country. Agitate and make unpopular any proposition which transfers the management of our own affairs into the hands of trusts and combines, destroying local competition, and local interests. * * *

The brain and brawn of American manhood, the inventive genius of the present age, and the energy, push and pluck which has made this country great, demands the highest form of individual freedom, without control or hindrance, while upon the crest of highest eminence of man's ambition we proudly point to the standard of our individuality.

No limitation shall ever be placed upon personal effort, and no power ever can be so potent in building up the greatness and endurance of this Republic, as the incorporation of brain and muscle, joined with the unrestricted use of both, in the pleasant and harmonious struggle to catch a well-merited glimpse of the summit of our endeavor.

The best community for all classes of business is one where all are interested in its affairs; the most prosperous agricultural country is one where moderate-sized farms are lived upon by the owners: the most desirable town to live and do business in is the one where the trade and traffic of the place is in the hands of home people, and such places maintain the highest civilization known in this country. * * *

The most splendid results are present where there is a reasonably fair distribution of wealth and its income, where the needs are comfortably taken care of, and where all are not too independent, or too dependent upon the employment of another's capital and energy.

Banks are the clearing-houses of the territory in which they are located. Banks are incorporated that the interests of the owners may be better and more easily defined, and that the public may be protected against any disturbance occasioned by the death of the owners.

Banks are for the convenience and benefit of the public, enjoying certain privileges under charters, as decreed by the United States, or the States in which they are located, the benefits accruing being to the patrons, the profits being prorated among those who may have invested their money in the establishment of such business.

The National Banking Law, which has stood the test and approval of financiers for over one-third of a century, provides that organizations under the law must be each independent, supported by its own capital, which must be paid in for the exclusive use of the bank operated.

With a few improvements required by the increase in volume and change in business, the National Banking Law is the best general banking law this country has ever known, its safety being attested by the remarkable record made through the period following the liquidations and adjustment of affairs after an excited and dangerous era of financial experiments.

No branches are permitted under this law, even in instances where they would incur no additional liability to the head, acting only as auxiliaries under the immediate control and personal management of the bank operating them, and this restriction has strengthened instead of weakened the banks in the national system.

Amend the present National Banking Law so as to permit the establishment of National banks of ten thousand dollars capital in towns of less than two thousand people; allow circulation up to the par value of the United States bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer; reduce the tax on circulation to one-fourth of one per cent.; give to the Comptroller of the Currency the power to enforce the provisions of the law—and you will have a banking law that will meet all the requirements of the public."

The subject of "Legislation and Finance" was discussed by Thornton Cooke, Cashier of the Bank of Herington. Otis L. Benton, Cashier of the Oberlin National Bank, spoke on "Cattle Paper." He showed that while such loans as made by bankers were usually safe, the commission houses had become competitors for this business to such an extent, on a partially speculative basis, that an undue element of risk was likely to be introduced. He cautioned the bankers, particularly in these times of prosperity, not to be less cautious than heretofore.

Prof. F. W. Blackmar, of the University of Kansas, read a carefully prepared address on "Bank Currency and Government Paper." He favored the issue of bank notes based on commercial assets, secured additionally by a safety fund, and making all banks responsible for the paper of failed banks.

Resolutions Adopted by the Association.

"*Resolved*, That the members of this Association enter into a written agreement to cash at par, when properly indorsed, any draft drawn by any member of the association.

Appreciating the opportunities and possibilities of American commerce, and as there can be no greater hindrance to the development of that commerce than the constant changing, every few years, of our consuls to the different governments; be it

Resolved, By the Kansas Bankers' Association in convention assembled, that our consular system should be established upon a permanent basis, regardless of politics, having but one object in view, viz.: the establishment of a more general commercial brotherhood with foreign nations.

Resolved, That Kansas bankers are unalterably opposed to any law tending toward legalizing any form of branch banks except such banks shall be separately capitalized and be subject to the laws governing banking in this State.

Resolved, That this association is opposed to the establishment of postal savings banks by the Government.

Resolved, That this Association is in favor, and its members will use their influence with the representatives in Congress for the establishment of a sub-treasury at Kansas City.

Resolved, That this Association recommend to the Kansas Legislature the abolishment of the days of grace now allowed by law on all commercial paper.

Resolved, That we hold our next annual meeting in June, the exact time to be fixed by the executive committee.

Whereas, There appears to be a redundancy of money with no borrowers in some of our Kansas banks, while others have a greater demand from borrowers than they can supply; and,

Whereas, We believe it would be for the mutual benefit of both classes if they could be brought together, that one may serve the other's needs; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Kansas Bankers' Association, that the secretary thereof is hereby required to receive all applications for loans sent him by members of this association wishing to place surplus funds; and all applications sent him by members of this association desiring to place loans; and at once exchange these applications or distribute the same, as the conditions require.

Resolved, That the members of this association are hereby requested to forward to the secretary all such applications of either class, accompanying the same with such information as may be necessary to enlighten both borrower and lender."

Officers of the association were chosen as follows:

President—W. F. March, Cashier Merchants' National Bank, Lawrence.

Vice-President—C. Q. Chandler, President Citizens' State Bank, Medicine Lodge.

Secretary—J. M. Harper, Cashier Bank of Conway Springs.

Treasurer—James P. Moore, Cashier First National Bank, Holton.

Next year's convention will be held at Abilene.

NEW YORK—GROUP VI.

The annual meeting of Group VI, New York State Bankers' Association, was held at Larchmont Manor, New York, October 13 and 14, with a good attendance of members and guests.

Charles F. Van Inwegen, President of the First National Bank, Port Jervis, presided at the meeting on the evening of the 13th and welcomed those who were guests of the group. Wm. H. Campbell, of Larchmont, was the next speaker, and he was followed by Alvah Trowbridge, President of the North American Trust Company, New York. Henry F. Sammis, of the Bank of Huntington, spoke in behalf of Group VII.

Frederick B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank, New York, also made an interesting talk.

Bradford Rhodes read a letter from the Larchmont Yacht Club extending the courtesies of the club to the bankers.

At the business session on October 14, after the reading of the usual reports, C. A. Pugsley, President of the Westchester National Bank, Peekskill, spoke on the subject of taxation. He said that the object sought was not reduced taxation, but such an equalization of taxes as would be just to all classes of banks and trust companies, and to the laboring men and all who were taxed. Taxes that were necessary for the support of schools, for public improvements, and for maintaining local and other governments should be cheerfully paid. He then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Group VI of the New York State Bankers' Association most heartily favors the movement inaugurated by the State association looking to the enactment of a just and equitable system of taxation of moneyed institutions in this State."

Bradford Rhodes, President of the Mamaroneck Bank, presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we ask the Congress of the United States to enact legislation establishing the gold dollar as the standard and measure of value, and providing that bonds and notes of the United States and all paper money, including National bank notes, shall be redeemable in gold; that legal-tender notes when once redeemed in gold shall not be reissued except upon deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin."

Edward Elsworth, President of the Fallkill National Bank, Poughkeepsie, said that the trust companies were evading the law by discounting paper and doing a general banking business, and that they ought to be taxed the same as banks.

Congressman E. J. Hill, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, delivered an address on the Federal currency, giving in detail efforts at currency legislation and the part taken in it by the two parties. Mr. Hill's address was of practical interest and much appreciated.

T. Ellwood Carpenter, President of the Mount Kisco National Bank, was elected chairman for the ensuing term.

OHIO BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

W. A. Graham, Cashier of the Citizens' Bank, Sidney, presided at the Ninth Annual Convention of the Ohio Bankers' Association, which met at Columbus October 11. P. W. Huntington, President of the Hayden National Bank, welcomed the bankers, and J. C. Reber, Cashier of the Winters National Bank, Dayton, responded. President Graham then delivered his annual address, in which he referred to the combinations of capital now going on, and the probability of collapse where such concerns were improperly organized. He took ground against the issue of bank notes on commercial assets, and favored the issue of National bank notes to the par of bonds deposited and the repeal of the tax on circulation. Other parts of his address were devoted to bank taxation, the desirability of aggressive interest in public affairs on the part of bankers, and to the necessity of pushing the war in the Philippines to a triumphant conclusion.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer were then presented. A membership of 805 was shown. The executive council made a report against the feasibility of the group system of organization.

W. D. Park, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Columbus, presented the report of the committee on a State clearing-house, and recommended the adoption of a plan similar to that now in force in Boston.

The committee appointed at the last meeting submitted the draft of a bill for a general revision of the banking laws of the State, providing for a State banking department, and requiring reports and examinations. The matter was discussed at considerable length. A motion to table the proposed bill was defeated by a vote of thirty-five to forty-four. Finally, it was decided to recommit the bill to the committee for further revision.

A. W. Ehrman, Assistant Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, Detroit, made an address on "The Bank Clerk."

W. F. Burdell, Vice-President of the State Savings Bank and Trust Company, Columbus, made an interesting address on the topic "After Business Hours." Besides pointing out profitable forms of recreation, he suggested that bankers might well employ some of their spare time in working for the improvement of local political conditions.

These resolutions were adopted :

"The bankers of Ohio in ninth annual convention congratulate themselves on the prosperous condition of business in every department throughout the State. Evidences are not wanting that we have entered on an era of unprecedented prosperity.

We desire to reiterate our former expression of opinion that the war tax upon the circulation of National banks should be reduced by Congress to a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of maintaining the National bank system and no more.

We desire that Congress should allow the National banks to issue circulating notes up to the par value of bonds deposited, which would be an act of justice to the banks as well as a relief to the present commercial needs.

We would record our conviction that the best possible standard of value for our people is the one now in use in the civilized countries of the world, and we again declare our adherence to our former utterances in favor of sound money.

We view with regret the tendency toward combinations in industries in our country, especially when upon an unsound basis, and as bankers, we should discourage and refuse our financial aid to such questionable schemes as may later bring disaster not only to ourselves, but to many of our customers.

Realizing that abundant prosperity prevails throughout the land, we cannot forget that out of this abundant prosperity is likely to spring unwise speculation, and we should not forsake our usual prudence but exercise the same care and caution which have safeguarded and protected us in the past.

We extend our hearty thanks to the committee which brought a bill to establish a bank-

ing department for its faithful labors connected with its preparation, and we shall await with interest the report to be presented next year.

It is our opinion that the law, popularly known as the Bankruptcy Act, should be repealed."

Officers elected for the ensuing year are given below.

President—J. J. Sullivan, Cashier Central National Bank, Cleveland.

Vice-President—J. C. Reber, Cashier Winters National Bank, Dayton.

Secretary—S. B. Rankin, Cashier Bank of South Charleston.

Treasurer—H. C. Herbig, Cashier Commercial Banking Company, Coshocton.

Executive Council—E. H. Bourne, Cashier Union National Bank, Cleveland; J. C. Henking, Gallipolis; J. M. Maylone, Assistant Cashier People's National Bank, Newark.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was a good attendance at the opening of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association at Scranton, October 19. Mayor James Moir made an address of welcome in the name of the city, and Wm. H. Peck, Cashier of the Third National Bank, performed a similar office in behalf of the bankers. President Charles A. Kunkel, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, Harrisburg, appropriately responded to these expressions of hospitality, following with his annual address.

Secretary D. S. Kloss, Cashier of the First National Bank, Tyrone, read his report. It showed a present total membership of 400. He also presented the report of the council of administration, recommending that the office of secretary be placed at the disposition of the council, with authority to regulate his location and compensation; also appropriating $1,000 for the capture and conviction of forgers or other bank swindlers, and recommending the creation of a trust company section.

After the reading of the treasurer's report by John J. Foulkrod, President of the Manayunk National Bank, Philadelphia, Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, spoke on "The Treasury and the Currency." In the course of his address he said that the volume of Government demand obligations should not exceed the present limit, which probably should be reduced, and that the gold reserve should be increased to $150,000,000, and National banks permitted to issue notes to the par of bonds. He thought, also, that when the Government notes were once redeemed in gold they should not be reissued except for gold.

Reports were next read from the secretaries of the various groups, after which Hamilton B. Humes, President of the Jersey Shore Banking Co., delivered a memorial address on the life and character of the late Hon. H. C. Parsons, of Williamsport, who was elected president of the association at the last annual convention, and died shortly afterward.

Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, President of the New York Security and Trust Co., and ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was introduced, and spoke in part as follows:

Address by Hon. Charles S. Fairchild.

"I always look upon any gathering of bankers with the most profound respect as being and representing a body of men who have served their fellow men on the whole, taking the average, with unparalleled faithfulness and benefit. Hence I feel that in having the privilege of addressing you a few words to-day I am talking to a body of men who are as dignified and as useful as any that can be assembled anywhere in our country. What service do you render? What is one of the chief services that you render? Under our check and deposit system you furnish a currency that is just as truly a currency for most transactions as gold or silver or United States notes or bank notes. Under that check and deposit system you furnish the vehicles that move the business of a country to a degree and in a magnitude as to which these forms of currency that I have spoken of are the merest trifles. That currency is based on what? It is not based on United States bonds; it is not based on any safety

fund; it is not based on anything whatever except the general commercial soundness of the business of this country and the faithfulness and the wisdom of the bankers who conduct the business of those banks. Should you cease to render that service the great bulk of the business of this country must stop. Under our modern conditions it could not go on. Should we have to transact our business in the old way of the Middle Ages, in money to-day, and not on this enormous faith and credit that comes through these banking institutions, the business of the world as conducted in modern times must practically stop. The other kind of currency answers for small transactions, to make change. It is serviceable in little transactions where men do not know one another. The gold or the silver or the United States note or the bank note serves as an introduction because they are based upon something that is known to all mankind. All mankind knows that all mankind will take gold. All the people in the United States know that at the present time everybody will take silver because the silver is practically redeemed in gold in our country. Everybody knows that everybody else will take a United States note. He does not know exactly why, but because everybody does take it. Everybody knows that everybody else will take a National bank note. Very few people know why, or know what they are based upon or what makes them good, but they do know that everybody will take them. Therefore those kinds of currency answer for transactions where men do not know one another, where there is not time to inquire about one another, or in rural districts where men have not business habits and do not like to keep accounts and that sort of thing and prefer money, as it is ordinarily called. But this is the small change business; these are your little transactions; these are your horse-car fares. This is the thing that you pay your railway fares with, the thing that you pay for your purchase in the retail stores with, where there is not time for the proprietor of the store to know whether a check is good or not, and this thing answers where the checks that come in and exchanging them back and forth would not make the proper change. But after all, when all this is disposed of, the great movement of business that takes place is through the other service that you perform, and it is just as truly a currency as any of the things that I have mentioned. The function of gold is to serve as a certain reserve because that is known as acceptable at all times to all men. Therefore under that idea and those habits it has become necessary to have somewhere a fund of gold which men feel can be fallen back upon in case of necessity to settle balances that are not settled in other ways. It is seldom used except when men begin to doubt the other things, but as long as the other things have no doubt connected with them the gold that is in the world and in this country serves more as assurance in case of extremity than as an actual form of circulating money.

SAFETY OF CURRENCY BASED ON COMMERCIAL ASSETS.

As to the safety of this kind of currency, or of any other kind of currency that might be issued by the banks, because in my opinion your deposit and check currency differs in no respect from a bank note currency except that it has to perform some of the minor functions of which I have spoken—as to the safety of it, as a whole, based as it is upon the business of the country, isn't it safe? Isn't it safe to base anything upon, if you choose to do so, as a whole, guarding against sporadic cases of mismanagement? If the banks of this country are not safe for all their responsibilities that they have and which they may assume, take them as a whole, leaving out the almost infinitesimal fraction of failure and bad management as applied to the whole, then I always like to ask, what is safe. Take the city of Scranton. I was reading of your banks and of their prosperity and of their resources in the newspapers as set forth in one of the addresses delivered here. Would you say that the municipal bonds of the city of Scranton were a better asset than the combined obligations of the banks of Scranton? I think on a little reflection you would say not, because the obligations of the banks of Scranton, being based upon all the business of Scranton, whenever those assets, therefore, become worthless, then what becomes of Scranton, and what becomes of the municipal bonds of Scranton?

Therefore, I always maintain that what you have in your banks and in the banks of your country is a higher security than any municipal or State or Government bond, because the prosperity of the things which go in to make the assets of the banks, the prosperity of those things is the condition precedent to the solvency of your municipality, of your State, or of your country. Wipe out the assets of your banks and not only are your municipal and State and Government bonds good for nothing, but your railroad bonds are good for nothing, because the whole thing, the whole life-blood of the business of this country, would be dried up and nothing would be valuable.

Therefore, taking your banks as a whole, I think we may safely say that nothing can be conceived of that is more sound and more safe; and it follows as logical when one considers the fact that the condition precedent to all value is the value of the assets of the banks of the United States.

And I think that men should keep that thought fully in mind in considering all these

questions of banking. Men should satisfy themselves of the truth of the proposition that I lay down as to the absolute safety of the thing as a whole, otherwise your country is nothing—the business of your country is nothing at all. Bear that in mind, and then go on from that to consider any questions of currency legislation that you choose. But if you satisfy yourselves of that fact, which I feel is perfectly true, then one can fight intelligently—and more intelligently than if he has proceeded with his mind filled with the fact of a failure here and there. * * *

EVILS OF THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

Another thing that I was very much impressed with when I was in the Treasury Department—which is now arising again, and I am glad to speak of it in the presence of the Treasurer of the United States—is our sub-Treasury system—this system of taking in the treasure of the United States into a vault, practically all the revenues of the Government. When the daily revenues equal its expenditures, or *vice versa*, of course no change is made; but when, as in my time, our revenues enormously exceeded our expenditures, and when as now the revenues are exceeding the expenditures it makes a great difference in the finances, and if this condition of business prosperity goes on that difference will probably increase. Now, at this very time when business is so large, when so much is needed to carry on the business of the country, that very condition increases the revenues of the United States without correspondingly increasing its expenditures, with the result that the very moment when the business of the country needs all the money it can get, the United States by the very prosperity of that business and by other circumstances that have created the need for the money, is withdrawing it from the possibility of use by the community. That is what happened in my time when I was in the Treasury until we came to a condition that threatened serious panic. I know I went to New York at that time, and I met my old friend Mr. Vermilye and one or two other gentlemen, and we were looking over the situation, and I recollect Mr. Vermilye holding up his finger to me and saying, "Sir, unless you do something—and it is not a question of days, but it is a question of hours -you will see as bad a panic here as ever was known." Think of the monstrosity of a state of things that made a statement of that kind true? I, a young man, who happened to be at the head of the Treasury Department, to be taken out to luncheon by half a dozen bankers in New York and having it put into my head that there was that prodigious power in my hands as a Government officer! Fortunately, it is a power that never has been abused, but it is a state of things that ought not to exist. This whole system of locking up the money of the country that comes in as public revenues is something that obtains, I think, nowhere else in the world except in this country. I suppose it had its origin rather in fear than jealousy of banks. It certainly never contemplated great revenues. It never contemplated a condition such as we then had and which we will have again in this country.

A DUTY WHICH BANKERS OWE TO THE PEOPLE.

Now, there is another something—and it does not make much difference to you bankers; none of these questions make so much difference to the bankers as to their profits as mankind is led to suppose; you go on in business; you make money with good currency or bad currency, and perhaps you make more with bad than with good currency—but the people who are your constituents, the people whom you have your charters in order to serve, they need in their affairs a protection in all these things, and you are occupying as to those matters, it seems to me, a sort of position of trust towards your clients who are not in a position to look into these things and understand them quite as well as you. You cannot sit down and merely protect yourselves. You ought out of fairness and a sense of obligation toward those who are making your institutions prosperous to give your time to the things that will avert dangers from their business although it may not affect your profits, you knowing in advance of the dangers.

Therefore all of these subjects should be considered by bankers, although they are not primarily so much interested in them as other members of the community. The other members of the community are often prejudiced upon these subjects to their own injury and detriment. Now, if you comprehend the fullness of your obligations and trusts you should seek to overcome those prejudices, even at the risk of some unpopularity, because you are in the position to do it; you have the obligation upon you. * * *

You are in a time of great business prosperity in the country, as a whole. With wisdom and conservatism it is likely to continue a long time. It is within our power to exercise a restraining influence, as well as giving aid, to all of this. It is your part not only to encourage, but to exercise a conservative influence. It is your part to use your influence so far as you can to remove governmental difficulties that grow out of our laws, some of them founded on the necessities of the times, and others upon passing prejudice. All this is among your duties and functions, as I understand them, not alone to conduct your own individual institutions and make money for them.

Hon. Thomas J. Powers, Commissioner of Banking, spoke on the Work of the Banking Department of Pennsylvania. His address is printed in full in another part of this issue.

Reports were next made by the chairmen of the several groups, all giving a favorable account of present banking and general business conditions.

James H. Willock, President of the Second National Bank, Pittsburg, offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved: "The bankers of Pennsylvania most earnestly recommend that the Congress of the United States at its next session enact a law to more firmly and unequivocally establish the gold standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar, which, under the existing law, is the unit of value, shall be the standard and measure of all values in the United States; that all the obligations of the Government and all paper money, including circulating notes of National banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that the legal-tender notes of the United States, when paid into the Treasury, shall not be re-issued except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin."

Pursuant to the report of the committee on nominations, the following officers were chosen:

President—S. R. Shumaker, Cashier First National Bank, Huntingdon.

Vice-President—James H. Willock, President Second National Bank, Pittsburg.

Treasurer—A. J. Hazeltine, President Warren Savings Bank.

Delegates to American Bankers' Association—Group I, John B. Harper, President Southwark National Bank, Philadelphia; Group II, Samuel H. Seeds, Cashier Chester National Bank; Group III, R. E. Wright, President Allentown National Bank; Group IV, A. P. Perley, President West Branch National Bank, Williamsport; Group V, W. L. Gorgas, Cashier Harrisburg National Bank; Group VI, Robert J. Mattern, Cashier Union National Bank, Huntingdon; Group VII, F. De L. Hyde, Vice President Second National Bank, Titusville; Group VIII, W. W. Ramsey, Cashier German National Bank, Pittsburg.

A vote of thanks was tendered the bankers and other citizens of Scranton for their hospitality, and after brief remarks by the officers-elect, the convention adjourned.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.—In 1893, at the Chicago convention of the American Bankers' Association, a report of the executive council was presented which provided, among other things, "That hereafter all addresses prepared for delivery to this convention shall not exceed in length twenty minutes, and as much shorter time as possible, and that the members seated in the body of the house shall have an opportunity on at least one day of the session to express their views and opinions *on any subject they see fit*."

From the official report of the proceedings it is not quite clear whether this recommendation was adopted or not, though it seems to have been the intention of the convention to adopt it.

If such a rule is now in force, it would enable any delegate who was so minded to edify the convention with a dissertation on the nebular hypothesis, the composition of the moon, or what not.

But probably this rule was not rightfully adopted, as it in effect amended the constitution, and apparently not in the way which that instrument provides amendments shall be made.

By Article VII, Section 1, it is provided that "resolutions or *subjects of discussion* (except those referring to points of order or matters of courtesy) must be submitted to the executive council in writing at least thirty days before any general meeting of the Association."

Evidently the two rules are in conflict. If the gag-law was really repealed at the Chicago convention, it would be interesting to know it. The reasons for its existence have, perhaps, been greatly exaggerated. In mathematics it is an axiom that the whole is greater than any of its parts. This principle does not seem to be that on which the American Bankers' Association is founded.

We have no possible criticism of the executive council, either as it is now constituted or as it has been in the past, but the system upon which the association is managed is not in accord with the democratic spirit of the present day.

The rule above stated and some of the methods of procedure are an imputation against the intelligence and common sense of the members who attend the conventions.

COLORADO'S GOLD PRODUCT.

A SOUND BASIS FOR LEGITIMATE INVESTMENTS.

Since Colorado has taken first place among the States of the Union as a producer of gold, attention has been directed to the profitable field for investment offered by the gold mines of the State. The Colorado Springs Mining Exchange is the great center of activity in placing before the public securities representing mines whose productiveness and value have been fully established. By the application of sound business principles, a large part of the element of speculation has been eliminated from dealing in mining shares, and anything bordering on sharp practice has been absolutely stamped out. The Colorado Springs Mining Exchange is conducted with a careful regard to the stocks dealt in and the character of the brokers who are allowed the privileges and facilities of the exchange.

The astonishing success of the exchange has been the legitimate product of good personal character and good business methods. The transactions lately have sometimes exceeded two million shares a day, amounting to over $500,000 cash.

A good illustration of the business methods employed may be found in the completeness of the system of a single brokerage firm doing business on the exchange—the firm of William A. Otis & Co., composed of William A. Otis and James C. Connor. Mr. Otis is a director of the First National Bank, and the firm does a large private banking business. They have a corps of bookkeepers, stenographers, typewriters and messengers—they have their clearing-house clerk and their private telegraph operator. These are housed in a suit of six roomy offices, and the office is connected by telephone with the floor of the exchange, so that they are able to communicate with their customers by 'phone or telegraph in perfect privacy and without loss of time during the call.

They have their private wires (leased from the Western Union Company) to Denver, Pueblo and Cripple Creek, and complete arrangements for obtaining the latest reliable information on the condition of the mines from their own agents in the camp.

All this costs, but it pays. They do a great business and they do it with ceaseless care and watchfulness. Their office is the financial agency for several of the large mining companies of Cripple Creek, and they loan a great deal of money on mining securities. Their place has rather the character of a financial institution than a mere broker's office, and their extensive business is transacted with all the promptness and exactitude of a first-class bank. They own a great deal of valuable mining property in the camp on their private account and their management of the Lillie, which they bought, and developed from a doubtful prospect into one of the richest mines of the camp, is considered a model of energetic yet cautious mining management throughout Colorado. From three to five brokers are constantly engaged in the transaction of their extensive business on the exchange.

They have shrewdly foreseen the rise in several important stocks, which they bought in in large quantities at a comparatively low price, to the great advantage of themselves and their customers who reaped the benefits of the rise.

In this connection some facts in regard to the Cripple Creek gold output will be found interesting. For October the gold production of this camp was $2,003,600, an increase over September of $300,000, and the largest month's production ever reported. The grand total of the output to date is in excess of $63,000,000. Beginning with 1891, at $200,000, the yearly output will reach $20,000,000 in 1899, judging from the ten months' record of $16,000,000 against $12,500,000 for 1898.

Improved facilities for shipping ore and increased mill capacity account for the October record. Ore surplus at mines and mills guarantees $2,000,000 output or more for November. Of 28,300 tons of ore 14,000 tons were treated by smelters. The average was $90 a ton. The remainder was treated by mills and reduction works, the average being $20 to $36, according to class of mill treating the ore.

The October dividends reached $297,500, the largest monthly record yet achieved, except September's, which was $733,800, including $488,000 paid by Stratton's Independence. The total of dividends for ten months in 1899 is $2,640 379, or $126,-300 in excess of 1898 entire. The total dividends to October 31 aggregate $9,875,-740, one-half of which was paid last year and this. More than 25,000,000 Cripple Creek shares were sold in Colorado Springs in October, the cash value being $4,275,233.

According to the figures of the Director of the Mint the gold product of Colorado in the past three years has been: 1896, $14,911,000; 1897, $19,104,200; 1898, $23,195,300.

World's Production of Gold and Silver for Calendar Years 1897 and 1898.

The Director of the Mint has just issued the following statistics in regard to the world's production of gold and silver for the calendar year 1898, giving the figures of the previous year also for comparison.

COUNTRIES.	1897.		1898.	
	Gold.	*Silver—commercial value.*	*Gold.*	*Silver—commercial value.*
North America:				
United States	$57,363,000	$22,316,000	$64,463,000	$32,118,400
Mexico	*7,500,000	32,341,900	*8,500,000	33,475,400
Canada and Newfoundland	6,089,500	8,335,100	13,838,700	2,626,900
Africa	58,558,700	....	80,428,000	....
Australasia	52,665,700	7,126,800	64,860,800	7,092,800
Europe:				
Russia	23,245,700	170,800	25,463,400	164,300
Austria-Hungary	2,235,600	1,182,200	1,859,500	1,070,400
Germany	1,373,100	3,298,900	73,600	3,287,200
Norway	....	101,400	....	102,300
Sweden	84,400	12,400	83,600	38,600
Italy	194,400	442,300	165,900	474,700
Spain	37,900	3,574,800	37,900	3,515,200
Portugal	10,400	1,400	10,400	1,400
Greece	....	721,900	....	579,000
Turkey	7,800	135,100	7,800	132,900
Servia	18,300	11,000	18,300	10,800
France	....	325,700	....	320,300
Great Britain	35,100	139,300	6,600	124,700
South America:				
Argentina	137,700	230,100	†137,700	226,300
Bolivia	*343,500	4,922,700	†343,500	4,840,700
Chile	*340,700	1,555,200	†340,700	1,529,300
Colombia	2,227,200	3,028,400	2,263,200	3,235,400
Ecuador	132,900	4,600	39,500	4,600
Brazil	1,204,200	....	1,583,700	....
Venezuela	1,057,400	....	1,057,400	....
Guiana (British)	2,086,700	....	2,048,700	....
Guiana (Dutch)	602,000	....	569,100	....
Guiana (French)	1,535,000	....	1,644,400	....
Peru	628,000	1,907,200	628,000	1,151,200
Uruguay	38,000	....	38,500	....
Central America	*465,000	487,100	*478,700	422,400
Asia:				
Japan	693,000	1,011,500	790,800	979,300
China	*8,833,000	....	*6,078,700	....
Korea	1,020,200	....	1,020,200	....
India (British)	7,247,200	....	7,781,500	....
East Indies (British)	686,000	....	‡660,900	....
East Indies (Dutch)	116,000	....	†116,400	....
Total	$238,812,000	$98,448,800	$287,428,600	$97,524,500

* Estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.

† Official figures for 1897.

‡ New Guinea product for 1897 included.

TRUST COMPANIES AND THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

Important action has just been taken by the New York clearing-house committee, placing the trust companies on the same basis with non-member banks in their relation to the New York Clearing-House Association. The regulations adopted to cover the case of the trust companies are set forth in the following circular, issued under date of November 6:

"' DEAR SIR:

For your information, I beg to advise you that at a meeting of the clearing-house committee held on the 3d inst., the following report was received and the rules adopted:

NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE, November 3, 1899.

The sub-committee appointed by the resolution of October 26, 1899, on the subject of "Trust Companies and Their Relations to the Clearing-House," hereby reports that the constitution of the association, and particularly the amendment of October 14, 1890, imposes upon the committee the responsibility of consenting to the clearings by banks and trust companies not members of this association, and, as, in the opinion of your sub-committee, general and uniform rules should from time to time be adopted, the committee recommends the adoption of the following additional rules:

(1) No trust company shall be permitted to clear through any member or non-member of this association, unless such trust company shall have been in actual operation for at least one year at the time of making the application.

(2) No trust company shall be cleared by any bank or trust company, member or non-member of this association, until it shall have been examined by the clearing-house committee or some other committee of the association duly appointed for such purpose.

(3) Every trust company clearing through a member of this association or which may hereafter be permitted to clear through such member, shall furnish a weekly statement of its condition to the manager of this association, in the same manner as weekly statements of non-member banks clearing through this association are now rendered. Such statement shall include

Capital,

Net profits,

Average amount of loans and discounts and investments,

Average amount of specie,

Average amount of legal-tender notes and bank notes,

Average amount on deposit with other New York city and Brooklyn banks and trust companies,

Average amount of net deposits.

(Signed) H. W. CANNON,
F. D. TAPPEN,
E. H. PERKINS, JR.,
Sub-Committee.

These statements are not, at present, intended for publication.

At this meeting it was also resolved, that hereafter all statements of averages, submitted to the clearing-house by members and non-members, must be verified and signed by an officer. Respectfully,

WILLIAM SHERER, *Manager*."

Various theories have been advanced to explain the reasons for the rules stated above, it being assumed by many that this action has been taken as a first step in a general campaign against the trust companies on the part of the banks. The more reasonable explanation is that the clearing-house has decided that the trust companies which enjoy its privileges and facilities should be subject to the same rules as those applicable to the banks.

The rule refusing to any trust company the privilege of clearing through any member or non-member of the association unless such trust company shall have been in actual operation for at least one year at the time of making the application, will shut out, temporarily at least, several trust companies which have recently started in business in this city, and several others which are now in process of organization.

There are rumors of the organization of a trust companies' clearing house, to embrace the new companies and some of the companies which now clear through the New York Clearing-House, and to include also in its membership some companies doing business outside of this city, one of the features of this new clearing-house, it is said, being that it would clear at par checks on out-of-town banks.

TAXATION OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.—The following statement was made recently by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to the taxation of express companies under the War Revenue Act:

"There has been no ruling made by this office that express companies or their agents engaged in the business of negotiating purchases or sales of bills of exchange, are exempt from special tax as brokers."

The commissioner then refers to the only ruling bearing upon the subject, which reads:

"Upon examination of the form of money orders sold by the agents of express or telegraph companies, I am of the opinion, and so hold, that these money orders are not bills of exchange in contemplation of the statute, and that, therefore, these companies are not required to pay the special tax as brokers, by reason of the money order business carried on by them at their various agencies throughout the country."

Continuing, the commissioner says:

"My opinion that these money orders or 'travelers' cheques' issued by express companies are not bills of exchange, finds support in an opinion of the Attorney-General concerning checks, in which, referring to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Merchants' Bank *vs.* State Bank (No. 10 Wall. 604), and to definitions given in books on commercial law, he says:

'From the foregoing, the distinctions are sufficiently manifest to show that in commercial law a check drawn upon a bank is a different instrument from a bill of exchange, either inland or foreign, and that the distinctions are fully known and recognized in commercial transactions.'"

The commissioner adds:

"If checks are not bills of exchange it seems to me that for a stronger reason the money orders of express companies, in the form and with the restrictions in which they are ordinarily drawn, cannot be regarded as bills of exchange. The ruling to which objection has been made (apparently upon a misunderstanding of its purport), you will observe, is strictly confined to the money order business of express companies. Whenever, therefore, collectors of internal revenue come into the possession of facts showing that express companies or their agents within their districts are engaged in the business of purchasing or selling bills of exchange without having made return and paid special tax as brokers within the time prescribed by the law, it becomes their duty to report such cases to this office for assessment of the special tax and fifty per cent. penalty."

SECRETARY GAGE ON THE MONETARY SITUATION.

The following summary of the views of Secretary Gage in regard to the present condition of monetary affairs and the remedy therefor was telegraphed from Washington on October 23:

"The agricultural districts of the country would undoubtedly be benefited by an extension of bank-note currency. The financial movement as it has been going on during the last few weeks forms a striking contrast to the movement as it would appear if the condition which I advocate should be fulfilled. It is a familiar fact, that during the period of paying farm hands, moving crops and meeting other expenses of the harvesting season, money is inevitably attracted from the centers of money to the farming districts, and subsequently returns to those centers. As is well known, the movement of moneys back to the centers is for the purpose of paying loans resulting from its use for other forms of indebtedness, and to yield interest payments to the country bankers for a part of the funds which, in a dull season, would remain idle in their banks. This currency, under the present system, consists of Treasury notes and legal-tender notes, money which is recognized as legal reserve.

When the banks in the great centers like New York receive this money from the crop districts, it becomes a reserve for deposits in the relation of one to four. The embarrassment in this system arises when the deposits in the banks are expanded by loans, for any checking against this part of the deposits results merely in a transfer to another account in the bank."

The possibility of increasing loans against the inflow of reserve funds from the farming districts after the harvesting season, in the proportion of one to four, is regarded by Secretary Gage as the temptation to which the city banks are likely to yield. In his annual report last year the Secretary said:

"It must be remembered that this inward movement of the currency occurs at the time of the year when commercial activities are the least and the general requirements for the use of loans in the interior are the smallest. The efforts of the banks at the centers to increase their loans causes interest to fall. The fall in the rate of interest causes interest and dividend-paying securities to rise. The rise in securities induces speculative buying. The speculative buyer becomes the bank's borrowing customer."

In discussing this year's situation, which, he says, is only a more emphatic repetition of what has occurred in former years, Secretary Gage said that the cause of the trouble is the fixed volume of paper money having all the powers of a legal tender. Continuing, he said:

"The remedy is to be found in a bank-note currency. The inward movement of money to the centers would then consist largely of bank notes—non-legal tender. These notes would not form a basis for expansion, because they do not become a part of the legal-tender reserves of the banks. These notes would be sent home for redemption in legal money, and the effort to do this would neutralize largely the effect desired. Bank A sending home the notes of Bank B would bring forth, not a payment in legal tender, but as an offset by the presentation of the notes of Bank B. This would result in a mutual retirement of these bank-note liabilities."

Quoting from his latest report, Mr. Gage said: "The power to lend is not thus lost, but it is temporarily suspended." He added that the needs of the interior of the country each autumn on account of agricultural expenditures will be conveniently met by the power of the banks to issue circulating notes, and the needs of industry will coincide with the desire of the bankers to make their profits, and the value of the power to issue notes will be felt in the interior where the farm industries are going on, and not in the usual centers of money activity, where the bank currency is not needed and will not circulate. Secretary Gage will develop this argument in considerable detail in his forthcoming report, and urge Congress to take the action which he advocates.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—Senor Ignacio M. Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico, and Senor Jose Ives Limantour, Minister of Finance, were guests of the Chamber of Commerce on November 2.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has approved the application of the Domestic Exchange National Bank, of New York, capital $300,000, for permission to begin business. This bank, which has been organized by Robert D. Kent, Cashier of the Passaic (N. J.) National Bank, and Vice-President of the Rutherford (N. J.) National Bank, is to have as its exclusive purpose the collecting of out-of-town checks for banks and important business houses. The policy of the institution will be to correspond directly with practically all points within reach of one day's mail from New York city, and also with all towns of considerable size throughout the country and in Canada. Immediate returns will be arranged for and payment for collections will, as a rule, be made when such returns are in hand. Telegraphic transfers from distant cities will in many cases be arranged for.

—"The New York Times" of October 15 prints a table showing the remarkable rise in the price of the stocks of the city trust companies since 1895. In 1895 the average price of the shares of eleven companies was $498, and of twelve companies in 1897, $554; thirteen companies in 1898, $588, and in 1899 the average price had increased to $885. In the last year the price of these shares has advanced fifty per cent.

—The Century Trust Company has been organized with a capital of $2,000,000 and a surplus of $1,000,000, and will occupy offices at Nos. 5 and 7 Wall street.

—McPherson Kennedy, vice-chairman of the Stock Exchange, has been appointed chairman to succeed William McClure, elected secretary.

—The Bank of New Amsterdam will shortly open a branch at the corner of Third avenue and Forty-seventh street.

—On his retirement as secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. George W. Ely was presented a dinner service of silver, representing 1,000 individual subscriptions of $5 each. He was also presented with an engrossed set of resolutions setting forth the appreciation in which his services were held by the members. Mr. Ely is now President of the new Bankers' Trust Company.

—Present prices of city bank stocks show almost uniform gains as compared with 1898, the increase in most cases being very large. Of course the greatest advance was made in the shares of the National City, which have gone up from 420 to 2,000. The Chemical still heads the list in the price of its shares, the Fifth Avenue being next. Remarkable advances have been made in the market price of the Corn Exchange, Hanover, National Union, New Amsterdam, Park, Second and Western. New York bank and trust company stocks are highly regarded as investments, one of the great life insurance companies having about $9,000,000 thus invested.

—Group VIII of the New York State Bankers' Association held its annual meeting October 28 at the rooms of the Downtown Association, about a hundred members, representing eighty banks, being present. Sir Thomas Lipton was a guest of the association at its luncheon after the meeting.

A. B. Hepburn, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, presided at the business meeting. Frank Dean, Cashier of the Fifth Avenue Bank, the secretary and treasurer of the group, read his report for the year. The election of officers for the coming year followed. Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, was elected chairman: Henry P. Davison, Cashier of the Liberty National Bank, was chosen secretary and treasurer. The following executive committee was also elected: Dumont Clarke, President

American Exchange National Bank; W. H. Gelshenen, President Garfield National Bank; W. H. Porter, Vice-President Chemical National Bank; Gilson S. Whitson, Cashier National City Bank and Edwin S. Schenck, President of the Hamilton State Bank.

—The Bowery Bank has bought the building now occupied by the Butchers and Drovers' National Bank, Bowery and Grand street, and also a building adjoining.

—In consequence of the recent high rates ruling for loans on call, a considerable amount of Western money is reported to have been loaned here.

—The Hide and Leather National Bank was recently admitted to membership in the clearing-house association.

—Alvah Trowbridge, President of the North American Trust Co., sailed for Cuba on October 28 to look after the affairs of the branch offices which the company has established there.

—The Bankers' Trust Co. opened for business November 1 at No. 10 Wall street.

—President Leo Schlesinger, of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, announces that deposits of the bank on October 21, 1899, aggregated $2,450,000, against $1,219,000 the same time last year, an increase of $1,231,000.

—A branch of the Williamsburgh Trust Co. has been established in the building formerly occupied by the Fulton Bank, on Fulton street near Myrtle Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.

—William Berri was recently elected Second Vice-President of the Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn, succeeding the late A. J. Pouch.

—Alvin W. Krech has been elected Vice-President of the Mercantile Trust Co.

—Frederick Southard is a new director of the National Citizens' Bank.

—Permission has been given the German-American Bank, of Brooklyn, to change its name to the Merchants' Bank.

—Charles A. Moore was recently elected a director of the Liberty National Bank.

—The half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank was held at the head office in Yokohama, Japan, September 9. Gross profits for the six months, including 362,208 yen brought forward from last account, were 5,551,285 yen. After deducting current expenses, interest on deposits and officers' remuneration, the directors proposed the following application of the balance: 200,000 yen added to the reserve fund, increasing it to 7,500,000 yen. The sum of 50,000 yen was set aside for the contemplated new building. A dividend of fifteen per cent. per annum was declared, and 411,025 yen carried forward to the credit of next account.

It was decided that the capital of the bank should be increased from 12,000,000 yen to 24,000,000 yen.

—Fletcher S. Heath, Vice-President of the Seventh National Bank, was recently elected a director of the North American Trust Co.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Boston.—The new country clearing feature of the Boston Clearing-House has proved a success. It was begun June 8, and the total daily business now amounts to more than $1,000,000.

Four hundred and ninety-one country banks now clear through the Boston Clearing-House.

Maine banks were admitted September 21, and banks in Rhode Island and Connecticut are to be included shortly.

—Messrs. Towle & Fitzgerald now occupy their new banking rooms, 18 Postoffice square.

—The Savings Bank Commissioners have appointed H. F. Taylor chief clerk, to succeed James O. Otis, made commissioner, and Mr. Taylor's place as second clerk has been filled by the appointment of Charles W. Levi.

—The annual meeting of the Merchants' Club was held at the New Algonquin Club, on the evening of October 17, President John M. Little presiding.

The guests of the club included Hon. Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency; Hon. George A. Marden, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; F. B. Sears, Vice-President of the Third National Bank, and a number of other prominent bank officials. Comptroller Dawes read a thoughtful paper on trusts and combinations, from which the following is taken:

"Rather than have in the hands of any corporation the power to absolutely fix the price of a necessary of life at an arbitrary figure, the people of the United States will eventually and rightfully do one of two things; they will enact legislation for the protection of the people from extortion, by a governmental regulation more or less extended as public neces-

sity may require, or they will enact legislation for the enforced creation of competition by the disintegration of trusts.

With nothing less than one of these two things will or should the people of this country be satisfied.

The claim that there does not exist an inherent right in Government to control these combinations is one which cannot be admitted. The right of Government to interfere with and regulate monopolies is well recognized in law and practice. The laws forbidding combinations in restraint of trade, the laws regulating rates of corporations acting under granted franchises, and other laws of similar character, all have their foundation in public necessity; and in the public necessity for protection from abuse, present or prospective, arising out of the existence of a monopoly in any line of trade, lies the legal and equitable foundation of the right of public interference."

—In consequence of having made some loans which are regarded by the other officers as injudicious, Charles H. Cole has retired as President of the Globe National Bank. It is reported that these loans do not affect the solvency of the bank, and that it has sustained no loss in consequence of them.

Horace H. Stevens has been elected President and Geo. H. Ball, Vice-President.

Clearings for Maine Banks.—The method of clearing for Maine banks by the Boston Clearing-House is thus described by the "Lewiston (Me.) Journal:"

"For several weeks the Lewiston banks have been operating under a new system of clearances. By the new system Maine checks are sent to Boston and cleared through the clearing-house which the Boston banks have established. Each day the Maine bank receives from Boston a statement of the amount of its checks cleared, and is expected to remit the amount. All of these Maine banks have deposits with Boston banks, as Boston is the reserve city established to receive and hold the reserve deposits required by the National Banking Law. Boston charges nothing for clearing these Maine checks.

This change of system, which makes Boston instead of Portland the settling place for Maine checks, has taken considerable routine business from some of the Portland banks. It has not, however, taken away much if any profit, because the business yielded little or nothing, and required considerable attention.

It has been rumored that the change would result in a lessening of the clerical forces in some of the banks; but the opinion of banking men seems to be that the changes resulting will not be important.

A few banks on the eastern border of Maine have so far declined to enter into the agreement. They take the position that it is costly for them to send funds to Boston to meet their checks, and therefore charge the Boston Clearing-House a percentage."

Hartford, Conn.—Extensive improvements are being made in the building of the Ætna National Bank, the changes affording better light, increased space and a new and better entrance.

Change in Officers.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the First National Bank, of Merrimac, Mass., Daniel J. Poore was chosen President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. H. Haskell, and Wm. B. Sargent, for seven years Assistant Cashier, was chosen Cashier. Mr. Poore had been Cashier of the bank for over twenty-five years.

Waterbury, Conn.—B. G. Bryan has been elected President of the Fourth National Bank in place of D. S. Plume, resigned. Mr. Bryan was for about seven years the teller of the Manufacturers' National Bank. In 1887 he organized the Fourth National Bank and has held the position of Cashier since that time.

Otis S. Northrop, Treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank, was appointed Vice-President, and Wilbur P. Bryan, the Assistant Cashier, was promoted to be Cashier. Harry A. Hoadley was appointed teller.

The bank has paid $60,000 in dividends in the twelve years, and has now a surplus of $50,000; the capital is $100,000.

MIDDLE STATES.

Trust Company Taxes.—The corporation counsel of Jersey City, N. J., has given an opinion in reference to taxing trust companies in New Jersey, that under Section 29 of an act concerning trust companies, passed by the New Jersey Legislature last winter, the Tax Board can tax the trust companies on their capital stock. Heretofore these trust companies have been obliged to pay taxes only on their real estate and personal property, the same as private individuals. The corporation counsel says in his opinion:

"I am inclined to think that the provisions of this act, selecting this class of corporations to be assessed in the manner described, are of doubtful constitutionality."

However, as the act has not been declared unconstitutional by the courts, its provisions will probably be carried out by the taxing authorities.

Corporations Opposed to Publicity.—The New York State Board of Tax Commissioners has received communications from corporations demanding secrecy as to the contents of their reports under the Franchise Tax Law, and protesting against publicity of any kind.

Philadelphia.—At least five of the National banks of this city are using credit statement blanks, and in connection therewith a question has arisen as to the following provision in the statement:

"In consideration of such credit, it is hereby agreed that in the event of failure or insolvency of the undersigned, all obligations of the undersigned held by this bank shall become immediately due and payable."

The point at issue is: Can the maturity period of notes be shortened by any agreement recorded on a separate paper?

While it is thought that in the case of single-name paper this provision would be effective, it would not hold an indorser unless he had signed the statement.

— In the past ten years the deposits of the National banks have increased $90,959,739, the Fourth Street National alone gaining over $22,000,000. Other large increases were: Philadelphia National, $12,974,178; Merchants' National, $8,642,793; Corn Exchange National, $9,288,235.

— It is said that the banks of this city will not adopt any uniform plan of charging for collecting checks, but will continue to treat their customers' accounts with reference to their profits.

Albany (N. Y.) Banks May Consolidate.—It is reported that a project is under discussion for the consolidation of three of Albany's banks of discount and deposit into a single big National bank.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Extensive improvements are being made in the building of the First National Bank. As a result of the alterations a special department will be provided for the women who are patrons of the bank.

— James J. Donnell, of the banking house of N. Holmes & Son, has been elected President of the Bank of Pittsburgh National Association, succeeding Reuben Miller, resigned.

— At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Union Trust Co., it was decided to increase the capital from $250,000 to $500,000. W. C. Carr, former Secretary, was made assistant to the President and John A. Irwin was elected Secretary. Harry W. Gleffer was made Assistant Secretary and James S. Carr, Assistant Treasurer. H. C. Frick was elected a director.

Baltimore, Md.—At a meeting of the Clearing-House Association October 12, plans were submitted and approved for the liquidation of the Traders' National Bank. This action will enable the bank to pay its deposits on demand, and it is said the securities are ample to reimburse the clearing-house banks. The Traders' National Bank is the successor of the First National Bank of Annapolis, Md., which was incorporated in 1865, and in 1872 an act of Congress authorized its change of title to that of the Traders' National Bank. It removed to Baltimore in 1874. Until recently its management was in the hands of Mr. Isaac S. George as President and Mr. Clayton Cannon as Cashier. In April of this year the control of the bank was secured by new interests. A complete change of officers and directors resulted. The capital stock of the bank is $230,000. and the deposits have dwindled to about $38,000 since the change in the ownership of the bank. The assets of the bank are considered more than sufficient to repay the money advanced by other banks, in addition to returning all deposits. The bank occupies quarters in the building at the southeast corner of German and Grant streets. This building is among the bank's assets.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Deposits in the clearing-house banks of this city amount to $40,000,000, an increase of $9,000,000 compared with October, 1896. Over half the increase has been in the past year. Compared with last year the clearings also show a heavy gain.

Wilmington, Del.—At the annual meeting of the Wilmington Clearing-House Association on October 6, George S. Capelle, President of the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, was re-elected President and John H. Danby, Cashier of the Union National Bank, Secretary.

Clearings for the year ending September 30 were $42,737,221, an increase of $5,070,873 over last year.

Meetings of Bankers.—Group III of the New York State Bankers' Association met at Elmira, October 26. Officers were elected as follows:

Chairman, J. W. Manier, President Susquehanna Valley Bank of Binghamton; secretary, B. W. Wellington, Vice-President Q. W. Wellington & Co.'s Bank of Corning. J. B. Jones, Vice-President First National Bank, Wellsville, Hon. Seymour Dexter, President Second National Bank of Elmira, and Hon. J. T. Sawyer, President Citizens' Bank of Waverly, were appointed members of the executive committee.

—Group IV of the New York State Bankers' Association met at Syracuse, October 19, E. S. Tefft, Cashier of the First National Bank, of Syracuse, presiding.

Wm. C. Cornwell, of Buffalo, spoke on currency reform, and there was a discussion in regard to charges on the collection of checks.

Hon. F. D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, was a guest of the group. There was a good attendance at the meeting and much interest manifested. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Chairman, W. I. Taber, Cashier Herkimer National Bank, Herkimer; secretary, Charles Hoskins, Cashier Cayuga National Bank, Auburn; executive committee, A. B. French, Cashier National State Bank, Oneida; F. F. Gridley, Vice-President Salt Springs National Bank, Syracuse; L. W. Mott, Assistant Cashier First National Bank, Oswego; George T. Dunham, Cashier Chenango National Bank, Norwich; George L. Bradford, Cashier Oneida National Bank, Utica.

Washington, D. C.—The Riggs National Bank is having plans prepared for a new building, adjoining its present premises, to be used exclusively by the bank.

New York State Banks.—Aggregate of resources and liabilities of the 208 banks of the State of New York, at the close of business on Wednesday, September 20, 1899, as exhibited by their reports to the Superintendent of Banks:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	$191,870,544	Capital	$29,545,700
Liability of directors as makers	7,470,065	Surplus fund	18,449,746
Overdrafts	166,121	Undivided profits	9,204,473
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	29,806,601	Due depositors on demand	270,068,433
Real estate	10,839,155	Due to trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	28,543,629
Mortgages owned	8,75[illegible],026	Due savings banks	15,492,494
Stocks and bonds	26,293,265	Due the Treasurer of the State of New York	1,204,750
Specie	24,728,819	Amount not included under any of the above heads	507,961
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	18,759,681	Add for cents	332
Cash items	64,047,911		
Assets not included under any of the above heads	1,241,164		
Add for cents	666		
	$372,982,538		$372,982,538

Newark, N. J.—The capital stock of the Fidelity Trust Co. is being increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and the surplus from $300,000 to $1,000,000.

New Trust Company.—A certificate of incorporation has been filed by the incorporators of the Guarantee Trust Co., Atlantic City, N. J., which will have $100,000 capital.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Richmond, Va.—Reference was made in the last number of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE to the consolidation of the Citizens' Exchange Bank with the National Bank of Virginia. Judge Geo. L. Christian continues to be President of the National Bank of Virginia and W. M. Habliston, formerly President of the Citizens' Exchange Bank, Vice-President; T. K. Sands, who was Cashier of the Citizens' Exchange Bank, holds the same position in the consolidated institutions, and O. S. Morton is continued as Assistant Cashier. Most of the old employees have been retained.

Montgomery, Ala.—At a recent auction sale for division of an estate four shares of Merchants and Planters' National Bank stock sold at two for one, bringing $200 a share.

This is said to be the highest price ever brought by any bank stock in Montgomery. Certainly no such price has been paid in many years and it is a tribute to the safe and yet progressive management of that institution.

Nashville, Tenn.—The retirement of John N. Sperry from the office of President of the Merchants' Bank was recently announced. This action was in pursuance with a decision which he made about a year ago to retire from active business.

Prosperity in the South.—W. S. Witham, of Atlanta, who is President of twenty-seven banks in Georgia, has written to the "Tradesman" giving his views on Southern business conditions. He says that until within a few years all the institutions which he represents were forced to borrow all their money in New York. Now they are able to get money in the Southern cities at New York rates of interest.

In the twenty-seven banks, three out of every four dollars on deposit belong to farmers. He also says the day of the small cotton mill has come, and the South is going to spin her entire crop.

"There is no reason," says Mr. Witham, "why the South should not get from $75 to $100 for a bale of cotton worked up, instead of $30 in the raw material. Labor is plentiful and cheap in Georgia. The success of Georgia cotton mills has proved that Southern men know how to run them. From personal experience I know that cotton mills of from 5,000 to 10,000 spindles pay much better dividends than mills of larger size. I can name half a dozen cotton mills in Georgia having from 4,000 to 10,000 spindles, which show net earnings of from twenty-five to sixty per cent. during the past twelve months. I am a stockholder and I know. I am now organizing three new cotton mills."

Georgia Banks Well Off.—State Treasurer Speer says that the annual reports of the State banks of Georgia show that they are paying good dividends and increasing their surplus. There are 189 State banks in operation.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Southern States Trust Co., is being organized by well-known Southern bankers and other capitalists, with $500,000 capital.

WESTERN STATES.

Change in Indiana Banks.—The First National Bank, Auburn, Ind., established by the late Congressman McClellan, and one of the oldest banks in Northern Indiana, has been succeeded by the McClellan Bank, with the same capital.

Bank Reorganized.—The Bank of Spring Valley, Minn., has been reorganized as the First State Bank; capital, $30,000.

Louisville.—Mr. J. H. Lindenberger, who has been President of the American National Bank since 1894, has retired from that position on account of advancing years and impaired health and defective eyesight. He will continue to be a director of the bank.

Mr. Lindenberger has been in the banking business in Louisville nearly forty years. His successor as President of the American National Bank will be Logan C. Murray, the present Vice-President.

Detroit.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Wayne County Savings Bank, Frank H. Croul was elected a director, to succeed his father, the late Col. Jerome Croul.

Bank Absorbed.—The State Bank, of Stockton, Kans., has purchased the Exchange Bank, of that place.

Reported Bank Consolidation.—It is announced that the Hayden National Bank and the Clinton National Bank, of Columbus, Ohio, will consolidate before January 1. Each bank has $200,000 capital and substantial surplus accounts, so that the consolidated institution would probably start with a capital of half a million.

Indianapolis, Ind.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Union Trust Company, Henry Eitel was elected President to succeed John H. Holliday, who becomes Vice-President. The company has been successfully managed by Mr. Holliday, having paid annual dividends of five per cent. and accumulated a surplus of $150,000. Mr. Holliday resigned to have more time to devote to a new evening paper in which he is interested.

Chicago.—A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois was unfavorable to the Chicago banks which were on the bond of the late Treasurer of Illinois, R. N. Ramsey. It is said the banks may lose $300,000 to $400,000, but the loss will be distributed between several banks.

—The plan recently adopted by the Chicago Clearing-House for the issue of gold certificates has been declared inoperative for the present, the resumption of the issue of those certificates by the Government having obviated the necessity for local certificates.

—Attorney-General Akin recently rendered an opinion that foreign banking corporations doing business in the State are subject to the rules and regulations provided in the State banking law for State banks in so far as they pertain to making reports to the State Auditor and being subject to examination by the banking department. Heretofore foreign banking corporations have not been called upon to report.

—The Merchants' National Bank has secured property on Monroe street between La Salle and Clark, and it is reported will put up a new building.

—Owing to excessive taxation, it is reported that the Chicago branch of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris will be discontinued with the close of the present year.

—Edwin F. Mack, formerly Cashier of the Citizens' Savings Bank, Detroit, was recently elected Cashier of the Royal Trust Co. Bank. He had been acting Cashier for several months.

—It is announced that the Chicago National Bank will put up a new building, to be used exclusively for its banking business, on the lots numbered 148–154 Monroe street.

—The erection of new bank buildings by the Chicago National and Merchants' National will make the intersection of Monroe and La Salle streets the busiest banking corner in

Chicago. With the Chicago National and the Merchants' National there will be seven banks on or near three corners of the intersection.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The First National Bank is reconstructing its banking rooms, and when the improvements are completed it will have most commodious and elegant quarters.

Michigan Bankers' Meeting.—Group II of the Michigan Bankers' Association met at Grand Rapids, October 19. There was a large attendance and many practical banking questions were discussed. Jas. R. Wylie, Cashier of the National City Bank, Grand Rapids, spoke of the diverse customs relating to charging exchange on checks collected, and Harvey J. Hollister, Cashier of the Old National Bank, Grand Rapids, gave some interesting reminiscences of early banking in Michigan, and also spoke of the educational work which should be done by bankers.

F. E. Hammond, Cashier of the Muskegon Savings Bank, talked about the best way of handling small deposit accounts, so as to make them profitable.

These officers were elected: Chairman, F. M. Davis, Cashier Grand Rapids National Bank, Vice-Chairman, Geo. A. Abbott, Cashier Hackley National Bank, Muskegon; Secretary, Marsh H. Sorrick, Cashier State Bank of Michigan, Grand Rapids; Treasurer, Merritt C. Griswold, Cashier Lowell State Bank, Lowell.

Delray, Mich.—The Delray Savings Bank is going to build a two-story structure, which it will furnish with modern banking equipments.

Iowa Banks to Consolidate.—It is reported that on January 1 the Wayne County State Bank of Corydon will be consolidated with the Citizens' State Bank. The former bank was established in 1870 and is the oldest bank in the county.

Iowa Bank Figures.—Reports of the State, Savings and National banks of Iowa indicate that there is an average of $55.90 on deposit in the banks of the State for every man, woman and child in Iowa. There are in Iowa: National banks, 168; Savings banks, 204; State banks, 209; private banks (estimated), 700; total, 1,281.

The total resources of these different classes of institutions, as shown by official reports of September 7, for National, State and Savings banks, and estimated for the private institutions, are: National banks, $73,720,272; Savings banks, $60,258,819; State banks, $41,768,796; private banks (estimated), $60,000,000; total. $235,747,887.

The deposits in banks of the four classes, all of them taken from the official reports except the private banks, which are again estimated, are placed as follows: National banks, $42,238,769; Savings banks, $50,497,926; State banks, $30,209,722; private banks (estimated), $42,000,000; total, $164,946,417.

Making the estimate after adding in the estimate of deposits in the private banks, it is found that an average of $74.50 is on deposit for every person in the State.

The deposits in all classes of banks is increasing at a rate heretofore unprecedented. On June 30, the National, State and Savings banks made their last reports previous to September 7. From June 30 to September 7, the deposits increased as follows: National banks, $2,195,527; Savings and State banks, $3,301,880; private banks (estimated), $2,000,000; total, $7,497,407.

In the last nineteen months, or since the statement of January 6, 1898, the total deposits have increased just about sixty-five per cent. At the present rate of increase, they will have doubled in the two and one-half year period ending July 6 next. It is believed, in view of the immense crops and general prosperity which the State is enjoying this year, that this increase will be made.

Change in a Bank.—E. W. Davis, of Pueblo, Colo., has completed negotiations with eastern stockholders whereby he has secured controlling interest in the Shelby County State Bank, of Harlan, Iowa. There will be no change in officers until the annual meeting in December. Mr. Davis was one of Harlan's first settlers, having located there thirty-three years ago.

Oklahoma Banks.—There are sixty-seven banks doing business in Oklahoma under the laws of the Territory. Two years ago their total resources were $1,900,000; now they are $4,545,222. They have a cash reserve of sixty-three per cent., or forty-three per cent. more than is required by law.

Michigan Bank Deposits.—The deposits in the State banks of Michigan are now $26,000,000 in excess of the best year ever reported previously.

St. Louis.—The National Bank of Commerce will put up a new building at Broadway and Olive street, opposite its present location. Work is not to be commenced, however, until some existing leases expire.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—J. M. Dinwiddie, Cashier of the Cedar Rapids Savings Bank, has an interesting article in a recent number of the "Republican," of that city, treating of the growth of the local banks. His review indicates that while the banks have made substantial

gains in the past two years, there has been no undue inflation, but a healthful and legitimate increase.

The first bank in Cedar Rapids was established in 1850, by John Weare.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Appointed Bank Examiner.—J. W. Maxwell, who was formerly head of the banking firm of Maxwell, Smith & Co., South Bend, has been appointed National bank examiner for Washington.

San Francisco.—Figures compiled by the Board of Bank Commissioners show that in the last two years the deposits of all classes of banks in the State have increased over $50,000,000, a gain of more than $2,000,000 a month.

—Wm. Pierce Johnson succeeds E. A. Bruguiere as Vice-President of the San Francisco National Bank.

New Banks in Washington.—The Citizens' Bank, W. T. Odlin & Co., proprietors, is a new institution at Anacortes, Wash.

—The South Bend Banking Company is reported as having succeeded Maxwell, Smith & Co., at South Bend, Wash.

Spokane, Wash.—The bank clearings of Spokane for September were $5,960,856, being fifty per cent. greater than for the same month in 1898.

Wyoming State Banks.—A compilation of the reports of the State banks of Wyoming at the close of business September 7 shows their deposits to be $535,613, compared with deposits of $292,221 on September 20, 1898. In transmitting a tabulated statement of the condition of the banks, Harry B. Henderson, State Examiner, writes:

"I hand you herewith an abstract of report of condition of State banks in the State of Wyoming, showing their condition at the close of business September 7, 1899, with comparisons of reports of corresponding dates in 1896 and 1897. The growth in resources and deposits of these institutions has been remarkable, and is an evidence that Wyoming is enjoying a proportion of the prosperity now so general in the United States.

Our institutions are all in excellent condition and are being conducted upon more conservative methods than ever before."

CANADA.

Montreal.—The Bank Jacques Cartier, which closed three months ago on account of a run caused by the failure of another bank, resumed business on October 25. Depositors have agreed to let their deposits remain for a year.

—F. H. Mathewson recently entered upon his duties as Joint Manager of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

New Counterfeit $10 Silver Certificate.—Series of 1891, check letter B, plate number 14, B. K. Bruce, Register; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer; portrait of Hendricks.

This note is apparently a lithograph, printed on two sheets of Japanese tissue paper, between which very coarse red and blue silk fiber has been distributed. The lathe work in counters on face is crudely executed; lettering in border so blurred as to be illegible; color of ink is a reddish brown, instead of black; seal is of bright, brick red, instead of carmine. The number of the note at hand is E 20694345; color and formation of numbers good, but alignment bad.

The back of the note is more deceptive than the face. The number of the back plate is 36. Line "Bureau Engraving and Printing" is so blurred as to be illegible, and all of the ornamental work is so blurred that detail is lost.

The credit for the discovery of the note is due to Mr. H. P. Bailey, Teller of the National Park Bank, New York.

"Unequal Inequality."—The extract given below is from a recent number of a financial paper, issued in New York:

"The *inequality* of the conditions presented to these two institutions to operate financial transactions and reap a profit for the benefit of the poor's investments are thus very *unequal*, and the Philadelphia institution is handicapped very severely to the detriment of those who are *compelled* to place their money within it."

This is almost as funny as the following, printed some years ago in an English magazine:

"Looking backward along the trackless pathway of the future, he descried the footprints of an invisible hand."

FAILURES, SUSPENSIONS AND LIQUIDATIONS.

Connecticut.—The East Side Bank, of Bridgeport, operated by Sherwood & White, assigned September 9.

Indiana.—The Elkhart National Bank has gone into voluntary liquidation, business having been gradually falling off of late.

Kansas.—On September 5 the Comptroller of the Currency placed the Atchison National Bank in the hands of C. S. Jobes, as temporary Receiver. Deposit liabilities are reported at about $189,000, and it is said the assets will probably be sufficient to pay sixty per cent. or more. The failure was due to losses under the management of a former President.

— The State Bank, of Circleville, was closed on September 11, by the State Bank Commissioner. Roy Hoffbines, the Cashier, was reported to be under arrest.

—The Hartford Bank, of Hartford, Kans., is paying off depositors and closing up its affairs.

Kentucky—LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville City National Bank, which has been doing business for thirty-four years, has decided to go into liquidation. In 1890 it suffered a defalcation of $70,000 by an employee, and had also lost considerable in a failure some years ago. The 1893 panic and the recent heavy taxation of banks were also injurious to the bank's prosperity. It is said that depositors will be paid at once and that stockholders will also receive something.

—The banking firm of D. A. Sayre & Co., Lexington, founded in 1823, assigned October 27. There had been some heavy drafts upon it recently, depleting its cash resources. Deposits are placed at $140,000, and it is probable that they will be fully paid in a short time.

Maine.—Woodbury & Moulton, private bankers at Portland, made an assignment on November 2. It is estimated that the liabilities exceed $500,000, and that the assets may not realize more than ten cents on the dollar.. The Cashier is reported missing.

New York.—The First National Bank, of Penn Yan, was placed in the hands of Edward J. Graham, Receiver, September 18. It is said to have made some unfortunate loans and to have a considerable amount tied up in real estate and manufacturing enterprises. Deposits are about $79,000.

—The Union Bank, of Rochester, has gone into voluntary liquidation, having deposited with another bank the cash to pay off its certificates of deposit. This is in pursuance of a plan decided upon some time ago, the Union Bank having practically merged its business with that of another institution.

Texas.—It was announced on September 1 that the banking house of Weekes, McCarthy & Co., Galveston, had gone into liquidation. Arrangements were made with another firm, to whom the assets were transferred, to pay all depositors on demand.

— The Wise County National Bank, of Decatur, has gone into voluntary liquidation, under a resolution of its stockholders dated September 7.

— On September 5 the First Bank, of Cisco, went into liquidation. F. C. Le Veaux, the Cashier, committed suicide recently.

New Counterfeit $2 Silver Certificate.—Series of 1896, check letter C, face-plate number 29, back-plate number omitted; B. K. Bruce, Register; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is printed on two pieces of thin, soft paper which have been pasted together, no attempt having been made to imitate the silk fiber to be found in the genuine. It is apparently a zinc etching. The lathe work and portraits are especially bad. The green ink on back of note has a faded, washed-out appearance. Much of the small lettering is indecipherable. The note is from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch too small; and this, coupled with the poor character of the work, should cause it to be readily detected.

A Promising Investment Field.—Among the countries contiguous to the United States now attracting the attention of American investors, perhaps none promise surer returns than Mexico, provided investments are based upon proper information. In order to supply investors with reliable facts about the country and its various enterprises, the well-known firm of Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine street, New York, have issued a pamphlet entitled, "Mexico as a Field for Investment," which they will send free on application.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

5221—Lamberton National Bank, Franklin, Pennsylvania. Capital, $100,000.
5222—First National Bank, Stoughton, Wisconsin. Capital, $50,000.
5223—First National Bank, Amboy, Illinois. Capital, $50,000.
5224—First National Bank, Pawnee, Oklahoma Territory. Capital, $50,000.
5225 Bank of Pittsburgh National Association, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Capital, $1,200,000.
5226—First National Bank, St. Marys, West Virginia. Capital, $50,000.
5227—Cement National Bank, Siegfried, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
5228—Citizens' National Bank, Potsdam, New York. Capital, $50,000.
5229—American National Bank, Richmond, Virginia. Capital, $200,000.
5230—First National Bank, Barberton, Ohio. Capital, $50,000.
5231—Brooks National Bank, Torrington, Connecticut. Capital, $100,000.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

Commercial National Bank, Muscogee, Indian Ter.; by Geo. H. Williams, *et al.*
First National Bank, Alamagordo, New Mexico; by Henry J. Anderson, *et al.*
Stockmen's National Bank, Canyon City, Texas; by S. F. Sullenberger, *et al.*
First National Bank, Bayonne City, N. J.: by Wm. H. Tuthill, *et al.*
Torrington National Bank, Torrington, Conn.; by Geo. D. Workman, *et al.*
Windber National Bank, Windber, Pa.; by S. R. Shumaker, *et al.*
Domestic Exchange National Bank, New York, N. Y.: by William Kent, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Fairhaven, Wash.; by John F. Dufur, *et al.*
Lowdon National Bank, El Paso, Texas; by H. L. Newman, *et al.*

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

CALIFORNIA.

STOCKTON—Union Safe Deposit and Loan Co.; Pres., Thomas Cunningham; Vice-Pres., Fred. Arnold; Treas., Frank S. Boggs; Sec., Henry C. Meyer.

CONNECTICUT.

TORRINGTON—Brooks National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., Isaac W. Brooks; Cas., Charles L. McNeil; Asst. Cas., John N. Brooks.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Southern States Trust Co.: capital, $500,000.

POULAN — Bank of Poulan; Pres., J. G. McPhaul; Cas., Geo. W. Hyde.

IDAHO.

HAILEY—W. H. Watt; capital, $20,000.

MOUNTAIN HOME—Citizens' State Bank; organizing.

ILLINOIS.

AMBOY—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Josiah Little); capital, $50,000; Pres., Josiah Little; Vice-Pres., Lemuel Bourne; Cas., Fred. N. Vaughan.

CARLOCK—Winton Carlock; Cas., Bert Carlock.

CHICAGO—Chicago Safe Deposit Co.; capital, $100,000.——Corporation Trust and Investment Co.; capital stock, $10,000.

EMDEN—Emden Bank; Pres., J. W. Sumner; Vice-Pres., J. E. Mowry; Cas., B. R. Mowry; Asst. Cas., W. T. Sumner.

FARINA—C. W. Maxon; capital, $5,000.

FOREST CITY—Forest City Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., M. B. White; Cas., J. H. White; Asst. Cas., E. L. Langston.

HIGHLAND PARK—Highland Park Bank; Cas., David A. Holmes.

ROCHELLE—People's Loan and Trust Co.; capital, $50,000.

ROCK ISLAND—Central Trust and Savings Bank; capital, $100,000.

ROSCOE—Charles Whiting.

SUBLETTE—Sublette Exchange Bank.

INDIANA.

AUBURN—McClellan Bank (successor to First National Bank).

FORT WAYNE—Citizens' Trust Co.; capital, $100,000; Pres., John Ferguson; Vice-Pres., Fremont L. Jones; Sec., E. W. Cook.

MATTHEWS—People's Deposit Bank; organizing.

PARKER—Parker Banking Co.; capital, $10,000; Pres., Lewis A. Bodkin; Vice-Pres., Geo. O. Thompson; Cas., Chas. G. Halladay.

SULLIVAN—Sullivan County Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. H. Crowder; Cas., A. J. Stewart.

WINSLOW—Bank of Winslow; capital, $15,000; Pres., John W. Stillwell; Vice-Pres., Edmund Palmer; Cas., Frank B. Thomas.

IOWA.

BLOOMFIELD—Davis County Savings Bank.

DAVENPORT—Geo. M. Bechtel.

DENMARK—W. N. Blackinton.

EARLY—Barrett & Carlton.

MILO—Bank of Milo (Schee Bros. & Co.)

NODAWAY—Adams County Bank; capital, $20,000; Pres., W. S. Alger; Cas., B. F. Fast.

KANSAS.

ELSMORE—State Bank; capital, $6,000; Pres., A. F. McCarty: Vice-Pres., J. B. Rees; Cas., S. H. Braden; Asst. Cas., F. Goyette.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON—People's Savings Bank; Pres., James A. Todd; Vice-Pres., Thomas A. Combs; Cas., Bishop Clay.——Union Savings Bank; capital, $25,000.

MARION—Farmers' Bank; capital, $15,000.

SADIEVILLE—Farmers' Bank; capital, $50,000.

MICHIGAN.

MANISTIQUE—Citizens' Bank; Pres., A. S. Putnam; Cas., O. E. Bowen; Asst. Cas., W. S. Crowe.

MIDLAND—M. Anderson & Co.

TURNER—Turner Bank (Whittemore & Phinney); Cas., A. H. Phinney.

MINNESOTA.

BRICELYN—Bank of Seely; Pres., W. E. C. Ross; Cas., Charles Lehnes.——State Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., W. E. Brice; Vice-Pres., David Secor; Cas., A. M. Schancke.

EDEN VALLEY—State Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., H. C. Bull; Vice-Pres., L. Cofield; Cas., C. T. McDonald.

HAMPTON—Bank of Hampton; Pres., J. G. Schmidt; Cas., S. A. Netland.

LAKE BENTON—State Bank.

MELROSE—Bank of North America; Pres., H. J. Haskamp; Cas., F. Stangl.

ROCK DELL—Farmers' Exchange Bank (successor to N. Magneson & Co.); S. O. Sanderson, banker.

SPRING VALLEY—First State Bank (successor to Bank of Spring Valley); capital, $30,000; Pres., W. H. Strong; Cas., B. F. Farmer; Asst. Cas., E. M. Edwards.

MISSISSIPPI.

LELAND—Bank of Leland; capital, $25,000.

MOORHEAD—Yazoo Delta Bank; capital, $50,000.

MISSOURI.

FULTON—Commercial Bank; capital, $20,000; Pres., J. N. Dutton; Cas., P. S. Adams; Asst. Cas., S. E. Adams.

QUITMAN—Ralston Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., E. H. Ralston; Cas., J. R. Boyer.

WARRENSBURG—Warrensburg Safe Deposit Co.; A. S. Pemberton, Manager.

MONTANA.

STOCKETT—Bank of Stockett.

NEBRASKA.

BROKEN BOW—State Bank; capital, $20,000.

GERING—Irrigators' Bank; capital, $20,000.

RIVERTON—Riverton State Bank (successor to Bloomington State Bank); capital, $5,000; Pres., J. B. McGrew; Cas., N. R. Morrow.

NEW JERSEY.

ATLANTIC CITY—Guarantee Trust Co.; capital, $100,000.

JERSEY CITY—Commercial Trust Co.; capital, $1,000,000.

NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY—Silver City Savings Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., James W. Gillett; Vice-Pres., C. C. Shoemaker; Treas., Jas. S. Carter.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—Thomas B. Paine & Co., 60 Broadway.——Bank of New Amsterdam; new branch opened at 47th street and 3d avenue.——Century Trust Co.; capital, $1,000,000; Pres., Amzi L. Barber; Secretary, G. A. Morrison; Asst. Secretary, B. Sherwood Dun.

POTSDAM—Citizens' National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Wm. L. Pert; Vice-Pres., Edson M. Perkins; Cas., W. L. Shepard.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ALBEMARLE—Cabarrus Savings Bank; Pres., D. F. Cannon; Asst. Cas., John C. Leslie.

CLINTON—Bethune & Co.

DUNN—Bank of Dunn; Pres., L. J. Best; Cas., S. J. Hooks.

SPRING HOPE—Planters' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., J. C. Braswell; Vice-Pres., J. M. Sherrod; Cas., J. S. Gorham.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BOWDON—Bowdon State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., F. Beiseker; Vice-Pres., C. H. Davidson, Jr.: Cashier, C. J. McKean.

PERTH—Samuel Adams.

WYNDMERE—Bank of Wyndmere; capital, $5,000; Pres., W. L. Carter; Vice-Pres., H. J. Hagen; Cashier, J. McGann.

OHIO.

BARBERTON—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Ed. M. Buel; Cashier, Frederick Keifer.

SANDUSKY—F. L. Felch & Co.

SYLVANIA—Farmers & Merchants' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., A. R. Chandler; Vice-Pres., E. F. Rowley; Cashier, W. B. Harris.

OKLAHOMA.

AUGUSTA—First State Bank.

BILLINGS—Citizens' Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., N. M. Ellis; Cashier, T. M. Miller.——People's Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., Geo. D. Carter; Vice-Pres., A. H. Garnet; Cashier, E. G. Lewis.

GARBER—Farmers' State Bank; Pres., J. Murphy; Cashier, A. Howarth.

KINGFISHER—Central State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., A. J. Seay; Cashier, George Newer; Asst. Cashier, J. G. Condit.

NEWKIRK—Farmers' State Bank; capital, $10,000.

PAWNEE—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., C. J. Shapard; Cashier, S. B. Berry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DUBOIS—Union Banking & Trust Co.; capital, $125,000; Pres., A. R. Van Tassel; Secretary and Treas., B. M. Marlin.

DUQUESNE—Monongahela Valley Bank; capital, $50,000.

FRANKLIN—Lamberton National Bank (successor to Lamberton Savings Bank); capital, $100,000; Pres., Calvin W. Gilfillan; Vice-Pres., Harry Lamberton; Cashier, William L. Gilfillan.

NEW KENSINGTON—New Kensington Bank; capital, $50,000.

NEW OXFORD—New Oxford Bank.

PHILADELPHIA—Wolf Bros. & Co., 608 Chestnut street.

PITTSBURG—Bank of Pittsburg National Association (successor to Bank of Pittsburg); capital, $1,200,000; Pres., James J. Donnell; Cashier, W. F. Bickel.

SIEGFRIED—Cement National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Oliver Williams; Vice-Pres., Clinton W. Sieger; Cashier, Charles D. Andrews.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

LANCASTER—Lancaster Mercantile Co. (consolidation of the Farmers' Banking and Mercantile Co. and Heath, Springs & Co.); capital, $100,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

FAULKTON—Merchants' Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., S. E. Morris; Cas., A. M. Moore; Asst. Cas., R. P. Loomis.

TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL—Exchange Bank and Trust Co. (successor to Merchants' Exchange Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., Frank P. Harmon; Cas., E. P. Moore.

CROSSVILLE—Bank of Crossville: capital, $25,000; Pres., H. G. Dunbar; Cas., C. G. Black, Jr.

FRANKLIN—People's Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank and Trust Co.); capital, $50,000; Pres., W. H. Glass; Vice-Pres., W. C. Fleming; Cas., B. J. Campbell.

RIPLEY—Lauderdale County Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., A. H. Young; Vice-Pres., J. B. Ferguson; Cas., A. A. Williams.

ROGERSVILLE — Hawkins County Bank; Pres., George A. Smith; Cas., W. R. Armstrong.

TAZEWELL—Claiborne County Bank; capital, $10,000.

TEXAS.

CLARENDON—Citizens' Bank; Pres., E. A. Kelley; Cas., W. H. Cooke.

FREDERICKSBURG—Gillespie County Bank.

LOTT—Bank of Lott; capital, $10,000; Pres., A. L. Patton; Cas., H. A. Patton.

VERMONT.

WATERBURY—F. A. Rogers & Co.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK—Merchants' Savings Bank.

WASHINGTON.

ANACORTES—Citizens' Bank (W. T. Odlin & Co.).

CASTLE ROCK—Castle Rock Bank (G. L. Bullard).

OLYMPIA—Savings Deposit Bank Co.; organizing.

SOUTH BEND—South Bend Banking Co. (successor to Maxwell, Smith & Co.); capital, $10,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

LOGAN—Guyan Valley Bank.

ST. MARYS—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., John F. Barron; Cas., W. B. McGregor.

WISCONSIN.

STOUGHTON—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., L. D. Moses; Vice-Pres., M. A. Johnson; Cas., J. F. Melaas.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

COOKSTOWN—Stoddart & Galbraith.

FORDWICK—B. S. Cook.

MERLIN—James Stewart.

MANITOBA.

GLADSTONE—Merchants' Bank of Canada; T. E. Nichols, Manager.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BENNETT—Bank of British North America.——Bank of Montreal.

QUEBEC.

HENRYVILLE—Francois Laford.

MALBAIE—La Banque Nationale; Manager, A. E. Couet.

ORMSTOWN—Eastern Townships Bank; Wm. Speir, Manager.

POINT ST. CHARLES—Bank of Montreal.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ST. PERTS—Union Bank of Halifax.

SYDNEY, C. B.—Bank of British North America.

MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY—United States Banking Co.; capital, $100,000; Geo. I. Ham, Manager.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco National Bank; Wm. Pierce Johnson, Vice-Pres. in place of E. A. Bruguiere.

CONNECTICUT.

BRISTOL—Bristol National Bank; Nathan L. Birge, Vice-Pres., deceased.

WATERBURY—Fourth National Bank; B. G. Bryan, Pres. in place of D. S. Plume, resigned; Otis S. Northrop, Vice-Pres.; Wilbur P. Bryan, Cas. in place of B. G. Bryan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—Capital Savings Bank; L. C. Bailey, Treas.——National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Co.; Robert O. Holtzman, director, deceased.

ILLINOIS.

AURORA—First National Bank; Edward A. Bradley, Pres., deceased; T. H. Day, Second Vice-Pres.

CENTRALIA—Old National Bank; H. M. Warner, Pres. in place of Edward S. Condit, deceased.

CHICAGO—Royal Trust Co.; Edwin F. Mack, Cas.

KIRKWOOD—First National Bank; W. C. Tubbs, Pres. in place of Henry Tubbs; W. K. Gamble, Vice-Pres. in place of P. D. Salter; C. D. Watson, Cas. in place of W. C. Tubbs; G. S. Tubbs, Asst. Cas. in place of C. D. Watson.

PEORIA—Commercial National Bank; Homer W. McCoy, Cas. in place of H. B. Dox, deceased.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS—Union Trust Co.; Henry Eitel, Pres. in place of John H. Holliday, resigned.

NORTH MANCHESTER—Lawrence National Bank; no Pres. in place of Francis M. Eagle, deceased.

IOWA.

BELMOND—Iowa Valley State Bank; Geo. Elder, Asst. Cas. in place of Lee Luick.

CASTANA—Castana Savings Bank; capital increased to $50,000.

CORYDON—Wayne County State Bank and Citizens' State Bank, reported will consolidate January 1.

HARLAN—First National Bank; Thomas N. Franklin, Cas.

McINTIRE—Ætna Savings Bank; J. W. Mullane, Cas. in place of C. N. Dean, resigned.

WELLMAN—Wellman Savings Bank; capital increased to $25,000.

KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY—Armourdale Bank; David F. Boyd, Cas.

OTTAWA—First National Bank; Charles P. Skinner, Vice-Pres., deceased.

SEDAN—First National Bank; W. T. Williams, Vice-Pres. in place of John C. Casement, deceased.

STOCKTON—Exchange Bank: reported absorbed by State Bank.

WICHITA—Kansas National Bank; A. S. Parks, Vice-Pres. in place of Charles H. Pool, resigned.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON—Security Trust and Safety Vault Co.; E. D. Sayre, Pres., deceased.

LOUISVILLE—American National Bank; J. H. Lindenberger, Pres., retired.

MADISONVILLE—John G. Morton; D. A. Morton, Cas., deceased.

OWINGSVILLE—Farmers' Bank; capital reduced to $40,000.

LOUISIANA.

FRANKLIN—First National Bank; Joseph Birg, Pres. in place of J. M. Bruguiere; M. Bell, Second Vice-Pres. in place of Joseph Birg.

MAINE.

BANGOR—Merchants' National Bank; Chas. P. Stetson, Vice-Pres., deceased.

BAR HARBOR—First National Bank; Thomas Searls, Cashier in place of Oliver C. Gould.

NEWCASTLE—Newcastle National Bank; L. H. Chapman, Cashier in place of D. W. Chapman, resigned; no Asst. Cashier.

WATERVILLE—Waterville Trust Co.: Isaac C. Libby, President, deceased.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Fisher & Shaw; William C. Shaw retired from firm; business continued under name of Richard D. Fisher & Sons. ——Traders' National Bank; John Burrows, President; John G. Hertel, Vice-Pres. in place of John Burrows.——First National Bank; Gilmor Meredith, director, deceased.——National Union Bank; R. A. Diggs, Cashier, in place of G. C. Goodrich resigned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—North End Savings Bank; Thomas L. Jenks, President, deceased.——Blackstone National Bank; George W. Chipman, director, deceased.——Atlantic National Bank; H. K. Hallett, Cashier; no Asst. Cashier.——Globe National Bank; Charles H. Cole, Pres., resigned.

CHICOPEE—First National Bank; James L. Pease, President in place of Emerson Gaylord, deceased.

HOLYOKE—Holyoke National Bank; Robert B. Johnson, President, deceased; also Treasurer Holyoke Savings Bank.

LOWELL—Railroad National Bank; E. W.

Pease, Cashier in place of Frank P. Haggett, deceased.

MERRIMAC—First National Bank; Daniel J. Poore, Pres. in place of William H. Haskell, deceased; E. B. Sargent, Vice-Pres. in place of J. A. Lancaster, deceased; Wm. B. Sargent, Cashier in place of Daniel J. Poore.——Merrimac Savings Bank; Otis W. Little, Pres. in place of William H. Haskell, deceased.

SALEM—Salem Savings Bank; Charles S. Rea, Treasurer, resigned.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—American Exchange National Bank and State Savings Bank; Martin S. Smith, director, deceased. —— Wayne County Savings Bank; Frank H. Croul, elected director in place of Jerome Croul, deceased.

EATON RAPIDS—First National Bank; A. C. Duttin, President, deceased.

UNION CITY—Farmers' National Bank; Thomas B. Buell, President, deceased.

MINNESOTA.

MONTICELLO—Citizens' State Bank; T. G. Mealey, Pres. in place of Evan B. McCord, deceased.

MISSISSIPPI.

SUMMIT—People's Bank; Clinton Atkinson, President, deceased.

MISSOURI.

HANNIBAL—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; A. R. Levering, Pres. in place of John H. Garth, deceased.

KANSAS CITY—American National Bank; R. W. Jones, Jr., President in place of G. F. Putnam; Lamar Ross, Asst. Cashier in place of A. C. Sweet.

POWERSVILLE—Bank of Powersville; capital stock increased to $20,000.

TURNEY—Farmers' Bank; capital stock increased to $16,000.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA—Omaha Loan and Trust Co.; Thomas Lord Kimball, director, deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ROCHESTER—Norway Plains Savings Bank; Horace L. Worcester, President.

NEW JERSEY.

ATLANTIC CITY—Second National Bank; Robert B. MacMullin, Asst. Cas.

HOPEWELL—Hopewell National Bank; S. V. Van Zandt, Vice-Pres. in place of John S. Van Dike, resigned.

PASSAIC—Passaic National Bank; Chas. M. Howe, Pres. in place of Robert D. Kent; Ira Cadmus, Cas.

NEW MEXICO.

ROSWELL-First National Bank; A. Pruit, Vice-Pres.; R. M. Parsons, Asst. Cas.

NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN—German-American Bank; title changed to Mechanics' Bank.

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FORT EDWARD—First National Bank; J. M. Northup, Pres., deceased.

NEW YORK - Liberty National Bank; Charles A. Moore, elected director.——North American Trust Co.; Fletcher S. Heath, elected director.——Harlem Savings Bank; Silas A. Brush, Vice-Pres., deceased. —— Central Trust Co. and New York Security and Trust Co.; William H. Appleton, director, deceased.——Hide and Leather National Bank; admitted to Clearing-House October 24.——Mercantile Trust Co.; Alvin W. Krech, Vice-Pres.——Henry Bros.; Frank L. Henry, deceased.——American Surety Co. and Bank of North America; William Dowd, director, deceased.——National Citizens' Bank; Frederick Southack, elected director.

RIVERHEAD—Suffolk County National Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of Clifford B. Ackerly, deceased.——Riverhead Savings Bank; Usher B. Howell, Sec. in place of Clifford B. Ackerly, deceased.

VERNON—National Bank of Vernon; W. G. Strong, Pres. in place of A. Pierson Case, deceased.

NORTH DAKOTA.

LEEDS—Leeds State Bank; A. M. Iverson, Pres. in place of O. P. Larson; F. E. Wood, Cas.

OHIO.

ARCANUM—First National Bank; C. C. Taylor, Cas. in place of C. F. Parks, resigned; S. W. Thompson, Asst. Cas. in place of C. C. Taylor.

CLEVELAND—First National Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of Warren H. Corning, deceased.

GREENVILLE—Farmers' National Bank; H. S. Klop, Asst. Cas.

MONROEVILLE—First National Bank; corporate existence extended until October 22, 1919.

ZANESVILLE—First National Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of Robert D. Schultz, deceased.

OKLAHOMA.

GUTHRIE—Capitol National Bank; Geo. E. Billingsley, Pres., deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CORAOPOLIS—Coraopolis National Bank; J. W. Heck, Cas. in place of R. J. Davidson.

MERCERSBURG—Farmers' Bank; Daniel H. Schnebly, Asst. Cas., deceased.

PHILADELPHIA—Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank and Merchants' Trust Co.; Spencer M. Janney, director, deceased.——Centennial National Bank; C. H. Clark, Jr., Vice-Pres.; E. M. Malpass, Cas. in place of J. M. Collingwood, deceased; Irwin Fisher, Asst. Cas. in place of E. M. Malpass.

WESTCHESTER—D. M. McFarland, Banker, deceased; no successor.

YORK—York County National Bank; Wm. R. Horner, Cas. in place of Isaac A. Elliott, deceased. —— Farmers' National Bank;

Horace Keesey, Pres. in place of Vincent K. Keesey, deceased; no Vice-Pres.

RHODE ISLAND.

GREENVILLE — National Exchange Bank: Alonzo P. Mowry Pres. in place of Henry E. Smith, deceased.

PROVIDENCE — Providence Institution for Savings; Lucian Sharpe, Vice-Pres., deceased; also director Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.

TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE—Union Bank; W. P. Hoskins, Pres. in place of W. H. Geers.

MURFREESBORO—First National Bank; E. L. Jordan, Pres., deceased.

NASHVILLE—James McLoughlin, Pres. in place of John N. Sperry, resigned.

TEXAS.

BELTON—H. C. Denny & Co.; H. C. Denny, deceased.

DECATUR—First National Bank; J. Ullmann, Vice-Pres. in place of T. B. Yarbrough, resigned; T. B. Yarbrough, Cas. in place of C. W. Martin, resigned.

FORT WORTH—Fort Worth National Bank; Thomas A. Tidball, Vice-Pres., deceased.

VERMONT.

RUTLAND—Clement National Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of Henry A. Sawyer, deceased.

VIRGINIA.

DANVILLE—Bank of Danville; Pleasant R. Jones, Pres., deceased.

FLOYD—Farmers' Bank; Samuel Scott, Pres., deceased.

NORFOLK—Norfolk National Bank; A. B. Schwarzkopf. Cas. in place of C. Hardy; W. A. Godwin, Asst. Cas. in place of A. B. Schwarzkopf.

WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY HARBOR—San Juan County Bank; J. A. Gould, Pres.; Gene C. Gould, Cas.; A. H. Sliter, Asst. Cas.

SPOKANE—Traders' National Bank; Charles S. Eltinge, Cas. in place of C. E. McBroom, resigned.

WEST VIRGINIA.

SISTERSVILLE—Farmers and Producers' National Bank; R. J. Davidson, Cas. in place of John R. Wallace.

WHEELING—Bank of Wheeling; Joseph Seybold, Pres.; Jacob F. Jefferson, Cas.

WISCONSIN.

DARLINGTON—First National Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of A. O. Chamberlain, deceased.

CANADA.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL—Banque Jacques Cartier; resumed business.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; reported will be discontinued.

INDIANA.

AUBURN—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation October 23.

KANSAS.

ARKANSAS CITY—First National Bank; in hands of Receiver October 19.

HARTFORD—Hartford Bank.

MCPHERSON—First National Bank; in hands of Norman H. Moss, Receiver, October 28.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON—D. A. Sayre & Co.

NEWPORT—First National Bank; James B. Ross, Receiver in place of Geo. P. Wilshire, resigned.

MAINE.

PORTLAND—Woodbury & Moulton; assigned November 2.

NEBRASKA.

BROKEN BOW—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation October 23.

NEW YORK.

ROCHESTER — Union Bank; in voluntary liquidation.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WESTCHESTER—D. M. McFarland.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*Sept. 1, 1899.*	*Oct. 1, 1899.*	*Nov. 1, 1899.*
Gold coin	$807,451,124	$862,919,952	$867,833,173	$875,450,989
Gold bullion	142,074,889	127,460,201	131,730,392	139,017,060
Silver dollars	470,244,857	481,252,231	482,122,376	483,122,376
Silver bullion	92,192,207	84,564,627	83,783,745	82,359,380
Subsidiary silver	76,587,161	76,647,029	76,523,333	78,552,777
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	243,817,870	242,153,897	243,372,223	243,066,624
Total	$2,179,049,124	$2,221,678,953	$2,232,046,258	$2,248,249,872

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS—RESERVE CITIES.

By the courtesy of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, the **Bankers' Magazine** has been favored with the complete returns of the National banks in all the reserve cities, at the date of the call on September 7, 1899. These are published below in conjunction with the two preceding statements of April 5, 1899, and June 30, 1899. In this form the figures become much more valuable by reason of the comparison. In this complete shape the returns of National banks in the reserve cities are published in the **Bankers' Magazine** exclusively.

NEW YORK CITY.

Resources.	*April 5, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*	*Sept. 7, 1899.*
Loans and discounts	$567,411,243	$589,292,083	$541,878,129
Overdrafts	419,286	885,952	388,564
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	16,695,500	16,425,500	17,185,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	34,699,860	25,418,860	27,458,860
U. S. bonds on hand	953,570	1,385,560	547,680
Premiums on U. S. bonds	3,259,674	3,089,209	2,953,086
Stocks, securities, etc	62,592,330	56,786,300	59,188,019
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	14,704,485	14,701,161	14,761,610
Other real estate and mortgages owned	1,782,091	2,112,126	1,969,803
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	36,674,360	33,442,256	28,271,613
Due from State banks and bankers	5,435,486	4,492,093	3,492,934
Due from approved reserve agents	......	......	......
Checks and other cash items	2,923,040	5,770,092	2,335,740
Exchanges for clearing-house	142,854,167	139,352,843	105,349,419
Bills of other National banks	809,430	936,270	799,321
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	64,191	71,734	71,421
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Gold coin	13,782,772	15,357,993	11,504,096
Gold Treasury certificates	6,370,250	12,203,030	12,295,380
Gold clearing-house certificates	140,770,000	124,017,000	111,084,500
Silver dollars	118,977	80,578	156,023
Silver Treasury certificates	5,630,498	6,119,896	5,140,466
Silver fractional coin	529,924	583,855	551,544
Legal-tender notes	29,060,896	33,431,246	31,152,079
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	7,320,000	6,730,000	5,750,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	744,502	732,397	755,477
Due from U. S. Treasurer	883,206	826,402	696,297
Total	$1,096,487,744	$1,094,244,443	$985,682,569

Liabilities.	*April 5, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*	*Sept. 7, 1899.*
Capital stock paid in	$47,500,000	$47,900,000	$47,700,000
Surplus fund	43,185,000	43,441,000	43,471,000
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	19,869,655	19,220,120	20,711,462
National bank notes issued, less amount on hand	14,309,527	13,939,180	15,020,708
State bank notes outstanding	16,542	5,682	16,542
Due to other National banks	277,347,922	255,243,643	252,785,825
Due to State banks and bankers	132,081,303	123,113,195	114,447,554
Dividends unpaid	156,894	1,573,272	108,620
Individual deposits	509,901,769	554,445,464	451,221,664
U. S. deposits	33,932,141	24,317,267	26,678,580
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	307,425	169,894	349,533
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	100,000	100,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	17,881,562	10,775,723	13,071,077
Total	$1,096,487,744	$1,094,244,443	$985,682,569
Average reserve held	26.61 p. c.	25.53 p. c.	25.20 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$203,583,317	$198,523,598	$177,584,088

Resources.	Albany, N. Y. April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 7, 1899.	Baltimore, Md. April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 7, 1899.	Boston, Mass. April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 7, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$9,584,033	$11,448,058	$11,002,283	$43,354,917	$39,396,892	$40,230,965	$185,507,338	$181,168,862	$192,183,659
Overdrafts	10,635	5,253	6,6·9	29,414	21,325	31,522	98,578	149,695	47,188
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	400,000	350,000	350,000	3,377,140	3,227,140	3,337,140	6,017,000	5,617,000	6,875,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	261,100	261,100	261,100	2,757,960	2,757,960	2,757,960	3,935,000	3,935,000	3,935,000
U. S. bonds on hand	1,000	......	......	100,920	53,220	53,220	5,000	30,000	5,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds	37,250	37,250	37,250	414,676	389,230	399,944	338,976	368,370	623,087
Stocks, securities, etc	989,195	943,118	979,522	3,686,515	3,541,424	3,381,307	8,612,466	8,818,177	7,887,185
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	259,707	259,707	259,707	2,185,088	2,417,588	2,430,607	2,230,961	2,231,580	2,233,895
Other real estate and mortgages owned	108,346	112,596	112,596	214,820	271,841	261,804	215,851	215,815	212,229
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,537,471	2,284,642	2,307,017	3,228,764	3,466,704	3,463,508	17,587,189	18,218,544	17,120,518
Due from State banks and bankers	452,677	528,785	629,539	543,281	755,066	691,061	2,067,145	2,865,818	2,307,816
Due from approved reserve agents	1,643,658	2,152,236	2,208,308	4,662,294	5,086,342	5,655,188	39,065,427	38,861,964	31,596,231
Checks and other cash items	77,112	94,478	44,233	275,700	395,544	110,228	585,979	1,439,878	617,817
Exchanges for clearing-house	108,084	132,868	99,830	3,519,163	3,367,720	2,381,384	16,481,428	16,179,049	10,881,521
Bills of other National banks	60,914	52,562	56,566	246,916	171,920	188,566	935,753	883,294	984,885
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	3,173	3,711	3,762	18,001	16,655	18,264	19,537	21,647	17,623
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	504,285	476,108	505,083	1,568,012	1,221,591	808,779	4,365,134	4,286,339	2,663,405
Gold Treasury certificates	330,750	330,750	331,750	478,080	296,500	1,012,560	1,422,190	1,395,590	2,888,980
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	1,095,000	1,080,000	735,000	11,365,000	12,675,000	10,843,000
Silver dollars	39,498	34,369	20,052	79,930	62,925	68,439	54,993	50,836	68,409
Silver Treasury certificates	31,020	52,120	45,500	1,085,468	1,205,720	968,335	1,755,961	1,976,391	2,185,400
Silver fractional coin	34,563	39,148	29,865	88,947	80,821	64,988	150,862	177,117	178,640
Legal-tender notes	484,098	604,702	633,396	1,123,229	765,940	908,918	5,592,858	6,182,532	6,306,847
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	2,210,000	1,780,000	1,310,000	520,000	400,000	440,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	18,000	15,750	15,750	150,611	143,501	149,721	257,637	252,765	291,611
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	......	......	5,085	20,646	1,005	52,645	110,920	71,201
Total	$16,975,569	$20,219,317	$19,940,104	$76,499,827	$71,940,722	$71,840,479	$309,260,359	$308,511,159	$302,910,605
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,550,000	$1,550,000	$1,550,000	$12,688,260	$11,888,260	$11,888,260	$39,865,175	$39,600,000	$39,600,000
Surplus fund	1,372,000	1,372,000	1,372,000	5,265,525	4,693,975	4,697,275	18,983,800	14,180,635	14,409,200
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	229,573	311,545	278,069	1,442,978	1,123,953	1,254,559	3,554,817	4,436,757	5,195,738
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	339,360	301,120	302,500	2,987,420	2,849,920	2,978,190	5,202,050	5,010,325	5,710,990
State bank notes outstanding	......	......	......	1,723	1,723	1,723	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	4,603,560	5,413,296	6,771,949	10,224,490	9,771,778	10,286,588	56,510,084	51,845,659	51,808,450
Due to State banks and bankers	2,219,798	2,453,252	1,872,262	2,923,549	2,799,182	3,066,650	37,194,011	29,550,962	30,364,738
Dividends unpaid	79	239	1,689	71,083	840,521	88,062	159,511	81,437	17,662
Individual deposits	6,358,147	8,564,818	7,588,590	37,878,265	35,094,964	33,851,989	157,298,160	158,650,860	147,876,589
U. S. deposits	243,960	250,391	250,704	2,675,408	2,707,978	2,671,021	3,710,340	3,548,580	3,710,318
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	9,064	2,653	2,340	......	......	......	112,885	126,902	109,159
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,806
Bills payable	50,000	......	......	150,000	310,997	202,000	1,444,581	1,182,858	2,295,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	191,178	357,518	354,191	280,991	846,210	2,410,958
Total	$16,975,569	$20,219,317	$19,940,104	$76,499,827	$71,940,722	$71,840,479	$309,260,359	$308,511,159	$302,910,605
Average reserve held	27.87 p. c.	27.07 p. c.	28.40 p. c.	27.18 p. c.	27.17 p. c.	26.96 p. c.	31.05 p. c.	32.23 p. c.	28.15 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve	$1,424,209	$1,537,197	$1,565,645	$7,728,007	$6,430,998	$5,867,024	$25,298,993	$27,148,806	$25,060,681

RESOURCES.	BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 5, 1899.	BROOKLYN, N. Y. June 30, 1899.	BROOKLYN, N. Y. Sept. 7, 1899.	CHICAGO, ILL. April 5, 1899.	CHICAGO, ILL. June 30, 1899.	CHICAGO, ILL. Sept. 7, 1899.	CINCINNATI, OHIO. April 5, 1899.	CINCINNATI, OHIO. June 30, 1899.	CINCINNATI, OHIO. Sept. 7, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$12,855,336	$11,940,260	$12,034,918	$121,397,206	$130,160,591	$130,152,843	$26,026,681	$25,799,829	$28,535,634
Overdrafts	1,745	1,358	3,698	163,571	162,430	233,187	10,773	14,285	13,976
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	642,000	642,000	642,000	1,260,000	1,260,000	1,260,000	4,831,500	4,877,500	4,727,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,193,000	900,000	900,000	2,883,000	2,888,000	2,883,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	......	558,400	136,350	71,770	985,000	936,230	831,230
Premiums on U. S. bonds	24,000	24,000	24,000	85,114	79,510	80,040	849,719	907,071	845,078
Stocks, securities, etc	2,107,205	2,284,356	2,073,361	12,066,825	11,970,546	12,406,959	7,425,198	8,419,568	10,122,959
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	591,300	590,950	590,950	796,894	294,894	296,384	518,292	498,510	498,539
Other real estate and mortgages owned	79,276	79,188	79,031	655,395	801,316	813,538	157,541	164,621	165,465
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	85,802	85,822	99,540	36,992,089	38,629,453	38,036,947	4,056,368	4,426,341	4,593,884
Due from State banks and bankers	117,363	92,222	124,479	10,570,616	9,008,805	9,390,665	982,691	1,290,285	906,318
Due from approved reserve agents	3,116,749	1,932,824	2,261,899	......	......	......	7,814,532	7,992,969	8,747,564
Checks and other cash items	61,963	354,392	96,478	250,529	152,433	183,858	250,421	181,609	118,221
Exchanges for clearing-house	1,517,859	2,292,430	893,679	11,292,641	9,539,008	7,235,111	367,860	307,649	214,867
Bills of other National Banks	100,627	128,287	133,676	1,183,603	1,398,528	1,124,358	385,997	280,467	302,196
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	8,926	9,991	8,017	18,382	38,242	23,179	3,938	4,983	4,119
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	479,022	562,112	416,051	20,604,075	21,969,993	14,241,217	1,591,636	1,207,976	926,491
Gold Treasury certificates	155,000	155,000	191,830	2,860,830	2,836,830	9,396,300	301,900	302,200	701,200
Gold clearing-house certificates	170,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	27,000	8,500	31,000	229,112	277,628	252,201	72,908	65,526	61,349
Silver Treasury certificates	446,728	451,047	628,405	1,953,837	1,845,465	1,792,758	470,2:5	423,272	373,999
Silver fractional coin	72,695	82,197	68,595	232,581	297,889	245,443	23,362	28,669	27,292
Legal-tender notes	767,356	903,892	735,626	12,289,889	12,903,151	11,199,346	2,289,122	2,052,818	2,037,890
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	7,000	2,205,000	2,080,000	2,040,000	560,000	580,000	570,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	28,890	28,890	28,890	54,000	54,450	54,450	217,417	217,922	212,737
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	1,960	80	23,150	64,500	37,400	8,279	2,449	2,082
Total	$23,656,946	$22,851,684	$21,373,159	$238,936,694	$246,888,008	$241,467,960	$63,120,367	$63,865,757	$66,423,599

LIABILITIES.	BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 5, 1899.	BROOKLYN, N. Y. June 30, 1899.	BROOKLYN, N. Y. Sept. 7, 1899.	CHICAGO, ILL. April 5, 1899.	CHICAGO, ILL. June 30, 1899.	CHICAGO, ILL. Sept. 7, 1899.	CINCINNATI, OHIO. April 5, 1899.	CINCINNATI, OHIO. June 30, 1899.	CINCINNATI, OHIO. Sept. 7, 1899.
Capital stock paid in	$1,352,000	$1,352,000	$1,352,000	$18,450,000	$18,450,000	$18,450,000	$7,700,000	$7,700,000	$7,700,000
Surplus fund	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	9,347,900	9,369,900	9,369,900	2,675,000	2,675,000	2,675,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	366,826	349,302	413,304	2,405,329	2,688,580	3,094,071	1,262,543	1,069,219	1,251,732
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	571,150	571,430	577,800	678,475	679,295	674,485	4,004,905	3,974,010	4,067,705
State bank notes outstanding	1,846	1,846	1,846	......	......	......	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	358,051	218,897	313,969	66,192,334	71,181,001	67,797,473	12,295,967	12,861,546	12,902,076
Due to State banks and bankers	278,438	495,098	271,902	36,161,226	38,146,525	39,586,710	5,782,679	6,319,725	6,544,476
Dividends unpaid	299,179	52,392	7,275	26,339	380,759	7,726	5,068	21,998	2,736
Individual deposits	18,293,268	17,584,373	16,285,354	104,540,941	105,121,965	101,564,876	25,322,736	25,417,359	27,445,618
U. S. deposits	178,520	256,546	183,184	1,046,556	689,701	746,472	2,634,588	2,767,416	2,714,770
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	21,528	19,702	17,018	87,891	170,299	166,245	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	36,138	50,096	49,508	......	10,000	10,000	1,436,880	1,059,483	1,119,483
Total	$23,656,946	$22,851,684	$21,373,159	$238,936,694	$246,888,008	$241,467,960	$63,120,367	$63,865,757	$66,423,599
Average reserve held	29.89 p. c.	25.73 p. c.	27.60 p. c.	27.31 p. c.	26.91 p. c.	25.38 p. c.	33.15 p. c.	31.33 p. c.	31.33 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$2,117,799	$2,162,748	$2,078,508	$40,375,324	$42,230,957	$39,167,266	$5,309,153	$4,660,461	$4,698,222

Resources.	Cleveland, Ohio. April 5, 1899.	Cleveland, Ohio. June 30, 1899.	Cleveland, Ohio. Sept. 7, 1899.	Des Moines, Iowa. April 5, 1899.	Des Moines, Iowa. June 30, 1899.	Des Moines, Iowa. Sept. 7, 1899.	Detroit, Mich. April 5, 1899.	Detroit, Mich. June 30, 1899.	Detroit, Mich. Sept. 7, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$33,913,285	$36,731,388	$39,165,710	$3,919,500	$4,363,088	$4,543,739	$14,594,222	$14,549,078	$15,067,951
Overdrafts	60,371	37,370	25,375	30,868	20,373	32,878	2,123	4,551	7,076
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,730,000	1,690,000	1,790,000	377,000	377,000	377,000	1,400,000	1,550,000	1,550,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	160,000	160,000	160,000	300,000	300,000	329,600	700,000	700,000	700,000
U. S. bonds on hand	650,000	300,800	200,800	32,600	33,600	......	846,700	49,800	49,800
Premiums on U. S. bonds	94,617	64,181	64,181	35,534	35,638	35,280	253,688	222,938	222,938
Stocks, securities, etc	1,829,005	1,725,920	1,724,357	221,423	180,485	188,779	1,148,470	1,180,719	1,930,361
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	530,423	451,149	454,140	142,123	142,287	141,558	29,038	28,538	28,538
Other real estate and mortgages owned	205,631	120,334	141,934	121,002	108,219	98,803	375,694	875,040	366,449
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	3,701,252	3,902,982	3,292,094	494,446	437,305	501,781	1,723,862	1,569,812	1,818,924
Due from State banks and bankers	1,460,930	1,529,113	1,363,178	59,469	56,287	65,399	652,770	542,260	611,447
Due from approved reserve agents	8,439,437	7,493,828	6,298,124	1,068,562	1,306,516	1,128,616	3,226,300	3,071,525	3,584,025
Checks and other cash items	138,882	142,889	132,565	7,669	7,055	10,575	31,517	28,248	33,820
Exchanges for clearing-house	340,434	456,411	464,421	107,691	84,971	73,650	287,0 8	343,645	416,854
Bills of other National banks	171,802	174,799	115,904	37,555	50,421	39,755	181,061	122,535	264,637
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	6,107	6,621	7,554	1,366	1,378	1,315	6,781	5,880	4,147
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,781,860	1,845,212	1,905,390	85,665	157,757	148,740	1,241,767	1,221,407	1,257,127
Gold Treasury certificates	269,170	274,000	261,180	6,230	6,310	12,530	38,210	28,340	138,490
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	135,000	70,000
Silver dollars	99,337	115,821	132,426	9,233	17,225	21,251	175,506	138,711	122,318
Silver Treasury certificates	145,482	212,750	180,675	42,313	25,964	41,800	118,794	110,026	134,863
Silver fractional coin	47,783	57,742	51,388	6,747	4,292	11,363	88,091	32,609	43,235
Legal-tender notes	1,553,758	1,995,693	1,720,345	428,059	260,069	309,720	663,993	612,471	692,189
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	74,800	72,630	69,300	16,965	16,965	16,965	63,000	64,764	69,750
Due from U. S. Treasurer	16,950	26,410	20,000	1,000	......	......	2,187	19,539	10,513
Total	$57,421,323	$59,657,048	$59,741,048	$7,553,117	$7,993,232	$8,217,103	$27,350,849	$26,707,443	$29,165,459
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$9,894,200	$9,900,0 0	$9,900,000	$800,000	$800,000	$800,000	$3,300,000	$3,300,000	$3,300,000
Surplus fund	2,184,500	2,560,000	2,560,000	206,000	206,000	210,000	606,000	607,000	607,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	676,537	647,912	752,313	44,412	68,484	47,062	225,959	182,005	214,544
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	1,491,350	1,374,450	1,422,670	334,242	326,692	333,572	1,173,340	1,246,400	1,207,780
Due to other National banks	7,231,681	8,067,892	9,849,658	1,482,144	1,495,079	1,630,320	3,112,548	2,085,137	2,951,477
Due to State banks and bankers	4,367,720	4,735,944	4,792,436	2,259,873	2,668,075	2,612,845	6,668,857	5,479,154	5,977,607
Dividends unpaid	1,156	1,819	1,793	5,189	5,007	5,358	6,280	70,570	260
Individual deposits	30,623,881	31,201,813	29,237,645	2,134,793	2,187,303	2,201,444	11,580,024	12,164,096	14,227,019
U. S. deposits	119,124	132,408	135,859	286,461	274,534	274,257	641,642	540,982	540,905
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	64,262	28,865	26,300	......	11,965	12,242	80,188	132,097	182,775
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	150,000	300,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	766,910	765,857	762,371	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	$57,421,323	$59,657,048	$59,741,048	$7,553,117	$7,993,232	$8,217,103	$27,350,849	$26,707,443	$29,165,459
Average reserve held	33.79 p. c.	31.64 p. c.	27.36 p. c.	30.42 p. c.	30.10 p. c.	27.80 p. c.	29.25 p. c.	28.81 p. c.	29.26 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$3,897,990	$4,501,218	$4,251,404	$578,247	$471,638	$545,404	$2,326,361	$2,278,564	$2,458,223

	HOUSTON, TEXAS.			INDIANAPOLIS, IND.		KANSAS CITY, MO.		
RESOURCES.	*April 5, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*	*Sept. 7, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*	*Sept. 7 1899.*	*April 5, 1899.*	*June 30, 1899.*	*Sept. 7, 1899.*
Loans and discounts	$2,190,060	$2,488,501	$2,717,379	$7,266,222	$7,855,870	$19,440,991	$21,730,818	$23,638,715
Overdrafts	190,753	22,180	113,046	2,574	2,653	328,969	303,165	887,071
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	250,000	250,000	250,000	280,000	280,000	817,000	941,000	941,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	......	......	......	1,840,000	1,840,000	710,000	710,000	710,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	......	530,330	535,330	249,800	275,000	275,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds	22,200	22,166	21,866	150,408	146,242	53,878	31,465	28,417
Stocks, securities, etc	36,205	19,406	31,063	1,009,195	1,160,111	2,325,774	2,495,384	2,490,874
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	130,480	172,755	181,881	267,000	263,500	7,500	334,900	334,900
Other real estate and mortgages owned	164,443	152,408	122,190	73,184	71,326	437,432	111,875	110,774
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	694,365	862,017	487,622	2,402,482	3,273,705	1,664,390	1,754,372	1,853,467
Due from State banks and bankers	71,289	73,410	110,536	759,218	1,219,116	2,455,343	2,000,549	2,272,8[illegible]1
Due from approved reserve agents	1,259,694	834,448	693,489	3,404,761	3,525,369	7,896,050	7,702,495	7,872,[illegible]7
Checks and other cash items	50,324	55,985	9,292	48,740	33,837	22,205	61,590	44,580
Exchanges for clearing-house	59,533	......	......	274,845	196,510	718,330	1,130,026	994,103
Bills of other National banks	69,948	60,327	94,629	541,697	567,025	292,818	207,730	177,245
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,767	3,390	3,384	3,163	2,759	6,842	6,576	4,154
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:								
Gold coin	309,458	321,141	344,022	1,702,510	1,612,555	1,252,840	1,681,152	1,390,975
Gold Treasury certificates	138,250	137,040	150,750	50,700	310,000	55,000	55,000	75,120
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	65,170	32,660	53,356	95,103	44,493	146,116	182,914	70,288
Silver Treasury certificates	205,195	213,744	243,438	137,208	62,986	803,788	563,907	1,061,146
Silver fractional coin	19,419	13,873	18,612	25,504	32,256	42,887	32,871	28,683
Legal-tender notes	733,117	693,262	665,160	590,900	641,000	882,980	871,000	655,335
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	11,250	11,250	11,250	10,350	10,350	30,442	42,310	42,310
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	......	......	......	......	11,580	12,000	......
Total	$6,682,927	$6,439,919	$6,322,992	$21,556,191	$23,686,999	$40,647,962	$43,237,549	$44,959,750
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock paid in	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$2,100,000	$2,100,000	$2,300,000	$2,300,000	$2,300,000
Surplus fund	607,300	585,000	585,000	930,000	945,000	640,000	640,000	642,500
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	104,712	99,881	123,738	224,391	225,852	383,697	396,096	402,190
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	196,670	191,380	187,230	207,000	207,000	734,600	846,200	846,200
Due to other National banks	942,285	677,520	514,980	3,357,819	4,094,885	10,498,644	11,321,455	11,711,025
Due to State banks and bankers	194,818	146,338	215,114	2,018,027	2,717,648	9,254,218	9,974,713	10,989,179
Dividends unpaid	3,023	32,984	3,590	......	537	1,274	30,884	1,206
Individual deposits	3,483,518	3,605,614	3,593,338	10,907,283	11,584,317	16,059,506	17,020,998	17,363,400
U. S. deposits	......	......	......	1,702,708	1,709,123	676,379	662,507	679,027
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	......	......	......	108,959	102,634	28,045	44,693	25,021
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	50,600	1,200	......	......	......	71,595	......	......
Total	$6,682,927	$6,439,919	$6,322,992	$21,556,191	$23,686,999	$40,647,962	$43,237,549	$44,959,750
Average reserve held	73.53 p. c.	63.09 p. c.	59.99 p. c.	42.62 p. c.	41.73 p. c.	35.39 p. c.	32.78 p. c.	30.16 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$1,470,610	$1,411,720	$1,475,339	$2,602,015	$2,703,290	$3,183,611	$3,386,845	$3,281,547

	LINCOLN, NEB.			LOUISVILLE, KY.			MILWAUKEE, WIS.		
RESOURCES.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 7, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 7, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 7, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$1,466,696	$1,147,249	$1,278,702	$7,281,398	$7,856,139	$8,828,855	$20,230,851	$21,200,256	$20,946,062
Overdrafts	12,520	16,045	18,748	22,037	12,987	18,699	213,846	154,977	158,085
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000	100,000	125,000	2,170,000	1,820,000	1,820,000	820,000	370,000	370,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	60,000	60,000	60,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	2,050,000	690,000	690,000	690,000
U. S. bonds on hand	26,100	76,100	26,100	439,160	392,860	171,500	20,150	14,550	14,150
Premiums on U. S. bonds	11,000	15,800	13,085	282,739	256,138	268,041	34,430	29,000	29,000
Stocks, securities, etc	140,928	153,680	195,601	1,601,150	2,169,739	2,338,669	2,089,005	2,327,457	2,231,380
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	71,145	70,961	70,946	193,278	227,576	234,800	124,700	116,119	119,977
Other real estate and mortgages owned	123,958	30,063	30,063	235,372	228,070	265,887	116,916	115,608	110,196
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	567,111	611,745	506,319	1,833,905	1,614,342	1,865,437	1,737,518	2,329,132	2,278,011
Due from State banks and bankers	118,886	105,832	156,845	511,206	432,664	736,961	744,457	626,486	645,073
Due from approved reserve agents	......	559,195	561,566	4,243,412	3,864,619	3,245,394	5,830,166	4,905,071	5,272,889
Checks and other cash items	12,593	26,739	12,054	36,683	81,904	11,795	18,378	20,437	18,108
Exchanges for clearing-house	21,076	7,826	13,868	119,019	144,576	145,491	337,122	463,957	389,596
Bills of other National banks	5,337	1,094	13,575	157,453	99,959	100,375	59,464	46,983	55,570
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,469	2,270	559	3,112	3,773	4,276	7,328	2,544	2,911
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	88,885	84,460	43,920	832,405	1,022,422	908,560	2,074,150	2,243,460	2,230,340
Gold Treasury certificates	......	......	......	5,000	5,000	5,000	30,000	......	170,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	17,025	24,233	12,748	34,233	50,490	48,826	52,295	105,112	82,879
Silver Treasury certificates	7,540	......	......	......	25,500	58,369	99,591	188,048	144,945
Silver fractional coin	9,904	14,953	3,906	14,601	11,292	16,141	33,319	29,473	25,987
Legal-tender notes	66,438	48,467	51,267	878,176	769,281	891,653	1,241,009	1,409,991	1,035,452
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	6,750	4,500	4,500	97,650	81,900	81,900	36,900	16,650	16,650
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	2,250	......	......	7,000	6,000	5,000	750	3,000
Total	$3,356,781	$3,162,965	$3,199,378	$22,491,998	$23,976,326	$24,122,654	$36,646,095	$37,356,067	$37,039,962
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$550,000	$300,000	$350,000	$3,050,000	$3,200,000	$3,200,000	$2,950,000	$2,950,000	$2,950,000
Surplus fund	66,000	16,000	22,000	620,000	632,500	632,500	580,000	582,000	582,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	28,225	16,960	15,118	138,689	90,551	144,894	267,066	216,709	280,720
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	135,000	90,000	90,000	1,950,640	1,633,500	1,638,000	738,000	333,000	333,000
Due to other National banks	235,760	428,711	414,567	4,382,608	4,509,463	5,099,166	4,296,195	4,848,251	4,975,624
Due to State banks and bankers	371,738	640,118	680,128	3,087,339	3,357,618	3,518,501	3,092,210	3,148,638	2,866,198
Dividends unpaid	......	......	......	2,449	22,903	3,293	1,205	41,955	430
Individual deposits	1,913,056	1,614,175	1,570,564	7,767,660	7,771,255	7,853,561	24,073,887	24,496,657	24,882,216
U. S. deposits	57,000	57,000	57,000	876,990	1,238,273	1,516,892	510,444	508,280	423,606
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	......	......	......	509,832	486,993	500,482	137,136	230,579	246,165
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	4,000	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	10,000	20,000	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	5,784	13,308	11,363	......	......	......
Total	$3,356,781	$3,162,965	$3,199,378	$22,491,998	$22,976,326	$24,122,654	$36,646,095	$37,356,067	$37,039,962
Average reserve held	29.17 p. c.	36.58 p. c.	33.37 p. c.	43.32 p. c.	38.63 p. c.	33.60 p. c.	32.15 p. c.	29.68 p. c.	30.41 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve	$189,882	$172,113	$111,841	$1,764,417	$1,884,076	$1,928,549	$3,530,364	$3,976,084	$3,689,553

Resources.	Minneapolis, Minn. April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 7, 1899.	New Orleans, La. April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 7, 1899.	Omaha, Neb. April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 7, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$13,159,673	$13,808,587	$13,462,823	$11,368,126	$11,759,490	$12,720,884	$11,714,831	$11,479,095	$12,325,888
Overdrafts	4,529	9,676	14,836	1,068,573	840,392	713,421	123,675	154,652	156,958
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	550,000	550,000	550,000	801,000	801,000	801,000	1,075,000	1,075,000	1,075,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	250,000	250,000	250,000	300,000	300,000	350,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
U. S. bonds on hand	62,540	62,940	63,440	181,570	232,770	100,170	159,540	71,260	73,960
Premiums on U. S. bonds	8,750	8,750	8,750	82,750	85,750	86,609	100,108	93,915	87,978
Stocks, securities, etc	692,601	571,631	453,621	2,106,517	2,200,642	2,076,827	670,099	1,256,043	1,621,989
Banking house, furniture and fixture	3,275	3,275	3,275	625,196	625,232	625,607	818,541	818,541	818,541
Other real estate and mortgages owned	165,389	164,689	164,689	152,174	157,785	157,877	441,395	448,269	450,600
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	924,742	1,468,850	1,812,639	953,511	1,224,789	816,816	1,090,438	1,671,252	1,717,165
Due from State banks and bankers	467,633	438,618	805,663	791,451	581,533	528,311	543,190	957,871	1,408,414
Due from approved reserve agents	1,615,411	2,745,640	2,718,070	5,549,203	3,087,058	2,383,333	3,360,319	4,914,855	4,285,172
Checks and other cash items	25,055	71,730	30,477	39,839	64,979	55,593	98,236	149,182	183,811
Exchanges for clearing-house	624,326	808,899	834,430	997,950	949,947	804,683	357,701	569,244	718,693
Bills of other National banks	105,747	63,118	149,323	104,052	94,264	149,029	253,274	164,140	248,831
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	7,044	7,704	4,423	14,006	13,705	12,510	11,355	7,351	7,058
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	660,337	805,432	781,250	202,389	194,815	327,671	1,142,240	1,280,292	689,487
Gold Treasury certificates	9,000	9,000	107,000	121,660	126,050	207,860	39,150	39,340	89,400
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	475,000	410,000	265,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	36,595	59,628	74,265	81,233	63,118	57,685	106,250	174,152	109,644
Silver Treasury certificates	27,000	38,500	21,000	623,224	504,559	496,465	209,658	185,625	323,610
Silver fractional coin	29,911	36,238	49,285	96,779	53,776	53,114	36,589	40,975	40,210
Legal-tender notes	541,708	619,434	895,312	856,228	1,129,981	682,167	760,934	584,974	1,096,791
U. S. certificate of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	30,000	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	19,052	24,750	24,750	36,045	36,045	36,045	48,175	48,375	48,875
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	6,107	9,302	17,000	......	......	5,949	6,628	4,478
Total	$19,990,323	$22,633,191	$23,288,629	$27,625,482	$25,487,687	$24,598,184	$24,066,547	$27,091,039	$28,481,500
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$2,300,000	$2,300,000	$2,300,000	$3,750,000	$3,750,000	$3,750,000
Surplus fund	556,500	569,500	569,500	2,380,000	2,535,000	2,535,000	362,500	362,500	362,500
Undiv. profits less expenses and taxes paid	180,443	222,936	278,587	512,245	276,506	317,176	217,186	246,440	210,657
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	354,430	412,460	435,800	666,945	665,795	661,295	863,500	852,500	837,500
Due to other National banks	3,309,999	3,299,659	3,477,518	1,921,149	1,548,135	1,542,830	4,374,523	5,513,641	6,375,656
Due to State banks and bankers	2,469,935	2,822,502	2,562,558	2,112,881	1,559,379	1,103,514	3,833,512	5,144,160	5,254,586
Dividends unpaid	47,260	39,429	1,262	8,411	128,915	21,497	3,907	173	173
Individual deposits	8,761,709	10,980,909	11,639,221	17,425,611	16,161,717	15,888,242	9,795,056	10,845,764	10,858,309
U. S. deposits	206,964	227,227	227,769	293,238	293,238	293,238	489,293	609,860	497,627
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	29,727	10,976	9,061	......	......	......	377,067	265,997	334,539
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	5,000	......	135,389	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	50,000	......	......	300,000	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	73,335	47,591	37,349	......	19,000	......	......	......	......
Total	$19,990,323	$22,633,191	$23,288,629	$27,625,482	$25,487,687	$24,598,184	$24,066,547	$27,091,039	$28,481,500
Average reserve held	23.14 p. c.	29.71 p. c.	32.63 p. c.	42.68 p. c.	32.99 p. c.	28.09 p. c.	34.30 p. c.	39.25 p. c.	34.76 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$1,304,551	$1,568,232	$1,928,112	$2,486,513	$2,482,300	$2,089,962	$2,294,816	$2,805,358	$2,849,142

	PHILADELPHIA, PA.			PITTSBURG, PA.			PORTLAND, ORE.		
RESOURCES.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 7, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 7, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 7, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$107,860,202	$122,518,349	$123,067,738	$52,763,833	$62,245,639	$63,100,916	$2,692,197	$2,788,035	$2,707,374
Overdrafts	8,097	11,072	15,821	121,132	43,890	44,009	104,420	85,589	129,837
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	6,988,000	6,682,500	6,582,500	4,865,250	4,365,250	4,365,250	625,000	625,000	625,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	4,285,000	3,285,000	3,285,000	1,050,000	1,035,000	1,035,000	400,000	500,000	500,000
U. S. bonds on hand	479,600	75,100	75,100	408,720	585,320	597,570	500,300	401,500	401,380
Premiums on U. S. bonds	982,720	718,875	747,604	621,881	558,533	552,280	72,375	62,387	60,625
Stocks, securities, etc	18,068,656	19,016,298	19,888,120	7,446,244	7,747,771	7,707,281	2,477,311	2,412,200	2,618,875
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,975,240	3,940,494	3,934,869	3,209,156	3,213,120	3,305,402	93,141	93,141	93,348
Other real estate and mortgages owned	732,321	714,692	710,488	560,277	518,941	513,471	192,347	200,624	204,400
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	9,993,888	12,844,495	12,158,105	4,624,084	4,670,300	4,140,593	271,105	430,274	460,050
Due from State banks and bankers	2,330,301	2,440,811	2,454,651	413,751	414,774	498,650	113,372	250,349	129,979
Due from approved reserve agents	24,985,814	24,040,595	24,328,459	15,179,927	10,000,619	12,088,099	805,534	1,187,746	1,225,400
Checks and other cash items	1,582,494	2,869,862	1,309,735	458,436	422,692	298,922	14,921	15,844	23,247
Exchanges for clearing-house	17,821,486	14,569,924	11,673,025	4,554,315	2,844,367	3,164,978	53,219	55,778	44,158
Bills of other National banks	317,627	338,466	355,739	309,618	321,241	335,011	6,070	20,131	9,470
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	52,760	56,935	55,805	18,2[illegible]2	18,939	21,581	1,754	733	1,454
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	2,107,585	1,793,285	1,928,061	4,525,673	4,130,354	4,070,490	881,775	1,034,840	1,007,790
Gold Treasury certificates	165,260	156,060	363,100	411,250	419,480	962,060	......	......	......
Gold clearing-house certificates	12,245,000	10,010,000	9,865,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	266,870	238,870	235,923	185,437	190,292	195,335	4,090	10,892	6,489
Silver Treasury certificates	3,500,998	3,127,457	3,980,923	1,527,404	1,480,092	1,331,285	8,105	27,996	18,916
Silver fractional coin	276,341	242,166	300,669	104,603	110,470	109,542	19,706	27,401	21,954
Legal-tender notes	2,002,[illegible]47	2,543,229	2,531,159	3,618,179	3,830,673	3,207,036	13,779	51,814	81,756
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	4,330,000	4,705,000	4,450,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	314,212	300,042	295,002	217,411	196,411	196,411	28,125	28,125	28,125
Due from U. S. Treasurer	79,995	26,326	22,713	14,586	28,582	84,288	105,782	......	4,868
Total	$225,730,822	$237,243,889	$234,593,364	$107,297,435	$108,892,757	$111,876,462	$9,479,448	$10,339,404	$10,354,081
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$19,475,000	$19,555,000	$19,555,000	$12,050,000	$12,050,000	$12,050,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000
Surplus fund	14,345,000	14,895,000	14,920,000	9,240,000	9,177,000	9,202,000	186,000	186,000	186,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,164,081	2,744,660	3,041,661	2,266,064	2,568,292	2,677,516	564,124	559,836	610,247
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	6,133,762	5,816,572	5,793,810	4,245,720	3,791,667	3,872,247	542,600	551,470	582,050
Due to other National banks	37,894,747	49,832,656	49,562,405	18,767,731	14,866,199	15,391,752	1,067,098	1,403,762	1,800,210
Due to State banks and bankers	2,309,022	18,313,205	13,651,110	4,861,525	5,283,592	5,853,756	712,078	879,197	886,060
Dividends unpaid	35,806	117,393	45,289	63,528	210,727	61,083	15	30,000	......
Individual deposits	127,947,264	127,491,389	124,497,639	50,741,154	59,914,911	61,781,251	4,843,908	5,156,602	5,287,048
U. S. deposits	4,172,060	3,222,041	3,161,585	942,957	841,216	846,509	......	117,840	......
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	26,645	21,577	24,145	93,754	193,658	180,141	463,629	354,606	452,419
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	25,000	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	227,390	234,384	840,767	......	402	1,253	......	......	......
Total	$225,730,822	$237,243,889	$234,593,364	$107,297,435	$108,892,757	$111,876,462	$9,479,443	$10,339,404	$10,354,081
Average reserve held	33.04 p. c.	28.70 p. c.	29.88 p. c.	37.00 p. c.	14.86 p. c.	29.18 p. c.	26.44 p. c.	33.09 p. c.	32.14 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$24,894,401	$22,816,007	$23,654,874	$10,372,546	$9,661,361	$9,875,708	$922,515	$1,151,943	$1,090,905

	ST. JOSEPH, MO.			ST. LOUIS, MO.			ST. PAUL, MINN.		
RESOURCES.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 7, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 6, 1899.	April 5, 1899.	June 30, 1899.	Sept. 7, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$2,314,694	$2,276,881	$2,789,934	$45,918,704	$48,146,822	$51,690,094	$10,252,548	$10,827,182	$10,480,123
Overdrafts	27,098	10,684	23,824	262,138	21,138	80,207	4,635	6,700	4,577
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	210,000	210,000	210,000	3,720,000	3,720,000	2,370,000	252,000	252,000	252,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	528,000	528,000	528,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	34,400	34,900	40,360	22,140	40,460	198,500	198,500	198,700
Premiums on U. S. bonds	......	......	......	153,402	150,206	88,048	14,873	14,373	14,378
Stocks, securities, etc	13,900	16,010	28,979	6,039,940	4,809,668	6,275,614	2,237,571	2,514,831	2,756,640
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	72,000	72,000	72,000	760,000	759,000	759,000	694,758	648,758	648,758
Other real estate and mortgages owned	......	......	......	148,237	100,054	99,984	215,881	258,316	249,146
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	325,142	499,194	544,051	14,538,514	14,619,814	12,458,901	1,217,203	1,414,912	1,118,371
Due from State banks and bankers	122,629	138,519	93,244	2,019,723	1,472,296	1,472,543	811,169	283,709	401,352
Due from approved reserve agents	1,021,166	1,460,561	1,163,126	......	......	......	4,019,948	3,542,909	4,659,717
Checks and other cash items	39,412	25,069	21,747	191,992	110,472	139,975	75,522	77,978	55,830
Exchanges for clearing-house	201,706	167,548	149,179	3,775,780	2,094,971	1,454,719	198,649	296,779	274,288
Bills of other National banks	13,635	7,085	12,175	268,815	213,983	117,313	87,404	90,307	165,700
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,165	1,308	1,154	3,878	7,933	4,638	1,896	3,618	3,903
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	122,177	130,822	133,777	3,956,418	4,858,812	2,095,849	2,077,998	2,016,675	1,914,994
Gold Treasury certificates	15,490	13,520	16,690	462,470	464,820	5,055,970	8,000	5,000	60,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	17,229	13,026	30,162	36,082	39,314	48,186	129,899	89,920	66,950
Silver Treasury certificates	122,274	109,533	147,279	1,029,966	1,987,250	851,935	107,901	101,016	190,612
Silver fractional coin	8,298	7,473	5,326	33,144	38,174	24,194	48,779	37,756	26,663
Legal-tender notes	171,264	188,921	170,505	3,787,229	4,163,629	2,738,150	143,726	251,954	453,143
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	2,130,000	1,880,000	1,190,000	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	9,450	9,450	9,450	165,150	165,150	104,400	11,338	11,338	11,338
Due from U. S. Treasurer	500	500	5,650	20	10,000	15,000	22,205	4,805	12,305
Total	$4,929,233	$5,490,510	$5,761,158	$90,836,951	$91,255,651	$90,575,266	$22,858,500	$22,972,334	$24,547,489
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$8,900,000	$9,400,000	$11,400,000	$3,800,000	$3,800,000	$3,800,000
Surplus fund	107,250	108,500	108,500	1,693,000	2,101,500	2,507,500	559,000	559,000	561,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	21,921	32,539	48,451	938,968	940,200	2,846,121	522,956	511,215	549,669
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	189,000	189,000	189,000	3,235,365	3,271,185	2,064,565	196,070	192,490	195,360
Due to other National banks	836,616	1,085,157	1,021,347	22,845,584	22,267,520	20,334,761	2,339,652	2,342,405	2,723,120
Due to State banks and bankers	1,051,008	1,294,599	1,548,959	12,037,996	11,339,129	12,117,563	2,744,421	3,138,094	3,372,542
Dividends unpaid	......	......	......	22,955	136,921	7,581	7,743	33,290	3,638
Individual deposits	2,275,980	2,333,647	2,397,409	39,747,388	40,322,976	37,888,311	12,176,925	11,872,851	12,820,912
U. S. deposits	97,371	97,053	97,104	1,403,003	1,440,127	1,403,382	194,508	194,460	186,959
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	84	12	386	......	......	......	317,222	318,526	324,286
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	12,690	36,090	5,480	......	10,000	10,000
Total	$4,929,233	$5,490,510	$5,761,158	$90,836,951	$91,255,651	$90,575,266	$22,858,500	$22,972,334	$24,547,489
Average reserve held	41.34 p. c.	48.33 p. c.	39.29 p. c.	20.92 p. c.	23.81 p. c.	21.53 p. c.	41.00 p. c.	38.30 p. c.	42.26 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$456,733	$463,296	$503,740	$11,435,304	$13,431,999	$12,004,285	$2,516,394	$2,502,321	$2,712,362

RESOURCES.	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. April 5, 1899.	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. June 30, 1899.	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Sept. 7, 1899.	SAVANNAH, GA. April 5, 1899.	SAVANNAH, GA. June 30, 1899.	SAVANNAH, GA. Sept. 7, 1899.	WASHINGTON, D. C. April 5, 1899.	WASHINGTON, D. C. June 30, 1899.	WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 7, 1899.
Loans and discounts	$15,585,544	$16,078,620	$16,501,556	$1,276,664	$1,298,455	$1,486,215	$10,169,967	$10,427,320	$10,809,039
Overdrafts	132,321	105,889	236,113	1,581	542	1,115	13,614	15,619	16,253
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	700,000	700,000	700,000	102,000	102,000	102,000	1,035,400	1,035,400	985,400
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	350,000	350,000	350,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	510,000	510,000	510,000
U. S. bonds on hand	773,500	778,500	770,000	......	......	......	413,820	232,340	218,610
Premiums on U. S. bonds	176,653	172,907	169,582	12,543	12,543	12,543	78,358	83,759	77,403
Stocks, securities, etc	1,341,752	1,339,472	1,309,985	30,554	28,256	26,138	1,000,147	964,709	922,067
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	339,879	339,729	339,200	67,312	67,312	59,756	1,084,291	1,084,291	1,083,791
Other real estate and mortgages owned	120,484	100,720	98,419	18,469	......	20,700	72,279	60,998	56,228
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,351,047	1,630,413	1,701,574	68,355	64,054	55,779	1,288,745	1,504,421	1,821,812
Due from State banks and bankers	2,673,587	2,899,285	3,727,126	23,730	39,012	29,378	395,775	481,668	353,200
Due from approved reserve agents	1,385,481	1,582,588	1,067,427	281,981	402,493	244,356	3,888,429	4,118,120	3,851,252
Checks and other cash items	12,526	14,616	20,201	630	306	334	331,641	423,424	458,319
Exchanges for clearing-house	409,395	468,693	506,090	......	17,953	12,567	288,171	390,917	176,820
Bills of other National banks	14,030	8,245	20,259	19,000	13,000	20,000	5,450	5,225	7,345
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,364	726	729	1,195	916	1,339	7,683	8,685	6,827
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	6,113,838	5,634,015	4,183,755	9,200	1,500	14,500	1,443,919	1,079,217	159,882
Gold Treasury certificates	345,000	345,000	1,515,000	3,000	4,000	7,500	554,770	545,210	1,388,790
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	720,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	62,095	27,063	44,815	8,000	31,500	8,000	9,247	8,986	6,670
Silver Treasury certificates	20,260	15,316	43,770	46,000	33,284	39,000	965,149	795,367	690,389
Silver fractional coin	50,172	50,489	32,361	22,500	12,100	17,100	26,674	30,544	21,070
Legal-tender notes	8,142	7,586	45,977	100,841	55,000	41,610	776,378	1,014,056	644,224
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	220,000	220,000	445,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	31,495	31,495	31,495	4,590	4,590	4,590	42,092	42,090	39,842
Due from U. S. Treasurer	78,110	26,415	3,491	2	2	2	......	......	......
Total	$32,077,681	$32,707,790	$34,138,963	$2,223,152	$2,313,824	$2,329,529	$24,622,000	$25,072,376	$24,750,242
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$2,775,000	$2,775,000	$2,775,000
Surplus fund	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	1,319,300	1,320,000	1,320,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	476,251	694,855	507,632	67,301	70,225	65,781	375,172	442,160	436,105
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	90,000	90,000	90,000	79,145	79,795	77,675	814,055	805,955	759,605
State bank notes outstanding	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	1,362,633	1,444,064	1,659,868	91,612	166,343	122,104	432,146	469,189	368,895
Due to State banks and bankers	5,242,167	5,267,079	6,049,091	205,617	137,861	93,109	377,701	298,961	337,688
Dividends unpaid	8,605	900	8,420	550	9,240	480	8,207	57,659	8,733
Individual deposits	16,237,664	16,544,745	17,114,460	680,489	756,707	858,208	18,080,305	18,406,270	18,266,335
U. S. deposits	365,329	358,290	364,459	27,911	73,407	98,601	459,285	476,542	454,745
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	......	......	......	93,634	45,242	29,781	30,842	20,687	33,184
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	7,764	......	1,889	......	8,787	......	......	......
Total	$32,077,681	$32,707,700	$34,138,933	$2,223,152	$2,318,824	$2,329,529	$24,622,000	$25,072,376	$24,750,242
Average reserve held	42.72 p. c.	41.34 p. c.	39.99 p. c.	48.15 p. c.	51.02 p. c.	34.73 p. c.	43.47 p. c.	42.30 p. c.	39.02 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$6,599,508	$6,079,460	$6,585,678	$189,541	$137,384	$127,710	$3,996,137	$3,693,880	$3,356,026

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, November 4, 1899.

A GENERAL ADVANCE IN RATES FOR MONEY both at home and abroad was the most marked feature of the month. On October 3 the rate for call loans on the Stock Exchange touched forty per cent., a figure so high that rumors of manipulation at once became current. The Stock Exchange made an investigation and the result was that the governors adopted a resolution holding that the simple payment of interest by the borrower to the lender without actually taking the loan would be considered an act punishable by suspension or expulsion from the Exchange.

The resolution bears out the suspicion that an attempt had been made to manipulate the loaning rate by bidding up money, the bidder simply paying the rate of interest agreed upon and not completing the loan at all. Still, it was evident several times during the month that money was worth more than the old normal rates, and at the close of the month call loans ruled as high as thirty-five per cent.

Abroad there were at times evidences of a possible panic in money. The Bank of England on October 3, two days before its regular meeting day, advanced its rate of discount from 3½ to 4½ per cent., following on October 5 with another advance to five per cent. The Bank of Germany at the same time increased its rate of discount from five to six per cent., and other Continental banks made similar increases.

The effect of dearer money abroad was quickly apparent in our sterling exchange market, and rates for sterling advanced until October 19, when they were high enough to cause apprehension of immediate gold exports. Since that date, however, there has been a decline in rates, and the strength of our money market makes it unlikely that any gold will be exported for some time to come.

On the other hand there is a possibility of a renewal of gold imports, although the position of the leading European banks is antagonistic to such a movement; still the extraordinary balances that are being piled up on account of our foreign trade give this country a powerful advantage in any struggle for gold. In September our exports of merchandise were over $110,000,000 and our imports $70,000,000, a net balance of nearly $40,000,000. In three months since June 30 our net exports have amounted to $112,000,000, and in the nine months since January 1 to $317,000,000. These balances are on top of enormous net exports for three years preceding, and the position of the United States is made still stronger because of the fact that Europe has returned to us in recent years a large amount of securities upon which we are no longer required to remit sums of money for interest and dividends.

The extraordinary expansion in the general trade of the country and the advance in prices have naturally increased the legitimate demand for money. While for years past it has seemed that the rest of the country was becoming more independent of New York as a money center, the fact is that this year the drain upon New York banks for currency for the West and South has been greater than for many years past. The reserves of the clearing-house banks were drawn down until a deficit seemed to confront them.

An attempt was made by the Treasury Department to give some relief, and on October 10 a circular was issued offering to prepay interest falling due on the Gov-

ernment bonds up to July 1, 1900, with a rebate of two-tenths of one per cent. per month on the amount prepaid except for the month of October. The plan which had been tried by other administrations did not result in any material advantage, the total interest prepaid up to the end of October being something less than $400,000.

While there has been more or less uneasiness regarding money during the month, the stock market has been active and in the main strong, the strength being manifested principally in railroad shares. The business of the railroads is very large indeed and the companies are trying to secure better rates than formerly. They are increasing their expenditures for plant and for repairs, and the prices that they pay for material and labor are significant reminders to the transportation companies that the cost of handling traffic is increasing.

There is considerable unanimity of sentiment on the part of railroad officials that the good times now unmistakably present will continue for two or three years at least. It is also generally believed that there will be no such reckless building of competitive railroad lines as attended the good times of 1879–1881. There has been a concentration of great systems into fewer hands and paralleling schemes such as the West Shore of the New York Central, the Nickel Plate of the Lake Shore, and the Granger and Pacific Railroad extensions, which brought ruin in the eighties, will not meet the favor of capital now.

Compared with last year the business of the Stock Exchange in October was very large. Nearly 11,000,000 shares of stock were traded in as compared with about 7,500,000 shares in 1898, but the sales of bonds were only about $47,000,000, as against $56,000,000 last year. A large falling off occurred in the sales of grain at the New York Produce Exchange, the total in October being about 59,000,000 bushels as compared with 83,000,000 bushels last year.

A comparison of prices of staple commercial products shows a general advance compared with a year ago. Wheat is 1½ cents lower than a month ago, but is about the same price as at this time last year. Corn is one cent per bushel higher than last year. Lard is thirty cents higher and pork seventy-five cents. Iron has just doubled in price, No. 1 foundry being quoted at $22.50 as compared with $11.25 last year; lead has advanced from $3.65 to $4.60; tin from $17.90 to $31.00, and copper from $12.50 to $17.75. Cotton, which has been selling at a very low price for a long time, advanced one-half cent per pound last month, and is nearly two cents per pound higher than it was a year ago.

The record of clearing-house transactions for October is in every particular encouraging. In nearly every city there has been a substantial increase in the aggregates compared with the corresponding month last year. At New York the exchanges increased $1,722,000,000, or nearly forty-nine per cent., and in the cities outside of New York $666,000,000, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. In no previous year have the totals for this year been approximated.

For the ten months of the current fiscal year the clearings of the New York banks have increased from $33,342,000,000 in 1898 to $50,460,000,000 in 1899, a gain of fifty-one per cent., and outside of New York the clearings have increased from $21,745,000,000 to $27,263,000,000, an increase of twenty-five per cent.

The British war in South Africa has caused some inquiry regarding the future gold supply and statistics published by the Director of the Mint regarding both the world's supply and our domestic output are of timely interest. The gold yield of the Transvaal in 1898 is estimated at $79,213,953, but this is only a trifle more than one-quarter of the world's total yield, which was $287,428,600. The United States alone produced $64,463,000, and Australasia $64,860,800. The world is not dependent, therefore, upon the Transvaal mines for its gold supply. In fact ten years ago the output of that region was less than $5,000,000 per annum and as late as 1893 was only about $26,000,000, since which time the output has increased nearly three fold.

At no time in the world's previous history, so far as authentic records show, has the gold production of the world equalled the present yield. The Director of the Mint has published some figures of both gold and silver production covering the period since the discovery of America in 1492. From these figures we have prepared the following summary for each century, adding to the mint figures of gold production 30,000,000 ounces valued at $600,000,000 for the two years 1899 and 1900 to close the present century, and of silver production 330,000,000 ounces, valued at $426,000,000:

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	*Value.*	*Fine ounces.*	*Coining value.*
1493-1600	24,266,820	$501,640,000	734,125,960	$949,173,000
1601-1700	29,330,445	606,315,000	1,197,073,100	1,547,731,000
1701-1800	61,088,215	1,262,805,000	1,833,672,035	2,370,809,000
1801-1900	375,300,114	7,737,987,600	5,065,740,726	6,545,092,100

The world's output of gold at the present time equals in two years more than was produced in the century 1601-1700. In five years the yield is now as large as in the entire eighteenth century. The total yield in the present century will exceed 375,000,000 ounces, more than six times the total for the previous century, and thirteen times the total for the seventeenth century. The yield of silver has also increased but not at so great a ratio. This century's output will be about three times that of the previous century and four and one-half times that of the seventeenth century. When this century began the gold production averaged less than 600,000 ounces per annum, now it is 15,000,000 ounces, and silver production averaged 28,000,000 ounces, now it is 165,000,000 ounces.

It is really in the last fifty years that the greatest development of precious metal mining has occurred, nearly ninety per cent. of the century's gold production and an equal proportion of the silver production having been obtained since 1850. We show the gold and silver output of the world by decades since 1840 as follows:

Ten Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	*Value.*	*Fine ounces.*	*Coining value.*
1841-1850	17,605,018	$363,928,000	250,903,422	$324,400,000
1851-1860	64,482,933	1,332,981,000	287,920,128	372,261,000
1861-1870	61,098,343	1,263,015,000	392,267,776	507,174,000
1871-1880	55,670,618	1,150,814,000	710,463,078	918,578,000
1881-1890	51,280,184	1,060,056,000	1,004,576,877	1,298,847,000
1891-1900	104,674,466	2,143,658,600	1,615,453,950	2,088,001,100

National Banks of the United States.—The statement of the condition of the National banks of the country on September 7, as compiled by the Comptroller of the Currency, presents some interesting features. A significant one seems to be the increase in the number of these banks, from 3,583 on June 30 to 3,595 on September 7. From May 4, 1893, to February 4, 1899, there was almost an uninterrupted reduction in number, the total in that time falling from 3 830 to 3,579, a loss of 251. The increase of twelve in a little more than two months is without parallel at any previous time in the last six years.

Another important feature is a reduction in individual deposits of $71,431,000 since June 30. These deposits are still $419,000,000 in excess of the total held a year ago, and the decrease since the date mentioned is not as large as the increase of nearly $85,000,000 between April 5 and June 30. The recent loss in deposits, however, has

fallen almost entirely upon the New York banks whose individual deposits have declined from $554,000,000 to $451,000,000, a loss of $103,000,000. Boston lost $11,000,000, Philadelphia, $8,000,000 and Chicago, $3,500,000. On the other hand the reports from many of the Southern and Middle and far Western States show increases in deposits and also in loans. The distribution of money in consequence of the movement of crops is exerting an obvious influence upon the banking returns of the country, and that New York is again playing a very important part as a distributing center is evident from the following comparative statement of deposits in the National banks of this city in the last seven years.

Year.	Due to Banks.		Individual Deposits.	
	July.	*October.*	*July.*	*October.*
1893 (July 12 to Oct. 3)	$155,507,227	$145,856,809	$246,736,850	$249,606,107
1894 (" 18 to " 2)	240,174,807	230,469,671	313,415,767	339,454,470
1895 (" 11 to Sept. 28)	226,643,943	206,998,232	311,754,522	299,701,066
1896 (" 14 to Oct. 6)	189,081,324	170,297,099	296,099,097	274,373,014
1897 (" 23 to " 5)	253,462,433	264,861,121	337,515,801	341,886,886
1898 (" 14 to Sept. 20)	307,848,555	291,726,973	398,960,653	367,730,384
1899 (" 1 to " 7)	378,356,838	367,233,380	554,445,464	451,221,604

The National bank returns this year are for a period from two to three weeks earlier than in previous years, but the difference will not vitiate the comparison. This year the National banks of New York city have lost $103,000,000 in individual deposits and $11,000,000 in deposits of other banks, a total of $114,000,000. In 1898 the total loss in both classes of deposits was $41,000,000, in 1896 $40,000,000 and in 1895 $32,000,000. In 1897 and 1894 there was a gain of about $16,000,000 and in 1893 a loss of less than $7,000,000. This year therefore the banks of this city have been subjected to an exceptional drain.

The condition of the National banks of the country is shown in the following summary:

Condition of the National Banks of the United States.

	Capital.	*Surplus.*	*Individual deposits.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Legal tenders.*
Oct. 5, 1897	$631,488,095	$246,345,020	$1,853,349,128	$195,896,107	$43,492,595	$149,494,929
Dec. 15, 1897	629,655,354	246,416,688	1,916,630,252	207,098,145	45,070,408	158,404,875
Feb. 18, 1898	628,890,320	248,484,530	1,982,660,988	222,855,517	48,522,409	169,515,186
May 5, 1898	624,471,670	247,695,979	1,999,308,439	267,644,954	49,537,819	143,033,661
July 14, 1898	622,016,745	247,935,215	2,023,357,159	284,921,377	50,755,753	135,299,997
Sept. 20, 1898	621,517,895	247,555,108	2,031,454,540	250,670,426	43,203,732	126,848,300
Dec. 1, 1898	620,516,245	246,695,552	2,225,269,818	281,475,196	47,125,516	135,750,702
Feb. 4, 1899	608,301,245	247,522,450	2,232,193,156	331,915,796	49,927,699	137,143,066
April 5, 1899	607,262,570	246,169,894	2,437,223,420	317,210,532	46,952,020	130,055,423
June 30, 1899	604,865,327	248,146,168	2,522,157,509	309,838,008	47,484,038	134,927,985
Sept. 7, 1899	605,772,970	248,449,235	2,450,725,595	291,612,581	46,956,802	127,734,651

The Money Market.—Rates for money have frequently been very high during the month and 40 per cent. on call loans was quoted at the beginning and at the end of the month; the average rate for the month was about 6 @ 7 per cent. There have been some rumors of manipulation of call rates, but there has been a legitimate strengthening of the money market. In all branches of the loan market 6 per cent. is about the normal rate. At the close of the month call money ruled at 5 to 35 per cent., the majority of loans being at 18 @ 20 per cent. Banks and trust companies quoted 6 per cent. as the minimum but placed many loans at the higher ruling market rates. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 5½ per cent. for six

months on prime dividend securities and 6 per cent. for all dates from 4 to 8 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days endorsed bills receivable, 5 @ 5 ½ per cent. for first-class four to six months single names, and 6 per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Call loans, bankers' balances........	1½ - 2½	4 —15	2 —4	3 —3½	3 —15	3 —35
Call loans, banks and trust companies.	2½—3	6 —	4 —	3 —	6	6 —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	6	6 —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months	3 —	3 —3½	4 —4½	4 —4½	6	6 —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months	3½—	3 —4	4 —4½	4 —4½	6	6 —
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days	3¼—3¾	3¼—3¾	3¾—4	3¾—4	5	5 —
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months	3½—4	3½—4	4 —4½	4 —4½	5 —5½	5 —5½
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months	4 —5	4 —5	5 —6	5 —6	6	6 —

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—A loss of nearly $24,000,000 in deposits and a decrease of $18,000,000 in loans is shown by the clearing-house banks of this city for the four weeks ended October 28. The banks now hold $153,000,000 less deposits than they did last March, while loans have decreased $98.000,000 since last July. These aie very important changes and reflect a condition which makes for more or less stringency in the money market. The deposits are now almost exactly the same as they were at this time last year, but the surplus reserve is only about $3,000,000 as compared with $26,000,000 a year ago, the loans being $28,000,000 larger than at that time.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Sept. 28...	$714 172,700	$150,736,400	$47,329,100	$785,364,200	$1,724,450	$15,216,800	$749,234,100
Oct. 7...	710,582,500	147,252,400	48,680,500	781,158,800	643,200	15,534,700	1,450,652,632
" 14...	705,899,900	145,337,700	49,576,200	774,946,200	1,177,350	15,586,900	1,165,902,485
" 21...	700,543,900	143,674,300	49,860,700	768,375,700	1,441,075	15,727,400	1,202,533,0[illegible]2
" 28...	695,777,000	144,336,900	49,110,500	761,635,500	3,038,525	15,815,400	1,099,029,146

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.
January	$530,785,000	$33,286,950	$675,064,200	$15,788,750	$823,037,700	$19,180,975
February......	563,331,800	59,148,250	722,484,200	35,609,450	861,637,500	39,232,025
March.........	573,768,300	57,520,975	729,214,300	22,729,125	910,573,600	30,334,900
April..........	569,226,500	47,666,575	682,236,800	35,720,800	898,917,000	15,494,850
May...........	576,863,900	48,917,625	658,503,300	44,504,675	883,595,300	25,524,675
June	575,600,000	46,616,100	696,006,400	53,704,600	890,061,600	42,710,600
July	604,983,700	41,384,875	750,074,600	62,013,550	905,127,800	14,274,550
August........	623,045,000	45,720,150	741,680,100	41,904,475	862,142,700	10,811,125
September....	636,996,000	39,517,700	752,389,800	14,990,050	849,793,800	9,191,250
October.......	619,353,200	15,550,400	702,128,200	15,327,150	785,364,200	1,724,450
November	625,339,000	24,271,800	761,574,200	26,091,550	761,635,500	3,038,525
December.....	666,278,600	22,122,950	789,525,800	17,097,950		

Deposits reached the highest amount, $914,810,300, on March 4, 1899, loans, $793,852,900 on July 8, 1899, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on February 3, 1894.

Non-Member Banks—New York Clearing-House.

Dates.	*Loans and Investments.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal tender and bank notes.*	*Deposit with Clearing-House agents.*	*Deposit in other N. Y. banks.*	*Surplus.*
Sept. 28.....	$63,022,600	$66,111,300	$2,823,200	$3,777,900	$5,869,800	$1,876,800	*$2,180,125
Oct. 7.....	64,049,000	67,911,200	2,896,400	4,055,700	7,025,400	1,951,900	*1,048,400
" 14.....	64,812,400	68,221,600	3,000,900	4,072,200	6,500,500	1,880,200	*1,621,600
" 21.....	64,774,200	67,421,800	2,815,700	3,8 9,200	5,839,100	2,005,800	*2,365,650
" 28.....	63,993,800	66,184,300	2,843,700	3,818,500	5,715,800	1,731,600	*2,436,475

* Deficit.

Boston and Philadelphia Banks.—The changes in the condition of the clearing-house banks of Boston and Philadelphia are shown in the following tables:

Boston Banks.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal Tenders.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Sept. 30........	$206,487,000	$222,744,000	$16,704,000	$7,405,000	$5,940,000	$128,158,800
Oct. 7........	203,513,000	221,874,000	16,130,000	6,901,000	6,240,000	164,714,600
" 14........	201,697,000	220,278,000	15,637,000	6,849,000	6,374,000	119,423,200
" 21........	199,839,000	218,554,000	14,821,000	7,374,000	6,391,000	173,612,700
" 28........	198,925,000	213,343,000	15,110,000	7,370,000	6,417,000	188,442,700

Philadelphia Banks.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Lawful Money Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Sept. 30..................	$146,737,000	$169,186,000	$42,851,000	$5,518,000	$85,228,800
Oct. 7..................	145,777,000	165,747,000	41,016,000	5,532,000	102,628,400
" 14..................	143,590,000	165,570,000	41,973,000	5,491,000	86,339,800
" 21..................	143,286,000	164,755,000	41,341,000	5,499,000	97,028,600
" 28..................	142,354,000	163,309,000	41,596,000	5,512,000	92,909,900

Money Rates Abroad.—Rates have advanced in all the principal European money markets during the past month, but latterly there has been a reaction. The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount from 3½ to 4½ per cent. on October 2 and to 5 per cent. on October 5. On the latter date the Bank of Germany advanced its rate from 5 to 6 per cent., also the Bank of Bombay from 5 to 6 per cent. On October 17 the Bank of Belgium at Brussels made an advance from 4 to 5 per cent., and the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta from 7 to 8 per cent. The latter reduced its rate to 7 per cent. on October 26. The Imperial Bank of Russia advanced its rate to 6 per cent. on October 18 but reduced it again to 5½ per cent. on October 30. Discounts of sixty to ninety day bills in London at the close of the month were 4 per

Money Rates in Foreign Markets.

	May 12.	*June 16.*	*July 14.*	*Aug. 18.*	*Sept. 8.*	*Oct. 13.*
London—Bank rate of discount.....	3	3	3½	3½	3½	5
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts......	2⅛	2	3½	3½—⅝	3½—⅝	4½ 4⅝
6 months bankers' drafts....	2⅛—2 3/16	2⅜—7/16	3¾—4	3¾	3¾	5 —5¼
Loans—Day to day...........	1½	1½	2	2	2	3½
Paris, open market rates............	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	3
Berlin, "	3⅛	4	3⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅞
Hamburg, "	3⅛	4	3¼	4¼	4¼	4⅞
Frankfort, "	3⅛	4	3¾	4¼	4¼	4⅞
Amsterdam, "	2¼	2¼	3¼	3⅝	3⅞	4¾
Vienna, "	4½	4¼	4⅝	4⅝	4½	5½
St. Petersburg, "	6	6	6	5½	6	6½
Madrid, "	3	3	3	3	3	3
Copenhagen, "	5	5	5½	5½	5½	6

cent., the same as a month ago. The open rate at Paris was 3¼ per cent., against 3 per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 5⅛ per cent., against 5 per cent. a month ago.

EUROPEAN BANKS.—Compared with a month ago the Bank of England has lost about $4,000,000 gold, the Bank of France $6,500,000 and the Bank of Germany $12,000,000; both the Bank of England and the Bank of France, however, have $10,000,000 more gold than they held a year ago.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	September 1, 1899.		*October 1, 1899.*		*November 1, 1899.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
England	£35,733,546	....	£34,592,710	....	£33,766,717	....
France	77,076,612	£47,899,305	76,941,763	£47,517,907	75,615,502	£46,834,288
Germany	28,374,000	14,617,000	26,462,000	13,631,000	24,086,000	12,408,000
Austro-Hungary	36,719,000	12,723,000	36,755,000	12,662,000	36,918,000	12,584,000
Spain	12,960,000	13,692,000	13,430,000	13,728,000	13,591,000	13,776,000
Netherlands	2,742,000	6,039,000	2,742,000	5,962,000	2,895,000	5,851,000
Nat. Belgium	2,894,000	1,447,000	2,899,000	1,450,000	3,019,000	1,509,000
Totals	£196,499,158	£96,417,305	£193,822,473	£94,950,907	£187,885,219	£92,962,283

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	July 12, 1899.	*Aug. 16, 1899.*	*Sept. 13, 1899.*	*Oct. 11, 1899.*
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)	£28,968,690	£28,724,265	£27,941,875	£28,444,600
Public deposits	7,930,947	7,046,064	7,284,822	7,082,833
Other deposits	40,296,870	40,874,370	39,490,345	45,202,849
Government securities	13,358,522	13,074,858	13,462,858	15,840,990
Other securities	33,979,602	30,784,743	27,704,672	33,223,663
Reserve of notes and coin	20,031,466	22,272,573	24,470,892	21,113,122
Coin and bullion	32,220,066	34,196,838	35,612,767	32,757,722
Reserve to liabilities	41⅜%	46 1/16%	52⅛%	40¼%
Bank rate of discount	3½%	3½%	3½%	5%
Market rate, 3 months' bills	3½	3⅝	3⅝	5¼
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)	106⅛	105⅞	104 11/16	10[illegible]⅝
Price of silver per ounce	27 11/16d.	27¾d.	27 3/16d.	26¾d.
Average price of wheat	25s. 7d.	24s. 8d.	25s. 5d.	26s. 0d.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Rates for sterling advanced to very near the gold exporting point last month, but reacted a fraction in the last week, The market has been affected by the high rates for money abroad and also by the scarcity of cotton bills. There is a fairly moderate supply of bills against grain and provisions, but the demand takes care of all offerings.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	July 1.	*Aug. 1.*	*Sept. 1.*	*Oct 1.*	*Nov. 1.*
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.85¼— ½	4.83¼— ⅜	4.83 — ¼	4.81¼— ⅜	4.82¾— 3
" " Sight	4.87¼— ⅜	4.86½— ¾	4.86 — ¼	4.84¾— 5	4.86⅛— ¾
" " Cables	4.88 — ¼	4.87¼— ½	4.86¾— 7	4.85½— ¾	4.87¼— ½
" Commercial long	4.84¾— 5	4.82½— 3	4.82 — ¾	4.80¾— 1	4.81¾— 2
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.84¼— 5¼	4.82½— 3½	4.82¼— 3¼	4.80¼— ¾	4.81½— 2½
Paris—Cable transfers	5.16¼—15⅝	5.17½—	5.18⅛—	5.20 —	5.17½—
" Bankers' 60 days	5.19⅜—18¾	5.21¼—20⅝	5.21⅞— ¼	5.23¾—	5.21⅞— ¼
" Bankers' sight	5.16⅞— ¼	5.18¾— ⅛	5.19⅜—18¾	5.21¼ 20⅝	5.18¾— ⅛
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.18¾— ⅛	5.21¼—20⅝	5.21¼—20⅝	5.22½—	5.20 —19⅜
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	94 11/16— 13/16	94¼— 7/16	94 3/16— ¼	93 15/16— 4 1/16	94¼— ⅜
" Bankers' sight	95⅜— 7/16	95 — 1/16	95 — ⅛	94 15/16— 13/16	95 1/16— ¼
Belgium—Bankers' sight	5.17½—16⅞	5.19⅜—18¾	5.20⅝—19⅜	5.22½— 1⅞	5.19⅜—
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40⅛— 3/16	40⅛ — 3/16	40⅛— ¼	40 — 1/16	40 5/16— 7/16
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26⅞—27	26 15/16—27	26 15/16— ⅞	26 11/16— ¾	26 15/16— ⅞
Italian lire—sight	5.52½— 48¾	5.55 —50⅝	5.57½—55	5.56¼—55	5.52½ —50

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

Week ended	Bankers' Sterling. 60 days.	Bankers' Sterling. Sight.	Cable transfers.	Prime commercial, Long.	Documentary Sterling 60 days.
Sept. 30	4.81¼ @ 4.81½	4.84¾ @ 4.85	4.85½ @ 4.85¾	4.80¾ @ 4.81	4.80¼ @ 4.81¾
Oct. 7	4.81¼ @ 4.81½	4.86¼ @ 4.86½	4.87 @ 4.87¼	4.80½ @ 4.80¾	4.80 @ 4.81½
" 14	4.82½ @ 4.82¾	4.86¾ @ 4.87	4.88 @ 4.88¼	4.82 @ 4.82¼	4.81¼ @ 4.82½
" 21	4.83¼ @ 4.83½	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.88¼ @ 4.88½	4.82¾ @ 4.83	4.82 @ 4.83
" 28	4.83 @ 4.83¼	4.87 @ 4.87¼	4.88 @ 4.88¼	4.82½ @ 4.82¾	4.81¾ @ 4.82¾

SILVER.—The London market for silver was dull and quotations were only fractionally changed. The price declined to 26⅝d, but recovered to 26¾d at the close of the month a net decline of ¼d for the month.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1897, 1898, 1899.

Month.	1897. High	1897. Low.	1898. High	1898. Low.	1899. High	1899. Low.	Month.	1897. High	1897. Low.	1898. High	1898. Low.	1899. High	1899. Low.
January..	29 13/16	29 11/16	26⅞	26⅛	27⅝	27¼	July......	27 11/16	26⅜	27⅞	27	27¾	27⅝
February	29¾	29 11/16	26¼	25⅝	27½	27⅜	August ..	26½	23¾	27 11/16	27⅛	27¾	27⅛
March....	29⅝	28 3/16	26 1/16	25	27 9/16	27⅜	Septemb'r	27¼	23¾	28 5/16	27 11/16	27⅝	26 11/16
April.....	28½	28 3/16	26 5/16	25 11/16	28⅞	27⅝	October..	27½	25 3/16	28¾	27 3/16	26 11/16	26⅝
May.......	28 3/16	27½	26⅞	25⅞	28¾	28	Novemb'r	27½	26⅜	28 5/16	27½		
June.....	27¾	27⅛	27½	26 11/16	28	27 11/16	Decemb'r	27¾	25 11/16	27⅝	27¼		

COIN AND BULLION QUOTATIONS.—Following are the ruling quotations in New York for foreign and domestic coin and bullion:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ .55	$ .70	Twenty marks	$4.73	$4.75
Mexican dollars	.47¼	.49	Spanish doubloons	15.50	15.70
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos..	.43¾	.45	Spanish 25 pesos	4.77	4.80
English silver	4.82	4.87	Mexican doubloons	15.50	15.60
Victoria sovereigns	4.84½	4.86½	Mexican 20 pesos	19.53	19.60
Five francs	.93	.96	Ten guilders	3.96	4.00
Twenty francs	3.83	3.86			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 26¾d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 58¼ @ 59⅛c. Fine silver (Government assay), 58⅝ @ 59½c.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—The coinage of the United States mints in October aggregated $11,838,109 of which $8,220,000 was in gold, $3,313,569 in silver and $304,540 minor coin. Of the silver coinage $1,000,000 was in standard dollars.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1897. Gold.	1897. Silver.	1898. Gold.	1898. Silver.	1899. Gold.	1899. Silver.
January	$7,803,420	$1,964,800	$3,420,000	$1,624,000	$18,032,000	$1,642,000
February	10,152,000	1,519,794	4,085,302	1,167,564	14,848,800	1,598,000
March	13,770,900	1,617,654	5,385,463	1,488,139	12,176,715	2,346,557
April	8,800,400	1,535,000	8,211,400	948,000	7,894,475	2,159,449
May	4,489,950	1,600,000	7,717,500	1,433,000	4,803,400	2,879,416
June	2,100,547	1,856,754	6,903,932	1,432,185	8,159,630	2,155,019
July	377,000	260,000	5,853,900	1,027,834	5,981,500	794,000
August	8,756,250	701,436	9,344,200	2,350,000	10,253,100	2,233,636
September	8,762,375	1,050,092	7,385,315	2,178,389	6,860,947	2,441,268
October	3,845,000	2,301,000	5,180,000	3,354,191	8,220,000	3,313,569
November	3,544,000	2,103,000	5,006,700	2,755,251		
December	3,626,642	1,977,167	9,492,045	3,275,481		
Year	$76,028,484	$18,486,697	$77,985,757	$23,034,034	$97,230,567	$21,562,914

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—There was a decrease of $305,434 in National bank note circulation in October, and the total is now only $3,438,413 more than it

was a year ago. The circulation secured by Government bonds is $2,124,682 less than on October 31, 1898, but that secured by lawful money is $5,563,095 greater than twelve months ago.

National Bank Circulation.

	July 31, 1899.	*Aug. 31, 1899.*	*Sept. 30, 1899.*	*Oct. 31, 1899.*
Total amount outstanding	$241,541,878	$242,071,792	$243,290,128	$242,984,694
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	205,768,304	206,173,349	207,314,173	207,920,774
Circulation secured by lawful money	35,773,574	35,898,443	35,975,955	35,063,920
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	21,137,100	20,789,100	20,878,100	20,907,600
" " 1907, 4 per cent	128,308,800	128,182,800	128,878,800	128,822,050
Five per cents. of 1894	14,319,100	14,709,100	14,704,100	14,665,600
Four per cents. of 1895	17,878,250	17,801,250	18,(07,750	18,242,750
Three per cents. of 1898	48,825,860	49,181,360	49,046,760	49,825,160
Total	$230,464,110	$230,663,610	$231,515,510	$232,463,160

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 2 per cents of 1891, $1,807,500; 4 per cents of 1907, $28,634,600; 5 per cents. of 1894, $8,221,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $7,749,500; 3 per cents. of 1898, $23,878,340; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $75,000; a total of $70,365,940.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is $81,930.

Government Revenues and Disbursements.—For the third successive month the revenues of the Government have exceeded the disbursements, the excess in October amounting to over $3,000,000, making for the fiscal year to date a total of $7,000,000. The revenues in October were $47,500,000, an increase of nearly $8,000,000 as compared with October last year, while the disbursements were only about $44,000,000, a decrease of $9,800,000. The payments for interest were only about $800,000 more than in October last year, the offer to prepay interest not having been availed of to any great extent by holders of bonds.

United States Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

Receipts.

Source.	*October, 1899.*	*Since July 1, 1899.*
Customs	$18,807,809	$75,446,319
Internal revenue	26,455,453	103,379,659
Miscellaneous	2,270,326	12,074,186
Total	$47,533,588	$190,900,164
Excess of receipts	3,359,562	7,049,012

Expenditures.

Source.	*October, 1899.*	*Since July 1, 1899.*
Civil and mis	$10,581,819	$38,235,833
War	12,477,395	57,318,219
Navy	5,120,648	19,521,156
Indians	653,948	3,214,426
Pensions	10,677,418	47,768,179
Interest	4,662,798	17,793,339
Total	$44,174,026	$183,851,152

United States Government Receipts and Expenditures and Net Gold in the Treasury.

Month.	1898.			1899.		
	Receipts.	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*	*Receipts.*	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*
January	$37,333,628	$36,696,711	$164,236,793	$41,774,930	$51,122,771	$228,652,341
February	28,572,358	26,599,256	167,623,182	37,909,332	43,918,929	231,124,638
March	32,958,750	31,882,444	174,584,116	57,030,239	42,978,571	245,413,707
April	33,012,943	44,314,062	181,238,137	41,611,587	65,949,106	246,140,226
May	30,074,818	47,849,909	171,818,055	44,786,013	40,513,004	228,415,238
June	33,509,313	47,852,281	167,004,410	47,126,915	81,382,762	240,737,211
July	43,847,108	74,263,475	189,444,714	48,054,258	56,561,090	245,254,534
August	41,782,707	56,260,717	217,904,485	49,978,173	45,522,312	248,757,971
September	39,778,070	54,223,921	243,297,543	45,334,145	37,579,373	*254,142,236
October	39,630,051	53,982,276	239,885,162	47,533,588	44,174,026	*252,252,984
November	38,900,915	49,090,980	241,663,444			
December	41,404,793	41,864,807	246,529,176			

* This balance as reported in the Treasury sheet on the last day of the month,

FOREIGN TRADE.—The merchandise export movement in September exceeded all estimates as it also exceeded all previous records for the corresponding month. The value of exports was $110,437,000, an increase of more than $6,000,000 over August and of nearly $20,000,000 over September last year. The imports of merchandise also show a large increase, their value being $70,461,000, an increase of over $3,700,000 over August and of $22,000,000 over September, 1898. The excess of exports over imports was nearly $40,000,000 for the month, making a total of $317,000,000 for the nine months of the fiscal year, which compares with nearly $394,000,000 in the previous year. As the imports of merchandise in that time have increased $110,000,000, the falling off of $76,000,000 in net exports, is in the face of increased gross exports of $34,000,000. The imports of gold and exports of silver in September about balanced, being $1,500,000 in each case.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	*Imports.*	*Balance.*		
1894	$58,798,675	$50,647,698	Exp., $8,150,977	Imp., $467,895	Exp., $2,462,541
1895	58,540,063	65,305,320	Imp., 6,765,257	Exp., 16,506,558	" 2,673,269
1896	85,131,098	50,855,990	Exp., 34,275,108	Imp., 34,253,454	" 3,723,690
1897	104,540,912	42,429,126	" 62,111,786	" 4,580,259	" 1,497,854
1898	90,645,937	48,456,387	" 42,189,550	" 13,705,531	" 3,151,407
1899	110,437,685	70,461,385	" 39,976,300	" 1,515,279	" 1,581,233
NINE MONTHS.					
1894	576,618,276	503,590,042	Exp., 73,028,234	Exp., 73,402,007	Exp., 22,380,889
1895	557,927,466	601,043,139	Imp., 43,115,673	" 43,370,884	" 21,655,448
1896	666,061,890	522,088,289	Exp., 143,973,601	Imp., 9,260,099	" 25,343,661
1897	746,238,242	588,754,903	" 157,483,339	Exp., 16,074,746	" 18,725,417
1898	869,278,144	475,378,955	" 393,899,189	Imp., 114,561,893	" 18,334,276
1899	903,028,508	585,736,106	" 317,292,402	" 930,963	" 16,350,374

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Treasury Department estimates the increase in money in circulation during October at $15,000,000. There was a decrease of nearly $12,000,000 in gold coin, but an increase of nearly $29,000,000 in gold certificates, making the net increase in gold circulation $17,000,000. There was an increase of $2,606,000 in silver dollars and a decrease of $5,177,000 in silver certificates, also a decrease of $1,063,000 in Treasury notes.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*Sept. 1, 1899.*	*Oct. 1, 1899.*	*Nov. 1, 1899.*
Gold coin	$667,796,579	$672,983,192	$646,561,185	$634,650,733
Silver dollars	65,183,553	64,887,236	68,755,243	71,361,740
Subsidiary silver	70,627,818	72,516,837	74,045,762	76,173,164
Gold certificates	35,200,259	68,688,489	98,673,559	127,598,519
Silver certificates	392,331,995	403,632,345	400,153,681	394,976,239
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	94,942,741	91,650,632	89,957,175	88,893,894
United States notes	312,415,738	310,130,421	314,954,600	317,264,666
Currency certificates, Act June 8, 1872	20,465,000	19,170,000	15,870,000	13,725,000
National bank notes	238,337,729	238,521,489	239,731,781	239,057,193
Total	$1,897,301,412	$1,942,131,141	$1,948,703,186	$1,963,716,148
Population of United States	75,330,000	76,428,000	76,561,000	76,699,000
Circulation per capita	$25.19	$25.41	$25.45	$25.60

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—While the Treasury vaults are being filled with gold, the net cash in the Treasury is increasing only slightly, the gain last month being less than $1,200,000 although the gold coin and bullion increased $26,800,000. The gold certificates issued, however, increased $28,900,000, so the net gold decreased about $2,100,000. On August 1 the Treasury held $278,000,000 gold and owned $245,000,000, now the Treasury holds nearly $380,000,000 gold and owns only $252,000,000.

Money in the United States Treasury.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*Sept. 1, 1899.*	*Oct. 1, 1899.*	*Nov. 1, 1899.*
Gold coin	$139,654,545	$189,986,760	$221,271,988	$240,800,256
Gold bullion	142,074,889	127,460,201	131,730,392	139,017,060
Silver Dollars	405,061,304	416,364,995	413,367,183	411,760,636
Silver bullion	92,192,207	84,564,627	88,783,745	82,359,030
Subsidiary silver	5,959,343	4,130,192	2,477,571	2,379,613
United States notes	34,265,278	36,550,595	31,726,416	29,416,350
National bank notes	5,480,141	3,632,408	3,640,442	3,999,431
Total	$824,687,707	$862,689,778	$887,997,687	$909,732,376
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding	542,939,995	583,141,966	604,654,615	625,198,652
Net cash in Treasury	$281,747,712	$279,547,812	$283,343,072	$284,533,724

United States Public Debt.—Except for the changes now occurring in the issue of certificates, and more particularly in gold certificates, which increased $17,000,000 last month and $118,000,000 since August 1, the items making up the public debt statement show no radical differences from month to month. The interest-bearing debt remains at about $1,046,000,000 while the other liabilities in excess of Treasury assets make up $100,000,000 more, which leaves the net debt at $1,146,000,000. This is a decrease of $2,000,000 for October and of $10,600,000 since September 1, but an increase of $17,000,000 since January 1.

United States Public Debt.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*Sept. 1, 1899.*	*Oct. 1, 1899.*	*Nov. 1, 1899.*
Interest bearing debt:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$25,364,500
" " 1907, 4 "	559,650,200	559,652,650	559,652,670	559,653,100
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	39,100	37,580	37,580	37,300
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
" 1925, 4 "	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	192,846,780	198,678,720	198,678,720	198,678,720
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,040,215,980	$1,046,048,850	$1,046,048,850	$1,046,049,020
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,237,200	1,215,150	1,215,030	1,210,080
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,735,013	346,734,868	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.	28,868,814	35,779,155	35,721,240	35,145,799
Fractional currency	6,883,974	6,881,408	6,881,408	6,881,408
Total non-interest bearing debt	$382,487,801	$389,395,427	$389,337,512	$388,762,071
Total interest and non-interest debt.	1,423,940,982	1,436,659,427	1,436,601,392	1,436,021,121
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the treasury:				
Gold certificates	36,808,999	82,218,419	135,501,504	152,438,119
Silver "	399,430,504	407,278,504	405,197,504	400,633,504
Certificates of deposit	20,685,000	19,430,000	16,100,000	13,765,000
Treasury notes of 1890	96,523,280	92,516,280	91,167,280	89,828,280
Total certificates and notes	$553,447,783	$601,443,203	$647,965,903	$656,664,908
Aggregate debt	1,977,388,765	2,038,102,630	2,084,567,295	2,092,686,024
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	930,431,351	962,379,882	1,015,241,086	1,025,155,849
Demand liabilities	635,666,656	683,027,010	727,545,474	735,764,309
Balance	$294,764,695	$279,352,872	$287,695,612	$289,391,540
Gold reserve	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Net cash balance	194,764,695	179,352,872	187,695,612	189,391,540
Total	$294,764,695	$279,352,872	$287,695,612	$289,391,540
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.	1,129,176,286	1,157,306,555	1,148,905,780	1,146,629,581

Supply of Money in the United States.—The stock of money in the country increased $16,000,000 last month and the gain is practically in gold exclusively. For the first time in the history of the country the supply of gold as estimated by the Government exceeds $1,000,000,000. The total is $14,000,000 in excess of that amount. Since January 1 the increase has been $65,000,000.

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of October, and the highest and lowest during the year 1899, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1898:

	Year 1898.		Highest and Lowest in 1899.		October, 1899.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	19⅝	10¼	24⅞—Feb. 23	17 —May 9	23⅞	19⅛	22⅛
" preferred	52⅛	22⅞	68⅛—Aug. 24	50⅝—Jan. 7	67¼	61	66⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	72¾	12⅝	61⅛—Apr. 12	43⅞—June 22	54⅛	47⅛	53
Bay State Gas	9½	2⅝	8⅜—Jan. 10	2¾—Mar. 11	....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78⅞	35	137 —Apr. 15	75½—Sept. 20	90⅞	79⅝	86
Canadian Pacific	90⅛	72	99⅛—May 31	84⅝—Mar. 15	96¼	91	94
Canada Southern	58	44½	70 —Jan. 23	50⅛—June 2	54½	51⅞	53
Central of New Jersey	99	83¼	126 —Oct. 25	97 —Jan. 3	126	117½	124⅝
Central Pacific	44⅛	11	60⅝—Aug. 21	41 —Jan. 5	58⅛	56½	57½
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs	26⅝	17¼	31¼ Feb. 2	23¾—May 31	27¾	24	27¼
Chicago & Alton	172	150	175½—Mar. 25	168 —Jan. 11	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	125¼	85⅞	149¼—Feb. 18	124¼—Jan. 7	135	127½	133½
Chicago & E. Illinois	66	49	100¼—Sept. 1	59¼—Jan. 4	99½	91	97
" preferred	113½	102	132⅝—Sept. 7	112¾—Jan. 3	129	126	129
Chicago, Great Western	18	9⅛	20⅝—Jan. 23	13 —June 1	14⅞	13⅝	14⅝
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	11	7	12½—Apr. 25	7¾—Jan. 6	12⅝	10⅛	11⅝
" preferred	38⅛	23	49¼—Mar. 6	31 —Jan. 4	44	42⅛	43½
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	120¾	83¼	136⅛—Sept. 7	120⅛—Jan. 3	128⅝	122½	127
" preferred	166½	140	179 —Sept. 5	166¼—Jan. 3	173	169	173
Chicago & Northwestern	143¼	113¼	178 —Sept. 6	141¼—Jan. 4	172⅝	162½	171
" preferred	191½	163	210⅞ Sept. 7	188 —Jan. 19	207	204	205
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	114⅞	80	122⅛—Jan. 27	107⅛—May 13	116¼	110½	115
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.	94	65	126⅛—Sept. 22	91 —Feb. 8	124	119	124
" preferred	170	148	185 —Sept. 1	170 —Jan. 16	175	175	175
Chicago Terminal Transfer	9⅝	4½	25¼—Mar. 27	7½—Jan. 6	14½	12	12
" preferred	37½	22½	56½—Mar. 27	36½—Jan. 3	44⅞	40	40⅛
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	47⅛	25	63⅞—Apr. 10	42⅛—Jan. 4	60⅝	52½	59¾
" preferred	97	77½	102¾—Jan. 28	94 —May 10	101	99	101
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	19¼	11¼	16¼—Jan. 28	9 —July 5	10⅝	10	10⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	32⅞	17	64 —Sept. 11	30⅛—Feb. 8	57	52¼	55½
Consolidated Gas Co.	205½	164	223¼—Mar. 11	163 —June 6	192¼	183½	189
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.	114½	93	125¾—Apr. 20	106½—Jan. 3	124½	119	122¼
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159	140	194½—Oct. 30	157 —Jan. 7	194½	185½	191½
Denver & Rio Grande	21⅛	10	25⅜—Apr. 27	18½—Jan. 7	22⅝	20	21⅞
" preferred	71⅜	40	80 —Apr. 27	68½—Jan. 11	77⅞	72⅛	76⅛
Edison Elec. Illum. Co., N. Y.	195	119	199 —Jan. 20	190 —Jan. 4	....	....	....
Erie	16¼	11	16¼—Jan. 19	12⅛—June 23	13¾	12⅝	13⅝
" 1st pref	43⅜	29¼	42 —Jan. 24	33⅛—June 21	38¾	34½	37⅝
" 2d pref	21⅞	15½	22½—Jan. 30	16¼—May 8	19½	17⅛	19⅝
Evansville & Terre Haute	41⅝	22	46 —Sept. 14	36 —Mar. 28	44	41	43
Express Adams	180	97¼	119 —Feb. 25	108¾—Jan. 16	117½	114¾	115
" American	153	116	160 —Aug. 29	133 —June 19	152	148	149
" United States	58¼	38	60 —Jan. 11	46 —June 9	55	49	49
" Wells, Fargo	131½	112½	135½—Sept. 6	125 —Jan. 10	134	133	133½
Great Northern, preferred	180	122	195 —Mar. 13	142¼—Jan. 6	179¼	160½	174
Hocking Valley	....	....	87⅛—Sept. 6	21 —June 5	35	30	35
" preferred	....	....	66¼—Sept. 6	54¼—May 13	65	60⅝	65
Illinois Central	115⅝	96	122 —Jan. 23	110 —June 1	116⅛	111½	115
Iowa Central	11½	7¼	15¼—Aug. 24	10¼—Mar. 7	14⅜	13⅛	14
" preferred	42½	25	62¼—Aug. 25	42⅛—May 31	60⅝	56⅛	60
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf	25½	15	18 —Jan. 6	7 —Mar. 15	8⅜	7½	7⅞
Laclede Gas	54⅜	37½	81 —Oct. 18	51 —Mar. 4	81	65	79
Lake Erie & Western	23½	12	22¼—Jan. 27	14¾—June 9	19½	18¾	18¾
" preferred	83	53	81½—July 27	60 —Jan. 15	80½	78	80½
Lake Shore	215	170¾	208 —Jan. 24	196½—Jan. 5	....	....	....
Long Island	59½	40	85 —Apr. 4	56¼—Jan. 5	60	57	57
Louisville & Nashville	65¼	44	88⅝—Oct. 30	63 —Mar. 6	88⅝	75⅝	87
Manhattan consol	120¼	90	133⅜—Apr. 3	97 —Jan. 4	113⅝	105¼	110¼
Metropolitan Street	194¾	125¼	269 —Mar. 28	187½—Sept. 18	200	190½	196
Michigan Central	118	99½	116 —Jan. 24	110 —Aug. 28	110	110	110
Minneapolis & St. Louis	38¾	24	78 —Aug. 29	35¼—Jan. 6	72⅞	69	72½
" 1st pref	100	84	101 —Apr. 28	97¼—Jan. 9	....	....	....
" 2d pref	78½	46	98⅛—Aug. 18	73½—Jan. 10	96½	94	95½
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	14¼	10	15 —Jan. 10	11¾—May 10	13⅞	12	12¾
" preferred	41	28¾	45¼—Aug. 31	30½—May 31	39⅞	37	38⅝

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	YEAR 1898.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1899.		OCTOBER, 1899.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Missouri Pacific	46¼	22	52½—Apr. 4	38¾—June 1	50	42½	49¼
Mobile & Ohio	32½	24	52 —Aug. 28	32 —Jan. 3	47¾	44½	47
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	124⅞	105	144¾—Mar. 29	121¾—Jan. 3	140	132	138
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis	15⅝	11⅝	19¾—Jan. 23	12 —June 29	16⅛	13	14⅝
" 1st preferred	76	65	85 —Oct. 24	65 —Mar. 7	85	70	80½
" 2d preferred	40¼	28	41 —Jan. 23	29½—May 24	38	32	36½
N. Y., New Haven & Hartf'd	201	178¼	222 —Apr. 20	199 —Jan. 19	215½	213	215½
N. Y., Ontario & Western	19⅛	13⅜	28⅞—Mar. 27	18⅜—Jan. 3	27	23¼	26
Norfolk & Western	19⅝	11½	28⅝—Aug. 23	17⅞—Mar. 17	28	21¾	26¾
" preferred	63⅞	42½	74¼—Aug. 23	61⅜—Jan. 6	72¼	65¾	70¾
North American Co.	7¾	4¼	13⅜—Aug. 8	6⅞—Jan. 6	13⅛	12½	13
Northern Pacific tr. receipts	44¼	19	57½—Aug. 24	42⅞—Jan. 7	55⅞	49¾	54⅝
" pref tr. receipts	79⅞	56⅞	81½—Jan. 23	72¼—Oct. 3	76¾	72¼	76⅛
Oregon Railway & Nav	61⅛	35½	52 —Jan. 23	33 —June 2	....	....	....
" preferred	78	65½	77¾—Sept. 22	68¾—June 16	77	75	76¾
Oregon Short Line	43	19⅜	48 —Jan. 23	41 —Feb. 8	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	46	21	55 —Jan. 30	37¼—Oct. 14	40⅞	37¼	40
Pennsylvania R. R.	123⅛	110¾	142 —Jan. 23	122⅛—Jan. 5	134	129⅞	132½
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	112	86½	129½—Apr. 3	101 —May 13	115¼	107¼	114⅛
Pitts., Cin. Chic. & St. Louis	63⅞	38⅞	88 —Jan. 23	43 —May 11	76	72¼	73¾
" preferred	84½	57	99 —Aug. 31	80 —Feb. 10	94	93⅞	93⅞
Pullman Palace Car Co.	216	132	207¾—Oct. 20	156 —Jan. 21	207¾	173	197¼
Reading	23⅝	15½	25 —Jan. 24	19⅝—May 13	22⅝	20¼	21⅛
" 1st prefered	54⅝	36	68½—Apr. 4	51¾—Jan. 7	62⅛	56¼	61¼
" 2d preferred	29	17¾	38¼—Mar. 22	26½—Jan. 7	33½	30½	33⅛
Rome, Wat. Ogdens' g.	128½	116¼	132 —Apr. 25	130 - Jan. 10	....	....	....
St. Louis & San Francisco	9¼	6	14⅞—Feb. 1	8⅝—Jan. 6	11¼	10¼	11
" 1st preferred	70	52½	75½—Jan. 26	64 —May 13	71	70	70
" 2d preferred	35	22½	44⅞—Jan. 31	33¼—Jan. 5	37⅝	35⅛	36¾
St. Louis & Southwestern	7⅝	3¾	18¼—Aug. 3	6¾—Jan. 4	15	12¾	13
" preferred	18	7¾	40⅝—Aug. 3	17 —Jan. 3	39⅝	29¾	31¾
Southern Pacific Co.	35	12	44 —Jan. 31	27 —May 9	39⅝	35¾	38⅞
Southern Railway	10¾	7	14¼—Oct. 30	10¼—Jan. 5	14¼	11⅛	13¾
" preferred	43⅜	23⅝	58¼—Oct. 30	40⅞—Jan. 4	58¼	49⅝	57
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	38¾	17	126 —Sept. 11	36 —Jan. 9	119¾	109	118
Texas & Pacific	20⅛	8⅞	25⅝—Mar. 1	17¼—Jan. 5	20¼	17¾	19⅝
Union Pacific	44⅜	16⅛	50⅜—Feb. 21	38⅛—June 20	48¼	41⅛	47¼
" preferred	74⅜	45⅞	84½—Jan. 23	72 —June 1	78½	75⅛	77¼
Union Pac., Denver & Gulf	13⅜	5⅝	14½—Jan. 6	11⅞—Mar. 3	....	....	....
Wabash R. R.	9⅛	6¼	8⅞—Jan. 24	7¼—June 19	8	7¼	8
" preferred	24¼	14¼	25½—Apr. 5	19 —May 24	22⅝	20½	22⅜
Western Union	95⅞	82¼	98¼—Jan. 24	86⅝—Oct. 13	89	86⅝	88½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¾	¾	13 —Aug. 31	8¼—June 1	12¼	11	12
" second preferred	30¼	8	32⅞—Sept. 25	21½—June 23	32⅝	29½	30⅝
"INDUSTRIAL"	STOCKS:						
American Co. Oil Co.	39¾	15½	45¾—Oct. 26	33¾—Mar. 6	45¾	42	45¼
" preferred	90⅜	66	97⅞—Oct. 26	88¼—Jan. 5	97⅞	92	97
American Spirits Mfg Co.	15⅜	6½	15½—Mar. 13	4 —Oct. 14	6	4	5
" preferred	41¾	16	41½—Mar. 13	29 —June 1	....	....	....
American Sugar Ref. Co.	146⅞	107½	182 —Mar. 20	123¼—Jan. 4	155¾	137¼	153
" preferred	116	103	123 —Mar. 20	110 —Jan. 16	118	116	118
American Tobacco Co.	153¾	83¾	229½—Apr. 5	88½—June 21	124⅞	115⅛	122½
" preferred	135½	112¼	150 —Mar. 9	132 —Jan. 4	149	143	143
Consolidated Ice Co.	52	27¼	50½—Jan. 30	20 —Aug. 16	....	....	....
Federal Steel Co.	52	29	75 —Apr. 3	46⅜—Feb. 8	59⅝	51¼	59¼
" preferred	85¼	69¾	93½ - Apr. 3	72½—May 13	80¾	76	80½
General Electric Co.	97	76	125¼—Aug. 3	95½—Jan. 3	123½	116½	121¾
International Paper Co.	67	48	68½—Jan. 23	24¼—Oct. 17	29½	24¼	26¼
" preferred	95	85	95 —Jan. 5	67 —Oct. 30	73¼	67	70
National Lead Co.	39⅝	26¼	40½—Jan. 20	28 —May 31	31¾	28	28⅜
" preferred	114½	99	115 —Jan. 21	108 —Oct. 25	111¼	108	109
Standard Rope & Twine Co.	10⅛	3¼	12 —Jan. 10	6½—Sept. 20	10¼	6½	9⅛
U. S. Leather Co.	8⅞	5¼	27⅞—Oct. 30	5⅝—June 21	27⅞	12½	27⅜
" preferred	75½	53¾	84¼—Oct. 27	68 —June 1	84¼	76½	81⅞
U. S. Rubber Co.	48½	14¼	57 —Apr. 5	42⅝—Jan. 5	49¾	44¾	48½
" preferred	113¼	60	121 —July 8	111 —Jan. 3	116½	112½	112½

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	October Sales. High.	October Sales. Low.	October Sales. Total.
Ala. Midland 1st gold 6s..........1928	2,800,000	M & N	101	June19,'99	....	....	....
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's...............1995	7,000,000	Q J	93	Oct. 31,'99	95	92½	59,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.							
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's.1995	120,637,000	A & O	98¾	Oct. 31,'99	100	97¾	2,893,500
″ registered..................	....	A & O	101½	Sept.18,'99	....	....	....
″ adjustment, g. 4's.....1995	51,728,000	NOV	87⅞	Oct. 31,'99	87⅞	85¾	3,316,000
″ registered..................	....	NOV	83	Feb. 20,'99	....	....	....
″ Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's1902	750,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
″ Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's...1915	1,500,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Atlan. av. of Brook'n imp. g. 5's, 1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s..1925	69,798,000	J & J	95	Oct. 31,'99	96	93½	949,500
″ registered..............		J & J	....		....	....	....
″ g. 4s....................1948	57,419,000	A & O	98¾	Oct. 31,'99	99¼	96	1,334,500
″ g. 4s. registered...........		A & O	....		....	....	....
″ Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s.1925	39,874,000	J & J	90⅝	Oct. 31,'99	93	90	147,500
″ ″ registered		Q J	....		....	....	....
W. Virginia & Pitts. 1st g. 5's...1990	4,000,000	A & O	111	Dec. 12,'95	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's 1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s, 1930	2,500,000	M & S	111	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
Pittsb. & Connellsville 1st g. 4's..1946	2,536,000	J & J	111	June 5,'99	....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's...1945	6,625,000	A & O	109¼	Oct. 31,'99	110	109½	22,000
″ City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916.1941	4,373,000	J & J	116¼	Oct. 25,'99	116¼	115½	6,000
″ Qu. Co. & Sur. 1st con. gtd. g. 5's.............1941	2,255,000	M & N	107½	Sept.19,'99	....	....	....
″ Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s.1950	12,890,000	F & A	97½	Oct. 30,'99	99	97	60,000
Brunswick & Western 1s g. 4's....1938	3,000,000	J & J	74	Sept. 1,'96	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's...1937	4,407,000	M & S	108	Oct. 21,'99	108	108	6,000
″ deb. 6's...................1947	1,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's..1921	1,300,000	F & A	129	June28,'99	....	....	....
″ cons. 1st 6's, ...1922	3,920,000	J & D	127	Sept.27,'99	....	....	....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's....1943	650,000	J & J	134¼	June16,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's, 1913	1,211,500	A & O	100	Feb. 27,'96	....	....	....
″ registered..................		A & O	....		....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's, 1906	6,500,000	J & D	109	Oct. 6,'99	109	109	2,000
″ con. 1st & col. tst 5's...1934	7,250,000	A & O	115	Oct. 19,'99	116¼	115	10,000
″ registered.................		A & O	110½	Feb. 4,'99	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's. g. 1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug.24,'95	....	....	....
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's. 1921	1,905,000	A & O	105	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's, 1908	18,920,000	J & J	108½	Oct. 30,'99	108½	107½	65,000
″ 2d mortg. 5's,............1913	5,100,000	M & S	108	Oct. 17,'99	108½	108	2,000
″ registered..................		M & S	106½	May 28,'09	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's.1948	2,500,000	J & D	89	Oct. 30,'99	89	89	1,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's, 1937	4,880,000	M & N	96	Apr. 26,'99	....	....	....
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's.1945	7,000,000	F & A	118½	Oct. 31,'99	118½	118½	3,000
″ registered $1,000 & $5,000		F & A	....		....	....	....
″ con. g. 5's...............1945	16,500,600	M & N	97	Oct. 31,'99	97⅝	94	354,000
″ con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000		M & N	97¾	Oct. 23,'99	97¾	97¾	2,000
″ 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's,.....1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	36	Oct. 31,'99	38½	36	22,000
″ 2d pref. inc. g. 5's.......1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	10	Oct. 31,'99	11	10	10,000
″ 3d pref. inc. g. 5's.......1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	6½	Aug.17,'99	....	....	....
″ Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's.................1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 23,'98	....	....	....
″ Mobile div. 1st g. 5's....1946	1,000,000	J & J	99	July 6,'98	....	....	....
″ Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s.1947	413,000	J & J	102	June29,'99	....	....	....
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's..1902	1,167,000	M & N	110	Sept.18,'99	....	....	....
″ con. deb. 6's............1908	430,800	M & N	112½	Mar. 20,'99	....	....	....
″ gen. g. 5's..........1987	43,924,000	J & J	119½	Oct. 31,'99	120½	119	160,000
″ registered...............		Q J	117	Oct. 25,'99	117½	116¼	9,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest price and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	October Sales. High.	October Sales. Low.	October Sales. Total.
Lehigh & W.-B. con. assd. 7's	1900	5,384,000	Q M	98¼	Oct. 4,'99	100	98⅛	8,000
" mortgage 5's	1912	2,691,000	M & N	102	Oct. 26,'99	102	102	6,000
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's	1921	4,987,000	J & J	116⅛	Aug. 2,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's	1920	1,062,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's	1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'96	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A	1908	2,000,000	A & O	115	Oct. 24,'99	115	114⅛	3,000
" Mortgage gold 6's	1911	2,000,000	A & O	121¾	Aug. 30,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1939	25,858,000	M & N	119¼	Oct. 31,'99	119¼	117¾	110,000
" registered			M & N	117	June 2,'99	....	....	....
" Gen. m. g. 4½'s	1992	26,055,000	M & S	95	Oct. 31,'99	95¾	94⅛	508,000
" registered			M & S	97⅞	Aug. 30,'99	....	....	....
" (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's	1989	6,000,000	J & J	104	Oct. 5,'99	104⅛	104	6,000
" 2d con. g. 4's	1989	1,000,000	J & J	100	June 19,'99	....	....	....
" Craig Val. 1st g. 5's	1940	650,000	J & J	95½	May 27,'98	....	....	....
" Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's	1941	400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
" Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's	1902	3,007,000	M & S	101	Oct. 27,'99	101	100⅛	11,000
Chicago & Alton s'king fund 6's	1903	1,722,000	J & J	109	June 12,'99	....	....	....
Louisiana & Mo. Riv. 1st 7's	1900	1,785,000	F & A	103¾	Oct. 2,'99	103¾	103¾	10,000
" 2d 7's	1900	300,000	M & N	106⅞	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's	1912	501,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's	1903	28,924,000	J & J	113¾	Oct. 30,'99	114¼	113⅝	99,000
" 5's, sinking fund	1901	2,315,000	A & O	105	Mar. 16,'99	....	....	....
" 5's, debentures	1913	9,000,000	M & N	111	Oct. 30,'99	111⅛	109¼	53,000
" convertible 5's	1903	3,424,500	M & S	130	Oct. 11,'99	130	128¾	10,500
" Illinois div. 3½s	1949	16,166,000	J & J	104⅛	Oct. 31,'99	104⅛	103⅞	93,000
" " registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's	1919	2,765,000	A & O	118⅝	Sept. 20,'99	....	....	....
" 4's	1919	8,874,000	A & O	105	Oct. 30,'99	105	103¼	7,000
" Denver div. 4's	1922	5,856,000	F & A	103	Oct. 17,'99	103	103	3,000
" 4's	1921	3,150,000	M & S	100	Apr. 11,'99	....	....	....
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's	1905	2,320,000	F & A	105	Aug. 9,'99	....	....	....
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's	1927	26,077,000	M & N	111⅛	Oct. 27,'99	113	111⅛	54,000
" registered			M & N	111⅛	June 2,'99	....	....	....
" Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's	1911	8,000,000	M & S	120	Oct. 31,'99	120	120	25,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's	1907	2,989,000	J & D	114¾	Oct. 9,'99	114¾	114¾	1,000
" small bonds			J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's, gold	1934	2,653,000	A & O	139¼	Sept. 5,'99	....	....	....
" gen. con. 1st 5's	1937	9,767,000	M & N	116¼	Oct. 31,'99	116¼	115¼	32,000
" registered			M & N	103½	Nov. 18,'98	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's	1936	4,626,000	J & J	107	Aug. 12,'99	....	....	....
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	114	Oct. 5,'99	114	114	2,000
Chic. Ind. & Louisv. ref. g. 5's	1947	3,242,000	J & J	100	Aug. 29,'99	....	....	....
" refunding g. 6's	1947	4,700,000	J & J	109	Oct. 30,'99	110	109	4,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's $ g, R.d.	1902	1,931,000	J&J	171⅛	Oct. 30,'99	171⅛	171⅛	6,000
" 1st 7's £	1902		J&J	120	Feb. 8,'94	....	....	....
" 1st m. C. & M. 7's	1903	1,714,000	J & J	172⅛	Sept. 27,'99	....	....	....
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's	1905	8,702,000	J & J	169	Oct. 10,'99	169	169	10,000
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D. ex	1908	2,970,000	J & J	172⅛	Sept. 26,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div.	1909	4,000,000	J & J	121	Sept. 22,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav.	1919	2,500,000	J & J	120⅛	Oct. 5,'99	120⅛	120⅛	1,000
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's	1910	7,432,000	J & J	121⅛	Oct. 24,'99	121⅛	120	2,000
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's	1910	5,677,000	J & J	130	Oct. 24,'99	130	130	1,000
" 5's	1910	990,000	J & J	109	Mar. 13,'99	....	....	....
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	123	May 2,'99	....	....	....
" 1st Chic. & P. W. 5's	1921	25,340,000	J & J	120⅛	Oct. 31,'99	120⅛	120⅛	41,000
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's	1926	3,083,000	J & J	122⅛	Aug. 23,'99	....	....	....
" Mineral Point div. 5's	1910	2,840,000	J & J	112	Aug. 3,'99	....	....	....
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's	1921	1,360,000	J & J	122⅛	June 1,'99	....	....	....
" Wis. & Min. div. 5's	1921	4,755,000	J & J	121	Sept. 18,'99	....	....	....
" terminal 5's	1914	4,748,000	J & J	118¼	May 18,'99	....	....	....
" Far. & So. 6's assu.	1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	....	....	....
" Dakota & Gt. S. 5's	1916	2,856,000	J & J	116	Oct. 3,'99	116	116	2,000
" g. m. g. 4's, series A	1989	23,676,000	J & J	111	Oct. 24,'99	111⅛	111	43,000
" registered		....	Q J	105½	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s, series B.	1989	2,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" " registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's	1910	2,155,000	J & D	121	Oct. 16,'99	121	121	1,000
" 1st convt. 6's	1913	5,092,000	J & D	125	July 10,'99	....	....	....

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	October Sales. High.	October Sales. Low.	October Sales. Total.
Chic. & Northwestern cons. 7's	1915	10,308,000	Q F	145	Sept. 20,'99	....	....	....
“ coupon gold 7's	1902	9,255,000	J & D	111⅛	Oct. 25,'99	111⅛	111	13,000
“ registered d. gold 7's	1902		J & D	112¼	Aug. 30,'99	....	....	....
“ sinking fund 6's	1879-1929	6,069,000	A & O	120	Sept. 7,'99	....	....	....
“ registered			A & O	116	June 14,'99	....	....	....
“ 5's	1879-1929	7,197,000	A & O	106	Oct. 7,'99	106	106	2,000
“ registered			A & O	105¾	Mar. 28,'99	....	....	....
“ debenture 5's	1933	9,800,000	M & N	122¾	Aug. 7,'99	....	....	....
“ registered			M & N	119¼	Dec. 27,'98	....	....	....
“ 25 year deben. 5's	1909	5,900,000	M & N	110	Oct. 21,'99	110	108	12,000
“ registered			M & N	109⅛	Mar. 19,'97	....	....	....
“ 30 year deben. 5's	1921	10,000,000	A & O	118	July 18,'99	....	....	....
“ registered			A & O	107	Nov. 20,'95	....	....	....
“ extension 4's	1886-1926	18,632,000	F A 15	109	Aug. 30,'99	....	....	....
“ registered			F A 15	106⅞	Feb. 20,'96	....	....	....
“ gen. g. 3½'s	1987	8,775,000	M & N	109	Oct. 28,'99	109⅝	108	74,000
“ “ registered			Q F	103	Nov. 19,'98	....	....	....
Escanaba & L. Superior 1st 6's	1901	895,000	J & J	107¾	May 26,'98	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Iowa Midland 1st mortg. 8's	1900	977,000	A & O	108	Oct. 21,'98	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's	1907	1,592,000	M & N	124	June 19,'99	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's	1905	1,600,000	M & S	117½	Feb. 6,'90	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. 1st 5's	1909	1,600,000	M & S	111	Jan. 5,'99	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	114	Aug. 28,'99	....	....	....
Mil., Lake Shore & We'n 1st 6's	1921	5,000,000	M & N	140	Sept. 13,'99	....	....	....
“ con. deb. 5's	1907	436,000	F & A	105½	Feb. 24,'97	....	....	....
“ ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	120⅛	Oct. 31,'99	121¼	120	4,000
“ Michigan div. 1st 6's	1924	1,281,000	J & J	140	Oct. 31,'98	140	140	1,000
“ Ashland div. 1st 6's	1925	1,000,000	M & S	141	Oct. 11,'99	141	141	5,000
“ income		500,000	M & N	114⅛	June 17,'99	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup.	1917	12,100,000	J & J	132½	Sept. 5,'99	....	....	....
“ registered	1917		J & J	132½	Aug. 23,'99	....	....	....
“ gen. g. 4's	1988	48,581,000	J & J	106½	Oct. 31,'99	107½	105⅞	601,000
“ registered			J & J	107⅞	Apr. 6,'99	....	....	....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's	1905	1,200,000	J & J	96	Sept. 21,'99	....	....	....
“ 1st 2½'s	1905	1,200,000	J & J	87½	Aug. 28,'99	....	....	....
“ extension 4's		672,000	J & J	98½	May 18,'99	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's	1923	2,750,000	A & O	109	Oct. 16,'99	109	109	5,000
“ small bond	1923	....	A & O	100	Apr. 15,'97	....	....	....
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's	1930	13,855,000	J & D	138	Oct. 26,'99	138	137	12,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's	1918	2,558,000	M & N	127½	Aug. 28,'99	....	....	....
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's	1930	800,000	J & J	140	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's	1919	6,070,000	A & O	129½	Oct. 25,'99	130	129	29,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's	1947	18,000,000	J & J	97½	Oct. 31,'99	98½	95	87,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1919	692,000	M & N	106	Oct. 4,'99	106	106	2,000
“ gen'l mortg. g. 6's	1932	9,868,000	Q M	120	Oct. 28,'99	120	120	46,000
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's	1921	5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28,'98	100	100	2,000
“ coupons off		....	......	99½	June 28,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's	1905	996,000	A & O	120	Aug. 10,'99	....	....	....
“ 2d g. 4½'s	1937	2,000,000	J & J	103½	Mar. 13,'97	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's	1941	3,500,000	M & N	115	Oct. 11,'99	115	115	1,000
City Sub. R'y, Balto. 1st g. 5's	1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅝	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	....
Clev., Ak'n & Col. eq. and 2d g. 6's	1930	730,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. m. 4's	1993	7,574,000	J & D	95	Oct. 31,'99	95	92½	65,000
“ do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	97	June 20,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	103½	Oct. 27,'99	103½	102½	31,000
“ registered				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,035,000	M & S	87	Oct. 22,'95	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	87	Aug. 31,'98	....	....	....
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	96½	Apr. 24,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's	1936	7,685,000	Q F	104½	Aug. 28,'99	....	....	....
“ registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
“ con. 6's	1920	731,000	M & N	107½	June 30,'93	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	118½	June 14,'99	....	....	....
Ind. Bloom. & W., 1st pfd. 7's	1900	1,000,000	J & J	103½	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	85	Oct. 28,'99	85	83	39,000
“ income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	20½	Oct. 31,'99	23	20	121,000
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's	1914	3,991,000	J & D	138½	July 6,'99	....	....	....
“ sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
“ gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	137	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
“ registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Cin., Sp. 1st m. C., C., C. & Ind. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108½	Feb. 10,'99	....	....	....

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Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	4,300,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 10,'99	105½	105½	3,000
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	130	Feb. 16,'99	....	....	....
" registered			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	7,500,000	J & J	64	Oct. 30,'99	65	63	105,000
" 1st g. 4's	1947	1,011,000	J & J	71½	Oct. 30,'99	73	71	82,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	17,500,000	F & A	85	Oct. 31,'99	86	84¾	430,500
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,090	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	126½	June 15,'99	....	....	....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	124¾	Aug. 28,'99	....	....	....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	141⅜	Sept. 14,'99	....	....	....
" bonds, 7's	1900	281,000	J & J	109	Nov. 23,'97	....	....	....
" 7's	1871-1901	4,991,000	A & O	108½	June 28,'99	....	....	....
" 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	141½	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	140	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	138	July 17,'99	....	....	....
" const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	122	Sept. 15,'99	....	....	....
" terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	108½	June 20,'99	....	....	....
Warren 2d 7's	1903	750,000	A & O	108	Aug. 1,'95	....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	146	Sept. 13,'98	....	....	....
" reg	1917		M & S	143	May 4,'96	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	120½	Apr. 21,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	122	June 6,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	116½	Aug. 16,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	116½	June 16,'99	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	154	Sept. 7,'99	....	....	....
" 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	141	May 6,'98	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's	1933	730,000	A & O	92	Jan. 24,'99	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's	1910	1,219,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's	1911	918,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Denver & Rio Grande 1st g. 7's	1900	1,605,500	M & N	103	Oct. 2,'99	103	103	1,000
" 1st con. g. 4's	1936	28,650,000	J & J	99½	Oct. 31,'99	99¾	98	94,500
" con. g. 4½'s	1936	4,777,000	J & J	108	Oct. 12,'99	108	108	5,000
" impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	106¼	Oct. 31,'99	106¼	104½	16,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	108	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	67	Mar. 24,'95	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	72½	Oct. 30,'99	72½	72½	5,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	110	Oct. 11,'99	110	110	4,000
" registered			A & O	101½	July 23,'89	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's	1928	500,000	J & J	92¼	Feb. 11,'98	....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	110½	Oct. 26,'99	110½	110½	1,000
Elgin Joilet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	7,417,000	M & N	109½	Oct. 13,'99	109½	108¾	27,000
Erie, 1st mortgage ex. 7's	1897	2,482,000	M & S	118	Oct. 14,'99	118	118	2,000
" 2d extended 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & N	121	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" 3d extended 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	114	Oct. 4,'99	114	114	1,000
" 4th extended 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	121	Sept. 6,'99	....	....	....
" 5th extended 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	106½	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	141	Oct. 3,'99	141	141	1,000
" 1st cons. fund c. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	143	Dec. 30,'98	....	....	....
Long Dock consol. 6's	1953	7,500,000	A & O	142	Sept. 14,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	140	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern m 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....	....	....	....	....
" small			J&J	....	....	....	....	....
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	106	Feb. 8,'99	....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	116½	Oct. 2,'99	116½	116½	3,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st g currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	102	Aug. 31,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
" small								
Erie R.R. 1st con. g-4s prior bds.	1996	31,452,000	J&J	91	Oct. 31,'99	91¼	91½	150,000
" registered			J&J	93¼	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" gen. lien 3-4s	1996	31,954,000	J&J	70½	Oct. 31,'99	72	70	825,000
" registered			J&J	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y., Sus.&W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	111	Sept. 13,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	92½	Aug. 25,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	96½	Oct. 25,'99	97	95½	43,000
" term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	111½	July 6,'99	....	....	....
" registered......$5,000 each			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	106	Oct. 20,'99	106	106	3,000
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	120	Sept. 11,'99	....	....	....

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Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g.	1933	500,000	F & A	65	Nov. 10,'97			
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's.	1921	3,000,000	J & J	125	Sept. 15,'99			
" 1st General g 5's.	1942	2,223,000	A & O	105¼	Oct. 31,'99	105¼	102½	39,000
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's.	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'98			
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's.	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept. 15,'91			
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's.	1926	1,591,000	J & J	100¾	Aug. 23,'99			
Flint & Pere Marquette m 6's.	1920	3,999,000	A & O	123	Aug. 28,'99			
" 1st con. gold 5's.	1939	2,600,000	M & N	105	Oct. 31,'99	106	104	18,000
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's.	1939	3,083,000	A & O	107⅞	Sept. 26,'99			
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's.	1918	3,000,000	J & J	101	Mar. 20,'99			
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's.	1930	423,000	J & J					
" 1st con. g 5's.	1943	4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14,'96			
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s.	1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98			
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's.	1921	8,176,000		79	Oct. 31,'99	79	78	33,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's.	1928	2,863,000	J & J	62½	Oct. 30,'99	63½	62½	4,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s.	1913	2,000,000	A & O	105	Aug. 21,'99			
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g. 5's.	1945	2,250,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12,'88			
" 1st con. g 5s.	1945	2,922,000	J & J					
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's.	1927	5,360,000	J & J	101	May 12,'99			
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s.	1999	8,200,000	J & J	101¼	Oct. 31,'99	101½	100½	106,000
" registered.			J & J					
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's.	1948	1,401,000	A & O	107¼	July 26,'99			
Houston E. & W. Tex. 1st g 5's.	1933	2,700,000	M & N	103	Oct. 2,'99	103	103	1,000
Illinois Central, total outstanding......$13,950,000								
" 1st g. 4's.	1894-1951	1,500,000	J&J	118½	July 6,'99			
" registered.			J&J	112¼	Nov. 23,'98			
" 1st gold 3½'s.	1951	2,499,000	J&J	106	June 5,'99			
" registered.			J&J	102½	Apr. 15,'98			
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000.	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13,'96			
" registered.			M & S					
" collat. trust gold 4's.	1952	15,000,000	M & N	105⅞	Aug. 5,'99			
" regist'd.			M & N	104¾	Jan. 30,'99			
" col. t. g. 4s L. N. O. & Tex.	1953	24,679,000	J & J	105	Oct. 2,'99	105	105	3,000
" registered.			J & J					
" col. trust 2-10 g. 4's.	1904	4,806,000	J & J	100¼	Sept. 28,'98			
" registered.			J & J					
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's.	1951	5,425,000	F & A	111	Oct. 26,'99	111	111	5,000
" registered.			F & A					
" Louisville div. g. 3½'s.	1953	14,320,000	J & J	102⅜	Sept. 28,'99			
" registered.			J & J					
" St. Louis div. g. 3's.	1951	4,989,000	J & J	90¼	Oct. 7,'99	90¼	90¼	30,000
" registered.			J & J					
" g. 3½'s.	1951	6,321,000	J & J	101⅛	Oct. 16,'99	101⅛	101	15,000
" registered.			J & J	101½	Oct. 23,'99	101½	101½	3,000
" Cairo Bridge 4's g.	1950	3,000,000	J & D	101½	Sept. 10,'95			
" registered.								
Middle div. registered 5's.	1921	600,000	F & A	123	May 24,'99			
" Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s.	1951	2,000,000	J & J					
" registered.			J & J					
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's.	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	127½	Oct. 25,'99	127½	127½	1,000
" gold 5's, registered.			J D 15	123	Sept. 12,'97			
" g. 3½'s.	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	100	Apr. 15,'99			
" registered.			J D 15					
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's.	1951	3,500,000	J & D	106¼	Aug. 17,'99			
" registered.			J & D					
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's.	1923	470,000	J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99			
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's.	1931	538,000	M & S	93	Dec. 2,'97			
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's.	1932	241,000	M & S	90	Nov. 22,'98			
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's.	1935	1,824,000	J & J	104	July 18,'99			
" 1st gtd. g. 5's.	1935	933,000	J & J					
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 1st refdg. 5's.	1948	2,500,000	A & O	106½	Oct. 19,'99	106½	104½	30,000
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold.	1919	7,954,000	M & N	124	Oct. 24,'99	124	121½	24,000
" 2d g. 5's.	1909	6,593,000	M & S	93	Sept. 25,'99			
" 3d g. 4's.	1921	2,723,500	M & S	65½	Sept. 7,'99			
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's.	1938	6,572,000	J & D	114½	Oct. 31,'99	115	113	14,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.	1929	3,000,000	A & O					
Kan. C. Pitt. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5's	1923	22,578,000	A & O	72¼	Oct. 31,'99	73¼	69¾	1,385,000
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's.	1937	7,250,000	J & J	120	Oct. 30,'99	120½	120	6,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's.	1941	3,625,000	J & J	114½	Oct. 28,'99	114½	113½	12,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's.	1945	2,500,000	A & O	108½	Oct. 11,'99	108½	108½	5,000
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's.	1997	5,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 8,'98			
" registered.			M & N					

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Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s	1940	15,000,000	J&J	110½	Oct. 5,'99	110½	110	2,000
" registered	....	....	J&J	108¼	Oct. 5,'99	108¼	108¼	1,000
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1941	10,000,000	A & O	113	Oct. 18,'99	113	113	10,000
" registered	....		A & O	109½	Oct. 18,'99	110	109½	25,000
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1933	10,280,000	J & J	101	Aug. 4,'99	....	....	....
" registered	1933		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's	1945	2,000,000	M&S	93	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
" registered	....		M&S	....	....	....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	101½	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
Lit. Rock & M., tr. co. ctfs. for 1st g. 5's	1937	3,145,000	Q J	38	Oct. 2,'99	38	38	2,000
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	124½	July 11,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1931	1,121,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	96¼	Oct. 10,'99	96¼	96	3,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	101	July 10,'99	....	....	....
" g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	91	Sept.27,'97	....	....	....
" deb. g. 5's	1934	1,135,000	J & D	100	May 25,'97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's	1949	5,685,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's,	1927	883,000	M & S	100	June 3,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's,	1935	1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's	1911	250,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st 5's	1911	750,000	M & S	107½	July 16,'96	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's,	1932	1,262,000	QJAN	100½	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
Louisv'e Ev. & St. Louis								
" 1st con. TrCo. ct. gold 5's	1939	3,627,000	J & J	62¼	Oct. 31,'99	62½	58½	77,000
" Gen. mtg. g. 4's	1943	2,432,000	M & S	8	Oct. 13,'99	8	8	5,000
Louis. & Nash. Cecilian brch. 7's	1907	435,000	M & S	106	Nov. 11,'97	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st 6's,	1930	5,000,000	J & J	131½	Aug. 11,'99	....	....	....
" 2d 6's	1930	1,000,000	J & J	121½	July 10,'99	....	....	....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's	1919	1,990,000	J & D	114	Oct. 26,'99	114	114	1,000
" general mort. 6's	1930	9,794,000	J & D	120	Oct. 16,'99	120	120	1,000
" Pensacola div. 6's	1920	580,000	M & S	109	Sept.26,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. 1st 6's	1921	3,500,000	M & S	125	Dec. 7, 97	....	....	....
" 2d 3's	1980	3,000,000	M & S	66	Oct. 19,'99	66	61	2,000
" Nash. & Dec. 1st 7's	1900	1,900,000	J & J	103	Oct. 26,'99	103	103	5,000
" So. & N. Ala. si'g fd. 6s,	1910	1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept.30,'96	....	....	....
" con. gtd. g. 5's	1936	3,673,000	F & A	109½	Oct. 24,'99	109½	109½	1,000
" gold 5's	1937	1,764,000	M & N	109¼	Sept. 8,'99	....	....	....
" Unified gold 4's	1940	14,994,000	J & J	100	Oct. 30,'99	100	99	91,000
" registered	1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'93	....	....	....
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's	1903-1918	12,500,000	A & O	98½	Oct. 31,'99	98½	97½	28,000
" Pen. & At. 1st 6's, g. g,	1921	2,753,000	F & A	112¼	Oct. 27,'99	112¼	112	2,000
" collateral trust g. 5's,	1931	5,129,000	M & N	108½	July 26,'99	....	....	....
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s	1945	4,000,000	M & S	108¾	Aug. 22,'98	....	....	....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's,	1937	2,096,000	F & A	108	Oct. 25,'99	108	108	2,000
Kentucky Cent. g. 4's	1987	6,742,000	J & J	98½	Oct. 24,'99	99	98	26,000
L. & N. Louv. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s,	1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's	1945	3,000,000	M & S	96¼	Oct. 31,'99	96¼	95¾	25,000
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's,	1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's	1990	24,665,000	A & O	106½	Oct. 31,'99	107¾	106½	98,000
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's	1908	10,818,000	J & J	117¾	Oct. 23,'99	119	117½	8,000
" 2d 6's	1899	4,000,000	M & N	102¼	Sept.21,'99	....	....	....
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's,	1934	2,544,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's,	1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5's	1997	12,500,000	F & A	120	Oct. 28,'99	120⅝	120	39,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's,	1997	7,650,000	J & D	122⅞	Oct. 20,'99	123	122⅞	6,000
" registered	....		J & D	112½	May 29,'98	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's,	1993	3,000,000	M & S	124	Oct. 10,'99	124	124	5,000
" registered	....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's,	1993	5,000,000	M & S	124	Oct. 2,'99	124	124	1,000
" registered	....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Central.								
" con. mtge. 4's	1911	59,511,000	J & J	76½	Oct. 31,'99	77¾	76½	25,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's	1939	17,072,000	JULY	26⅝	Oct. 31,'96	27½	25½	770,000
" 2d 3's	1939	11,310,000	JULY	13¼	Oct. 31,'99	13⅝	12	255,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's	1917	950,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's,	1942	4,635,000	M & S	87	Oct. 31,'99	87¼	86	302,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's	1927	11,075,000	J & D	100	Sept. 12,'95	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "A" 1917 coup. due March 1, 1889, stamped 1½% paid		12,265,000	M & S	15	Dec. 7,'98	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "B"	1917	12,265,000	A	14	Apr. 5,'99	....	....	....

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Mexican Northern 1st g. 6's	1910	1,318,000	J & D	108	Oct. 16,'99	108	108	10,000
• registered			J & D					
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30 yr. g. 5's	1926	6,103,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27,'99	106	106	5,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's	1927	950,000	J & D	150	Apr. 20,'99			
• 1st con. g. 5's	1934	5,000,000	M & N	115⅛	Oct. 27,'99	115⅛	115	25,000
• Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's	1909	1,015,000	J & D	121	July 12,'99			
• Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's	1910	636,000	J & D	127	Jan. 27,'99			
• Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's	1921	1,382,000	J & A	128	Dec. 12,'98			
• 1st & refunding g. 4's	1949	7,600,000	M & S	96⅞	Oct. 26,'99	97	96	35,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's	1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87			
• stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.								
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's	1926	8,280,000	J & J	94	Apl. 2,'95			
• stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18,'91			
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's	1938	6,710,000	J & J					
• stamped pay. of int. gtd.								
Minn. St. R'y 1st con. g. 5's	1919	4,050,000	J & J	109	Oct. 30,'99	109	109	1,000
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's	1990	39,718,000	J & D	92¾	Oct. 31,'99	93½	91¾	401,000
• 2d mtge. g. 4's	1990	20,000,000	F & A	69½	Oct. 31,'99	70	68½	582,500
• 1st ext gold 5's	1944	1,218,000	M & N	94	Oct. 31,'99	94¼	93	55,000
• of Texas 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	2,685,000	M & S	91¾	Oct. 26,'99	92	90	48,000
• Kan. C. & P. 1st g. 4's	1990	2,500,000	F & A	78	Oct. 26,'99	78	78	3,000
• Dal. & Waco 1st g. g. 5's	1940	1,340,000	M & N	95	Oct. 12,'99	95	95	4,000
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. 7's	1906	558,000	M & N					
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's	1903	187,000	J & D					
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	4,000,000	A & O	106½	Oct. 27,'99	106½	106	8,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's	1920	14,904,000	M & N	118½	Oct. 31,'99	118½	117	138,000
• 3d mortgage 7's	1906	3,828,000	M & N	116	Oct. 20,'99	116	115	23,000
• trusts gold 5's	1917	14,376,000	M & S	97½	Oct. 31,'99	98	96¾	75,000
• registered			M & S					
• 1st collateral gold 5's	1920	7,000,000	F & A	95½	Oct. 31,'99	96	94½	68,000
• registered			F & A					
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's	1938	7,000,000	M & S	107½	Aug. 8,'98			
• 2d extended g. 5's	1938	2,573,000	F & A	111½	July 10,'99			
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's	1926	750,000	M & S					
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's	1926	520,000	J & J					
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R. & l. gr. 5's	1931	24,269,000	A & O	110⅛	Oct. 31,'99	110½	109½	410,000
• stamped gtd gold 5's	1931	6,945,000	A & O	109	Oct. 9,'99	109	109	11,000
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's	1945	374,000	J & J					
• small		226,000	J & J					
• inc. g. 4's	1945	700,000	J & J					
• small		500,000						
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's	1927	7,000,000	J & J	129	Sept. 8,'99			
• 1st entension 6's	1927	974,000	J & D	121¾	June 30,'99			
• gen. g. 4's	1938	9,347,000	Q J	85	Oct. 30,'99	85⅛	84	65,000
• Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's	1947	4,000,000	F & A	109	Oct. 2,'99	109	109	5,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's	1931	4,000,000	M & S	86	Dec. 17,'95			
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's	1913	6,300,000	J & J	130	Sept. 11,'99			
• 2d 6's	1901	1,000,000	J & J	101	Sept. 12,'97			
• 1st cons. g. 5's	1928	6,213,000	A & O	106¼	Oct. 31,'99	106¼	105⅞	20,000
• 1st 6's T. & Pb.	1917	300,000	J & J					
• 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.	1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96			
• 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch	1923	371,000	J & J	115	Mar. 22,'99			
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's	1915	1,320,000	A & O	108½	Aug. 13,'94			
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's	1903	19,305,000	J & J	112¼	Oct. 25,'99	112⅝	111½	21,000
• 1st registered	1903		J & J	111½	Oct. 3,'99	111½	111½	5,000
• debenture 5's	1904	5,202,000	M & S	106½	Oct. 24,'99	107	106½	3,000
• debenture 5's reg.			M & S	105¾	Oct. 16,'99	107½	105¾	14,000
• reg. deben. 5's	1889-1904	682,000	M & S	108½	Feb. 21,'98			
• debenture g. 4's	1890-1905	5,928,000	J & D	103½	June 26,'99			
• registered			J & D	104¾	Feb. 5,'98			
• deb. cert. ext. g. 4's	1905	4,142,000	M & N	106⅝	Sept. 12,'99			
• registered			M & N	106⅝	Sept. 26,'99			
• g. mortgage 3½'s	1997	34,560,000	J & J	110⅛	Oct. 30,'99	110⅝	110⅛	14,000
• • registered			J & J	112⅛	Apr. 14,'99			
Michigan Central col. g. 3½'s	1998	18,511,000	F & A	97½	Oct. 30,'99	99	97	94,000
• registered			F & A	97¼	Oct. 17,'99	97¼	97¼	10,000
Lake Shore col. g. 3½'s	1998	90,538,000	F & A	97⅞	Oct. 31,'99	99⅝	97½	324,000
• registered			F & A	97	Oct. 25,'99	97½	97	2,000
Harlem 1st mortgage 7's c.	1900	12,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 16,'99			
• 7's registered	1900		M & N	104	Aug. 28,'99			
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's	1986	1,650,000	F & A	108	May 7,'97			
• reg. certificates			F & A					

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West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's.....		50,000,000	J & J	113	Oct. 31,'99	114	112	178,000
• registered..................			J & J	113	Oct. 25,'99	113	112	36,500
Beech Creek 1st. g. gtd. 4's.....	1936	5,000,000	J & J	112	Aug.31,'99	....	....	....
• registered			J & J	106	June17,'98	....	....	....
• 2d gtd. 5's..............	1936	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
• registered		....	J & J	....		....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	95	July 28,'98	....	....	....
• small bonds series B......		33,100	J & J	....		....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's.	1942	300,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's...	1922	9,081,000	A & O	126½	Oct. 25,'99	126½	125⅞	13,000
coup. g. bond currency..........			A & O	....		....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's..	1916	130,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's.	1918	375,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's.	1915	400,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13,'94	....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's..	1922	1,800,000	J & J	107	Aug.13,'98	....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's.	1991	2,500,000	M & S	100	Mar. 14,'94	....	....	....
Carthage & Adiron 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
N. Y. & Putnam 1st gtd g. 4's..	1993	4,000,000	A & O	103	May 22,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's.....	1927	1,200,000	A & O	123	July 14,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.								
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's.	1906	924,000	F & A	123	June13,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore con. 1st 7's.........	1900	8,173,000	J&J	103¼	Oct. 3,'99	103¼	103¼	1,000
• con. 1st registered....	1900		Q J	103¾	Aug.25,'99	....	....	....
• con. co. 2d 7's.........	1903	8,428,000	J&D	115	July 18,'99	....	....	....
• con. 2d registered....	1903		J&D	114⅛	Sept.14,'99	....	....	....
• g 3½s.................	1997	30,542,000	J & D	108⅞	Oct. 28,'99	109¼	108⅞	17,000
• • registered..........			J & D	108	Oct. 10,'99	108	108	12,000
Cin. Sp. 1st gtd L. S. & M. S. 7's.	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108¼	Dec. 1,'97	....	....	....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd g. 5's...	1938	840,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's ...	1934	1,500,000	J & J	121	Oct. 24,'98	....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's.....	1902	8,000,000	M & N	110⅝	Oct. 3,'99	110⅝	110⅝	39,000
• 1st con. 5's...........	1902	2,000,000	M & N	103	May 9,'99	....	....	....
• 6's.....................	1909	1,500,000	M & S	122	Feb. 25,'98	....	....	....
• coup. 5's..............	1931	3,576,000	M & S	121¼	June21,'98	....	....	....
• reg. 5's................	1931		Q M	121	Dec. 6,'97	....	....	....
• mort. 4's...............	1940	2,600,000	J & J	106	Feb. 25,'98	....	....	....
• mtge. 4's reg..............			J & J	108	Jan. 7,'98	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 6's...	1989	476,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's.	1937	19,425,000	A & O	105¼	Oct. 31,'99	105½	105	18,000
• registered................			A & O	104	Oct. 23,'99	104	104	5,000
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's.	1903	2,000,000	J & D	104½	Oct. 7,'97	....	....	....
• con. deb. receipts.....	$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	188⅝	Oct. 23,'99	188⅝	188½	13,000
• small certifs............	$100	1,430,000	......	186	Sept. 8,'99	....	....	....
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's.........	1937	2,838,000	M & N	133	Aug.16,'97	....	....	....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's..	1918	575 000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's.....	1905	6,000,000	J & J	117¾	Sept.18,'99	....	....	....
• 1st 6's....................	1905	4,000,000	J & J	113	July 29,'99	....	....	....
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's.	1992	14,597,000	M & S	105	Oct. 30,'99	105	103¾	70,000
• registered.......	$5,000 only.	....	M & S	101½	Nov.30,'98	....	....	....
N.P. 1st m.R.R.&L.G.S.F.g.c.6's..	1921	4,495,000	J & J	119½	Apr. 12,'99	....	....	....
• registered.................			J & J	112	July 20,'98	....	....	....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen 6's....	1923	7,985,000	F & A	131¼	May 15,'99	....	....	....
• registered certificates....			Q F	132	July 28,'98	....	....	....
N. P. Ry prior ln ry.&ld.gt.g.4's..	1997	89,889,000	Q J	102⅝	Oct. 31,'99	102¾	101	1,113,500
• registered.................			Q J	102½	Oct. 2,'99	102½	102½	25,000
• gen. lien g. 3's..........	2047	56,000,000	Q F	65⅞	Oct. 31,'99	66	65	584,000
• registered.................			Q F	66	Sept.21,'99	....	....	....
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's..	1948	1,538,000	QMCH	90	June 2,'99	....	....	....
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's..	1933	3,851,000	J & J	120	Oct. 27,'99	121½	119½	17,000
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's....	1941	830,000	M & N	108½	July 18,'93	....	....	....
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's.	1931	7,283,000	M & N	135	June19,'99	....	....	....
• New River 1st 6's........	1932	2,000,000	A & O	130	Aug.24,'98	....	....	....
• imp'ment and ext. 6's...	1934	5,000,000	F & A	119	Mar. 15,'99	....	....	....
• Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g.4's,	1989	5,000,000	J & N	100½	Oct. 26,'99	101	100¼	33,000
• C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	101	Feb. 23,'97	....	....	....

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Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s.	1996	24,828,600	A & O	92¾	Oct. 30,'99	92⅝	91½	278,000
" registered			A & O	95½	June12,'99			
" small bonds			A & O					
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	103	Oct. 24,'99	104	103	5,000
" gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	85	Dec. 16,'96			
Omaha & St. Lo. 1st g 4's	1901	2,376,000	J & J	75½	Oct. 26,'99	78	75½	6,000
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,600	J & D	108½	Oct. 26,'99	108½	105	142,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,763,000	A & O			108¼	108¼	1,000
" s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,482,000	M & N	103¼	Oct. 17,'99			
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,467,000	J & J	115	Oct. 28,'99	115	114	9,000
" reg	1921		J & J	113¾	Mar. 23,'99			
" gtd. 3½ coi. tr. reg. cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99			
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis con. g 4½'s								
" Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	114	Oct. 17,'99	114	114	5,000
" Series B	1942	10,000,000	A & O	117½	Sept. 11,'99			
" Series C	1942	2,000,000	M & N	113	Nov. 23,'98			
" Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,863,000	M & N	107	Dec. 30,'98			
Pitts., C. & St. Louis 1st c. 7's	1900	6,863,000	F & A	105⅝	Apr. 13,'99			
" 1st reg. 7's	1900		F & A	109¼	Apr. 23,'97			
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,917,000	J & J	141	Oct. 23,'99	141	141	3,000
" 2d 7's	1912	2,546,000	J & J	140½	May 1,'99			
" 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	135	June 7,'99			
Chic., St. Louis, & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	119½	Oct. 4,'99	119½	119½	1,000
" registered			A & O	110	May 3,'92			
Cleve. & Pitts. con. s. fund 7's	1900	1,310,000	M & N	108	Apr. 19,'98			
" gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A	1942	3,000,000	J & J	105¼	Sept. 11,'99			
" Series B	1942	2,000,000	A & O					
E. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½s Ser. B	1940	2,250,000	J & J					
" " " C	1940	1,118,000	J & J					
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½ g	1941	4,455,000	J & J	114	Oct. 19,'99	114	114	5,000
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's	1942	5,380,000	M & S	102	Nov. 10,'97			
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's	1945	1,400,000	J & J					
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000		108	May 12,'97			
con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & D					
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15					
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S					
" registered			Q Mch					
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N					
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	111	July 8,'97			
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	115½	Feb. 14,'98			
Del. R. RR. & BgeCo 1st gtd g. 4's	1936	1,300,000	F & A					
Sunbury & Lewiston 1st g. 4's	1936	500,000	J & J					
Peo., Dec. & Ev. Tr. Co. ctf. 1st g. 6's	1920	1,140,000	J & J	99	Sept. 19,'99			
" Ev. div. Tr. Co. cf 1st g. 6's	1920	1,433,000	M & S	96	Oct. 25,'99	96	95	14,000
" Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d mort 5's	1926	1,851,000	M & N	20	Dec. 20,'98			
" " 1st instal. paid								
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	126	Apr. 28,'99			
" 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	100	Oct. 26,'99	100	100	11,000
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93			
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26,'93			
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	959,000	J & J	121	Nov. 23,'96			
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93			
Pittsburg, McK'port & Y. 1st 6's	1932	2,250,000	J & J	117	May 31,'89			
" 2d g. 6's	1934	900,000	J & J					
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's	1918	600,000	J & J					
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's	1916	1,000,000	J & J	90	June 24,'99			
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's	1940	3,000,000	A & O	116	July 29,'99			
" 1st cons. 5's	1943	408,000	J & J	98	July 14,'97			

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Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's	1917	1,589,000	J & J	98¾	Oct. 11,'99	98¾	98¾	5,000
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs.	....	8,111,000	......	99⅛	Oct. 12,'99	99⅛	99	74,000
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's	1927	1,562,000	M & N					
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's	1997	63,606,000	J & J	87	Oct. 31,'99	87¾	85⅞	1,283,000
" registered			J & J	87	Oct. 21,'99	87	86	8,000
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's	1939	15,200,000	J & J	97	Oct. 30,'99	98⅛	96¼	83,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1917	550,000	A & O	88	June27,'99			
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1939	1,850,000	J & D	104	May 2,'99			
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 3-4	1940	4,510,000	J & J	72	Aug.23,'99			
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's	1913	297,000	J & J					
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2.342	1947	3,500,000	J & J	86	Oct. 31,'99	87	83½	22,000
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class A	1906	500,000	M & N	114	July 17,'99			
" 2d g. 6's, Class B	1906	2,709,500	M & N	114½	Sept.15,'99			
" 2d g. 6's, Class C	1906	2,400,000	M & N	114	July 14,'99			
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O.	1919	1,025,000	F & A	118	May 23,'92			
" gen. g. 6's	1931	7,807,000	J & J	124¾	Oct. 21,'99	124¾	123	45,000
" gen. g. 5's	1931	12,292,000	J & J	109¾	Oct. 27,'99	109⅞	109	128,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's	1987	1,099,000	A & O	100⅛	Oct. 3,'99	100½	100½	1,000
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6's	1910	304,000	A & O	105	Oct. 4,'96			
Kansas Midland 1st g. 4's	1937	1,608,000	J & D					
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's	1996	6,388,000	J & D	84¾	Oct. 26,'99	85¼	83⅞	76,000
" South'n div. 1st g. 5's	1947	1,500,000	A & O	100	Oct. 4,'99	100	100	5,000
" Central div. 1st g 4's	1929	1,962,000	A & O	96	Sept.26,'99			
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs.	1989	20,000,000	M & N	91¼	Oct. 31,'99	93	90⅛	416,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs.	1989	9,000,000	J & J	61¼	Oct. 31,'99	63¾	58⅝	2,822,000
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1947	339,000	J & D					
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's	1937	2,480,000	J&J15	111½	Oct. 25,'99	111½	111½	2,000
" gtd. gold 5's	1937	1,138,000	J & J	90	Mar. 20,'96			
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's	1913	1,000,000	F & A	120	Feb. 8,'99			
" 2d 5's	1917	2,000,000	A & O	109½	Oct. 16,'99	111	109½	6,000
" 1st con. g. 4's	1968	1,000,000	J & D	99¾	Aug.28,'99			
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's	1909	8,000,000	A & O	121½	Sept.12,'99			
" Dakota ext'n 6's	1910	5,676,000	M & N	123	Oct. 20,'99	123	123	5,000
" 1st con. 6's	1933	13,344,000	J & J	143	Oct. 23,'99	143	143	6,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered			J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'99			
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to 4½'s		21,673,000	J & J	116	Oct. 30,'99	116	115	20,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd			J & J	105	Nov. 4,'95			
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's	1937	7,805,000	J & D	105	Sept.20,'99			
" registered			J & D	104	Jan. 27,'99			
Minneapolis Union 1st 6's	1922	2,150,000	J & J	127¼	Feb. 8,'98			
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd.	1937	6,000,000	J & J	135	Oct. 23,'99	135½	135	3,000
" 1st 6's, registered			J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97			
" 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,700,000	J & J	117	Oct. 6,'99	117	117	1,000
" registered			J & J					
Eastern Minn. 1st d. 1st g. 5's	1908	4,700,000	A & O	112	Sept.28,'99			
" registered			A & O					
Eastn. R'y Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	5,000,000	A & O					
" registered			A & O					
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's	1938	3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11,'99			
" registered			J & J					
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's	1947	4,940,000	M & S	106½	Sept.28,'99			
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's	1919	3,872,000	J & J	112⅜	Oct. 2,'99	112⅜	112⅜	10,000
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's	1934	4,056,000	A & O	125⅛	Feb. 15,'99			
" 1st g. 5's	1934	1,780,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99			
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's	1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98			
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's	1949	2,847,000	J & J					
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold	1924	500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4,'86			
Southern Pacific Co.								
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll.	1949	28,818,500	J & D	83¾	Oct. 31,'99	84¼	82½	2,915,000
" registered			J & D					
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd. g. 4's	1949	51,482,500	F & A	98¾	Oct. 31,'99	102¼	97⅛	1,135,000
" registered			F & A					
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s	1929	24,407,000	J & D	82⅞	Oct. 31,'99	84⅝	82	1,168,500
" registered			J & D					
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S.A. 1st g 6's	1910	4,756,000	F & A	108	Oct. 17,'99	108	108	10,000
" 2d g 7's	1905	1,000,000	J & D	109½	Oct. 30,'99	109½	109½	1,000
" Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's	1931	13,418,000	M & N	103¼	Oct. 31,'99	103⅝	103	215,000
Houst. & T C 1st Waco & N 7's	1903	1,140,000	J & J	125	June29,'92			
" 1st g 5's int. gtd.	1937	6,877,000	J & J	109½	Oct. 19,'99	109½	109½	5,000
" con. g 6's int. gtd.	1912	3,455,000	A & O	110	Oct. 19,'99	110¼	108	7,000
" gen. g 4's int. gtd.	1921	4,297,000	A & O	87	Oct. 21,'99	87½	86½	80,000

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Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	120½	Feb. 17,'98	....	....	....
" 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	138	July 13,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,442,500	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	18,842,000	J & J	105	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,892,000	J & J	79	Oct. 31,'99	79¾	78	219,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	1,620,000	F & A	116	Dec. 14,'98	....	....	....
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	106½	Nov. 17,'97	....	....	....
" con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	103¾	Oct. 23,'99	103¾	102¾	165,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909-1910	10,000,000	J & J	114¼	Oct. 26,'99	114¾	114	10,000
" of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A	1905	30,577,500	APR.	106⅛	Oct. 23,'99	106⅛	105½	3,500
" " " ser. B	1905		OCT.	....	....	....	....	....
" " "	1906		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" " "	1912		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	6,280,000	M & N	107	Aug. 16,'99	....	....	....
" stamped	1905-1937	15,552,000	......	107¾	Oct. 26,'99	108	107	36,500
Austin & Northw'n 1st g 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	98	Oct. 31,'99	98¾	97⅛	212,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	118¾	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd g 5's	1924	1,470,000	M & N	105¼	Aug. 2,'99	....	....	....
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97	....	....	....
" gtd. g. 5's		4,751,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	28,859,000	J & J	108½	Oct. 31,'99	109	107½	633,000
" registered			J & J	106¼	Mar. 21,'99	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4-4½-5's	1996	5,183,000	J & J	108¼	Aug. 14,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	112¼	Aug. 17,'97	....	....	....
Atl. & Char. Air Line, income	1900	750,000	A & O	104	May 24,'95	....	....	....
Atlantic & Danville, 1st g. 5's	1950	1,238,000	J & J	100½	Aug. 11,'99	....	....	....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	118¾	June 8,'99	....	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7's	1900	3,123,000	J & J	103¾	Sept. 25,'99	....	....	....
" divisional g 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	116	Oct. 24,'99	116	116	2,000
" con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	118¼	Oct. 31,'99	118⅛	117½	24,000
" reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	107¾	Oct. 10,'99	108	107¾	3,000
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	122	Sept. 18,'99	....	....	....
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	124½	May 19,'99	....	....	....
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	126⅜	June 24,'99	....	....	....
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's	1909	818,000	M & S	101	Oct. 9,'99	101	101	5,000
" deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 23,'99	105½	105⅛	10,000
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & N	109¼	Oct. 24,'99	109¼	108¾	6,000
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4s	1949	1,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. D 4-5's	1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13,'99	102	102	1,000
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12,'99	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	114	Sept. 11,'99	....	....	....
" gen. 5's. gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	115	Aug. 11,'99	....	....	....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	90	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	118	Oct. 30,'99	118	118	6,000
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Staten Island Ry 1st gtd. g 4½s	1943	500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	112¾	June 15,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1894-1944	4,500,000	F & A	114½	May 8,'99	....	....	....
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	103	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,241,000	M & S	107	Oct. 31,'99	107	107	8,000
" 1st gold 5's	2000	21,566,000	J & D	114¼	Oct. 31,'99	115	113	91,000
" 2d gold income, 5's	2000	1,669,000	MAR.	50	Oct. 27,'99	50	50	2,000
" eng. Trust Co. ctfs		23,331,000	......	56	July 20,'99	....	....	....
Third Avenue 1st g 5's	1937	5,000,000	J & J	127	Oct. 10,'99	127	127	5,000
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's	1935	3,000,000	J & J	107	Oct. 20,'99	107	107	9,000
" 1st M. g 5's West. div	1935	2,500,000	A & O	102	Dec. 28,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1935	1,500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's	1990	2,340,000	A & O	86	Oct. 25,'99	86	85	2,000

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Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....1917	4,400,000	J & D	81¾	Oct. 23,'99	81¾	81	30,000
Tol., St.L.&K.C. Tr. Rec. 1st g 6's.1916	8,234,000	M & N	119½	Oct. 30,'99	121⅛	112	419,000
Toronto,Hamilton &Buff 1st g 4s.1946	3,280,000	J & D	99	Aug.14,'99	....	....	....
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's....1928	1,852,000	J & D	106	Oct. 21,'99	106	105	6,000
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g.5's.1945	4,387,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s...1947	95,378,000	J & J	104	Oct. 31,'99	104¼	102¾	1,820,500
" registered.................		J & J	103⅞	Oct. 9,'99	103⅞	103⅞	1,000
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's..1909	691,000	J & J	115	Oct. 5,'99	115	115	1,000
Oreg. R. R. & Nav.Co.con. g 4's.1946	19,634,000	J & D	103½	Oct. 28,'99	103⅝	102¼	180,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's.1922	13,651,000	F & A	128	Oct. 31,'99	128	128	59,000
Utah & Northern 1st 7's........1908	4,993,000	J & J	121	June 18,'98	....	....	....
" g. 5's..................1926	1,877,000	J & J	102	May 24,'94	....	....	....
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's.1946	10,337,000	J & J	114½	Oct. 30,'99	115¼	113	169,500
" non-cum. inc. A 5's.....1946	7,185,000	SEPT.	102½	Oct. 27,'99	102½	102	297,000
" non-cum. inc. B.&col. trust	14,841,000	OCT.	76½	Oct. 18,'99	76½	74	355,000
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's....1939	31,664,000	M & N	116½	Oct. 30,'99	116½	115	123,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's..1939	14,000,000	F & A	100¼	Oct. 27,'99	100¼	98¾	152,000
" deben. mtg series A..1939	3,500,000	J & J	77	Oct. 30,'99	77	77	5,000
" series B..............1939	25,740,000	J & J	38¼	Oct. 31,'99	38⅝	34	2,606,000
" 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex.1940	3,439,000	J & J	109	Sept.22,'99	....	....	....
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. " 1st 6's.................1908	1,000,000	A & O	110	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's..1937	10,000,000	J & J	113½	Oct. 26,'99	114	112½	49,000
" gen g. 3-4's.............1943	9,789,000	A & O	70¾	Oct. 30,'99	70¾	68½	98,000
" inc. 5's.................1943	10,000,000	Nov.	24½	Oct. 30,'99	24¾	23½	158,000
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 40 years con. g. 5's......1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97	....	....	....
West Va. Cent'l & Pac. 1st g. 6's.1911	3,250,000	J & J	113	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.1926	3,000,000	A & O	110	Oct. 10,'99	110½	110	5,000
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.1928	1,500,000	J & J	96	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
" exten. and imp. g. 5's...1930	1,624,000	F & A	92½	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Wisconsin Cent.Co. 1st trust g.5's1937	1,987,000	J & J	34	Nov. 16,'97	....	....	....
" eng. Trust Co. certificates.	10,013,000	......	76	Oct. 30,'99	76¼	75	32,000
" income mortgage 5's...1937	7,775,000	A & O	6¼	June12,'99	....	....	....

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Name Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Year 1899. High.	Year 1899. Low.	October Sales. High.	October Sales. Low.	October Sales. Total.
United States 2's registered........Opt'l	25,364,500	Q M	101½	99	....	....	......
" 3's registered...........1908-18	198,678,720	Q F	109¾	106½	107⅝	107¼	22,000
" 3's coupon.............1908-18		Q F	109½	106¾	108½	108⅛	167,000
" 3's small bonds reg.....1908-18		Q F	107⅛	107⅛	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon.1908-18		Q F	109½	106½	108	107¾	4,800
" 4's registered..............1907	559,652,250	J A J&O	114	111	111¾	111¼	54,400
" 4's coupon..................1907		J A J&O	114½	112	112½	112	51,800
" 4's registered..............1925	162,315,400	Q F	130¼	128	129¾	129⅛	18,000
" 4's coupon.................1925		Q F	131	128	130½	130	12,000
" 5's registered..............1904	100,000,000	Q F	113½	110½	110½	110½	10,000
" 5's coupon.................1904		Q F	113½	111	112	111⅝	59,000
District of Columbia 3-65's...........1924	14,033,600	F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" small bonds.....................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered......................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	OCTOBER SALES. *High.*	OCTOBER SALES. *Low.*	OCTOBER SALES. *Total.*
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's	1948	12,000,000	M & S	103¾	Oct. 31,'99	104	103¾	106,000
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8's	1900	3,068,000	Q F	105	Oct. 31,'99	105	104	47,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's	1915	1,809,000	M & S	89	Oct. 26,'99	91¼	87½	6,000
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's	1942	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
B'klyn Wharf & Wh. Co. 1st g. 5's	1945	17,500,000	F & A	77	Oct. 30,'99	84	76	90,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's	1915	10,000,000	J & J	109⅛	Feb. 9,'97	....	....	....
" non-cum. inc. 5's	1907	2,539,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's	1900	2,954,000	F & A	100¼	Oct. 23,'99	100¼	100	8,000
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's	1909	700,000	J & J	81	Feb. 11,'97	....	....	....
" Coupon off		....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's	1919	1,043,000	M & N	105	July 1,'99	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's	1943	2,303,000	F & A	96	Oct. 30,'99	96	96	3,000
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's	2397	10,292,000	Q & J	103½	Aug. 24,'99	....	....	....
" registered			Q & J	104	Feb. 16,'98	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $13,000,000.								
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S A	1911	3,021,000	A & O	23	Oct. 30,'99	23	19	295,000
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's	1926	3,905,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7,'99	109	109	8,000
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's	1923	1,100,000	A & O	90	Oct. 27,'99	90	90	7,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's	1919	780,000	A & O	90	Nov. 26,'95	....	....	....
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's	1926	1,090,000	J & J	107⅛	June 3,'92	....	....	....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1931	1,681,000	M & S	113	Oct. 27, 99	113	113	1,000
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's	1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's	1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's	1910	7,000,000	A & O	70	Apl. 23,'97	....	....	....
Iron Steamboat Co. 6's	1901	500,000	J & J	75¼	Dec. 4,'95	....	....	....
Internat'l Paper Co. 1st con. g 6's	1918	8,947,000	F & A	103¾	Oct. 24,'99	109	103¾	8,000
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
" 1st g. 5's	1926	1,975,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's	1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Knick'r'ker Ice Co. (Chic) 1st g 5's	1928	2,000,000	A & O	95½	Oct. 20,'99	96	95½	5,000
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's	1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's	1940	1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug. 27,'95	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's	1918	2,000,000	M & N	103	Feb. 17,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & N			....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's	1920	3,089,000	J & J	103½	Oct. 18,'99	104	101¾	16,000
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's	1890-1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's cnv.	1920	1,261,000	M & N	100	June 4,'95	....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's	1910	443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3,'99	90	90	2,000
Peoria Water Co. g 6's	1889-1919	1,254,000	M & N	100	June 23,'92	....	....	....
Procter & Gamble, 1st g 6's	1940	2,000,000	J & J	113½	July 24,'99	....	....	....
Roch & Pitts. Cl & Ir. Co. pur my 5's	1946	1,100,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Station Cupples & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20	1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's	1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's	1906	4,975,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's	1946	2,878,000	F & A	84¾	Oct. 27,'99	85	79⅛	65,000
" " inc. g. 5's	1946	7,500,000	......	25½	Oct. 13,'99	27	20	482,000
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's	1912	379,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's	1917	1,244,000	A & O	110	Oct. 31,'99	110	110	2,000
" Bir. div. 1st con. 6's	1917	3,731,000	J & J	111	Oct. 25,'99	114	111	6,000
Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's	1922	1,000,000	J & J	108	Aug. 17,'99	....	....	....
De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's	1910	2,771,000	F & A	107	Oct. 28,'99	108	106½	98,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's	1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb.	1915	6,000,000	M & N	119	Aug. 7,'99	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.								
Series C 5's	1900-1915	1,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" D 4½'s	1901-1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's	1907-1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's	1908-1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's	1903-1918	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" H 4's	1903-1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's	1904-1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's	1904-1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds		....	......	....	....	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	OCTOBER SALES. *High.*	OCTOBER SALES. *Low.*	OCTOBER SALES. *Total.*
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's	1910	400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union deb. 7's	1875-1900	3,640,000	M & N	103¼	June 12,'99	....	....	....
" 7's, registered	1900		M & N	103¼	Sept. 13,'99	....	....	....
" debenture, 7's	1884-1900	1,000,000	M & N	102½	May 22,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	104½	Nov. 12,'97	....	....	....
" col. trust cur. 5's	1938	8,502,000	J & J	114	Oct. 30,'99	114½	113½	14,000
Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's	1911	1,957,000	J & J	110	June 5,'99	....	....	....
Northwestern Telegraph 7's	1904	1,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's	1919	846,000	J & J	68	Dec. 23,'96	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's	1947	1,150,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Bost. Un. Gas tst ctfs s'k f'd g. 5's	1939	7,000,000	J & J	91⅝	Oct. 12,'98	....	....	....
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's	1945	13,239,000	M & N	118½	Oct. 27,'99	119	117¾	13,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's	1932	1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's	1923	4,598,000	J & J	100	Oct. 31,'99	101	97½	209,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's	1918	386,000	F & A	98¾	Aug. 4,'99	....	....	....
Edison Elec. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's	1910	4,312,000	M & S	107½	Oct. 18,'99	110	107½	9,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1995	2,156,000	J & J	124	Oct. 13,'99	124	124	9,000
" Brooklyn 1st g. 5's	1940	1,500,000	A & O	111	May 16,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L. & Power g. 5's	1937	2,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" purchase money 6's	1997	5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Edison Elec. Ill. Bkln 1st con. g. 4's	1939	2,000,000	J & J	97½	Oct. 13,'99	97½	97	11,000
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5's	1932	2,500,000	M & S	102	Feb. 14,'98	....	....	....
General Electric Co. deb. g. 5's	1922	5,700,000	J & D	119	July 31,'99	....	....	....
Grand Rapids Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's	1915	1,225,000	F & A	92½	Mar. 11,'95	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's	1922	3,750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's	1919	10,000,000	Q F	109	Oct. 31,'99	109⅞	108	20,000
" small bonds				97½	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's	1904	2,100,000	M & N	125	Feb. 25,'99	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 6's	1904	2,500,000	J & D	107	Sept. 9,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 6's	1943	4,900,000	A & O	120	Oct. 30,'99	120	120	2,000
" refunding g. 5's	1947	2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
" refuding registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Chic. Gas Lt & Coke 1st gtd g. 5's	1937	10,000,000	J & J	108½	Oct. 16,'99	108½	108½	10,000
Con. Gas Co. Chic. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1936	4,346,000	J & D	111½	Apr. 20,'99	....	....	....
Eq. Gas & Fuel, Chic. 1st gtd. g. 6's	1905	2,000,000	J & J	104½	Oct. 17,'99	104½	104½	1,000
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1947	5,000,000	M & N	107	Aug. 9,'99	....	....	....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's	1949	1,500,000	M & S	103⅝	Oct. 19,'99	103⅝	103⅝	1,000
Western Gas Co. col. tr. g. 5's	1933	3,805,500	M & N	101	Mar. 16,'98	....	....	....

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Atkinson.—Clinton Atkinson, President of the People's Bank, Summit, Miss., and a prominent merchant, died September 27.

Billingsley.—George E. Billingsley, President of the Capitol National Bank, Guthrie, Okla. Ter., died October 14, aged fifty-three years.

Birge.—Nathan L. Birge, Vice-President of the Bristol (Ct.) National Bank, died October 29, aged seventy-six years. He was for many years a successful manufacturer at Bristol.

Bradley.—Edward A. Bradley, President of the First National Bank, Aurora, Ill., died October 4, aged sixty-nine years.

Buell.—Thomas B. Buell, for twenty-two years President of the Farmers' National Bank, Union City, Mich., died October 12, aged eighty-four years.

Collingwood.—Joseph M. Collingwood, Cashier of the Centennial National Bank, Philadelphia, died October 11, aged sixty-four years. He had been connected with the bank ten years and Cashier for six years.

Condit.—E. S. Condit, President of the Old National Bank, Centralia, Ill., died October 13. Mr. Condit lacked but five days of being eighty-one years of age at the time of his death. He had been President of the bank for nearly thirty years.

Cummings.—W. Cummings, President of the State Bank, Effingham, Kans., died September 26.

Denny.—Col. H. C. Denny, President of the private bank of H. C. Denny & Co., Belton, Texas, and a resident of that place for more than forty years, died October 19.

Dowd.—William Dowd, one of the best-known merchants and business men of New York city, died October 7. He was born at Batavia, New York, in 1824, and came to New York in 1844, where he engaged in the mercantile business, retiring in 1871. In 1874 he became President of the National Bank of North America, and held that office until 1891. He was at one time Chairman of the Clearing-House, and at the time of his death was a director of the American Surety Company, the National Bank of North America, and a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank. Mr. Dowd also held prominent official positions with a number of railway, insurance and other large corporations.

Dutton.—Dr. A. C. Dutton, President of the First National Bank, Eaton Rapids, Mich., died October 29, aged seventy-five years. He was one of the organizers of the bank.

Eagle.—Francis M. Eagle, President of the Lawrence National Bank, North Manchester, Ind., and one of the wealthiest residents of the county, died October 15, aged eighty-five years.

Elliott.—Isaac A. Elliott, Cashier of the York County National Bank, York, Pa., died October 14. Mr. Elliott was born at York in 1845, and in 1867 he entered the York County National Bank as teller, continuing in this position for over twenty years, when he was elected Cashier.

Felsenthal.—Herman Felsenthal, formerly President of the Bank of Commerce, Chicago, died September 8.

Garth.—Col. John H. Garth, President of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Hannibal, Mo., died October 12.

Gay.—George W. Gay, of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank, died September 13.

Haggett.—Frank P. Haggett, Cashier of the Railroad National Bank, Lowell, Mass., committed suicide on September 23 in a fit of despondency. He was forty-five years of age and had been connected with the bank over thirteen years.

Haskell.—Wm. P. Haskell, President of the First National Bank and the Merrimac Savings Bank, Merrimac, Mass., died October 8. He was born at Newburyport in 1810.

Jenks.—Dr. Thomas L. Jenks, President of the North End Savings Bank, Boston, died October 31. He was born at Conway, N. H., in 1830. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1870 and 1876, and had held several important local offices, including the chairmanship of the Board of Police Commissioners.

Johnson.—Robert B. Johnson, President of the Holyoke (Mass.) National Bank, and Treasurer of the Holyoke Savings Bank, died November 1, aged seventy-one years.

Jones.—Pleasant R. Jones, President of the Bank of Danville, Va., of which he was one of the organizers, died October 11.

Jordan.—Edward L. Jordan, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and President of the First National Bank, of that city, died October 9.

McCord.—E. B. McCord, President of the Citizens' State Bank, Monticello, Minn., and of the Citizens' Bank, Annandale, Minn., died August 23. He was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1821 and moved to Minnesota in 1858. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, Second Minnesota Cavalry, and served till the close of the war. He was elected county superintendent of schools for two terms, and was county surveyor for many years.

Morton.—D. A. Morton, Cashier for John G. Morton, banker, Madisonville, Ky., died October 8.

Northup.—J. M. Northup, President of the First National Bank, Fort Edward, N. Y., died October 20, aged seventy-nine years. He had been county treasurer for six years and a member of the State Legislature.

Sayre.—E. D. Sayre, President of the Security Trust and Safety Vault Co., Lexington, Ky., and also President of the Kentucky Bankers' Association, died October 22, aged seventy-nine years.

Scott.—Samuel Scott, President of the Farmers' Bank, of Floyd, Va., died October 15.

Sessions.—John H. Sessions, President of the Bristol (Conn.) National Bank, and connected with several successful manufacturing enterprises, died September 10, aged seventy-one years. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a few years ago presented the Bristol society with a house of worship costing over $100,000. He had been President of the bank since it was founded, twenty-four years ago.

Sharpe.—Lucian Sharpe, Vice-President of the Providence (R. I.) Institution for Savings, a director in several other financial institutions, and a wealthy manufacturer, died Oct. 17.

Simmons.—Capt. A. A. Simmons, Cashier of the First National Bank, Rusk, Tex., and a Confederate veteran, died September 11, aged sixty-seven years.

Skinner.—Charles P. Skinner, for the past fifteen years Vice-President of the First National Bank, Ottawa, Kans., died at Westfield, N. Y., October 31, aged fifty-five years.

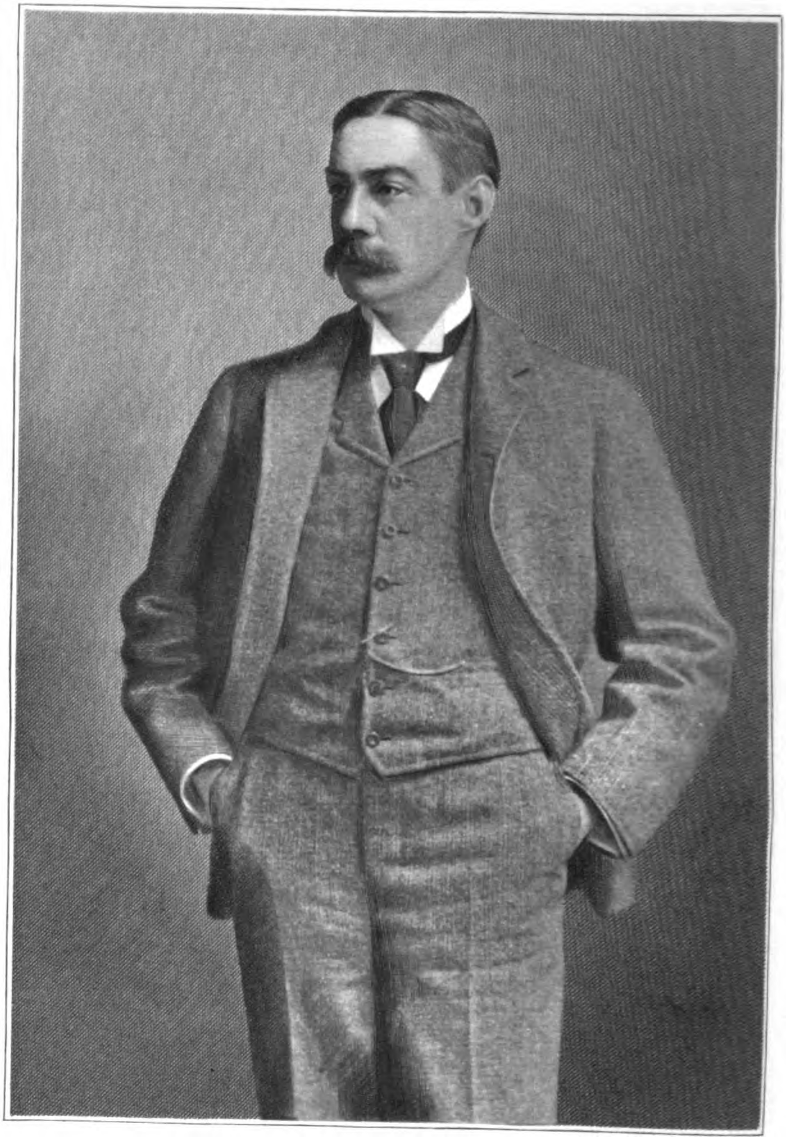
Slocum.—James Slocum, Jr., President of the Bank of Waterville, Minn., died August 27, aged sixty-eight years.

Smith.—J. M. Smith, President of the First National Bank, Charlotte, Mich., was killed in an accident at Wolverine, Mich., September 23.

Smith.—Henry E. Smith, President of the National Exchange Bank, Greenville, R. I., died September 23, in his seventy-first year. Mr. Smith, in addition to his banking interests, was largely and successfully engaged in farming and raising high-grade cattle.

Taylor.—Col. Joseph D. Taylor, President of the Guernsey National Bank, Cambridge, Ohio, from its organization, President of the Washington (D. C.) Savings Bank and a former member of Congress from Ohio, died September 19.

Whiteman.—Henry M. Whiteman, President of the First National Bank, Biggsville, Ill., an ex-member of the Legislature, and a wealthy citizen, died September 28, aged seventy-four years.



R. P. Linderman

President Lehigh Valley National Bank
President Bethlehem Steel Company

THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR. DECEMBER, 1899. VOLUME LIX, No. 6.

THE NEW GOLD STANDARD BILL formulated by the Republican Caucus Committee will be found in another part of this issue of the MAGAZINE.

Section one of the proposed act declares that the standard unit of value shall, as now, be the dollar, and shall consist of 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine. This makes no change in the present law, though it will serve to correct popular misapprehension in regard thereto.

Section two provides that "all interest-bearing obligations of the United States for the payment of money, now existing or hereafter to be entered into, and all United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the law of July 14, 1890, shall be deemed and held to be payable in the gold coin of the United States as defined in Section one of this act; and all other obligations, public and private, for the payment of money, shall be performed in conformity with the standard established in said section. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or held to affect the present legal-tender quality of the silver dollar," etc.

The act of February 28, 1878, which established the present legal-tender quality of the silver dollar, says that such dollars "shall be a legal tender at their nominal value, for all debts and dues public and private," etc.

These two provisions appear to be conflicting, as it will be seen that the caucus bill makes the public obligations payable in gold, but expressly states that the legal-tender quality of the silver dollars shall not be changed; and, as shown, the Bland-Allison Act makes these dollars a legal-tender for all debts public and private.

Section three establishes a department of issue and redemption in the Treasury, and provides for a gold reserve of not less than twenty-five per cent. of the United States and Treasury notes outstanding,

and Section four authorizes the sale of bonds, specifically payable in gold, to maintain the reserve, and makes it mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to keep the reserve up to the point fixed by the law. He is also required to preserve the parity of every dollar issued or coined by the Government, and if necessary to do this he may pay out gold in exchange for silver dollars.

The United States and Treasury notes are made payable in gold, at the option of the holder. Silver certificates are to be redeemed, as now, in silver dollars. Notes and certificates redeemed in coin are not to be reissued except upon a deposit of an equivalent amount of the coin in which they are redeemed.

Provision is made in Section five for coining subsidiary coins from the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and the following section repeals the law limiting the amount of such coinage to $50,000,000.

Section seven fixes the denominations of silver certificates at $1, $2 and $5. Section eight authorizes the issue of circulation to the par of bonds deposited. A semi-annual tax of one-tenth of one per cent. is provided for in Section nine, the tax to be upon the capital, surplus and undivided profits; this is in lieu of the present tax on circulation. This would not only be a burdensome tax, but it would be inequitable compared with the tax now laid on the circulating notes. Section ten permits the organization of National banks of $25,000 capital in towns having less than 2,000 population.

The bill does not change the existing status of any of the present coins or notes. Its essential feature is in the provisions for maintaining the parity of the different forms of currency and in giving more definite legal recognition to the gold reserve. Both in this respect and as regards the standard of value, the purpose of the measure seems to be to remove uncertainties. It would have been better, perhaps, if the Secretary of the Treasury had been directed to exchange gold for silver, instead of leaving this to his discretion.

The banking amendments are unimportant. That permitting the issue of circulation to the par of bonds is good as far as it goes. By allowing banks with a minimum capital of $25,000 the number of National banks will probably be considerably increased, though there may be some question as to whether this concession is of any real advantage, since State banks of small capital are generally able to meet the needs of communities having insufficient capital to maintain a National bank.

We have referred elsewhere in this issue to the difficulty of making a satisfactory disposition of the silver dollars. To take away their legal-tender quality or to restrict it would not be practicable, and to dispose of the silver dollars for gold is a step too radical to be

sustained by public opinion. This difficulty has been recognized by the committee, and has been met in the way deemed best under the circumstances. With such amendments as may be suggested after full discussion, the bill will doubtless be made satisfactory to all who believe that our currency system should be firmly and indisputably fixed upon a gold basis.

THE PREPAYMENT OF INTEREST on the public debt authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, as was apprehended, had little effect in relieving the stringency in the money market, and conditions have arisen which have seemed to warrant the Secretary in an offer to purchase twenty-five millions of outstanding bonds at the market price.

The cause and the true remedy for recurring pressure in the money market were commented on in the November number of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

There seem to be great differences of opinion as to the advisability of Treasury interference with the money market either by the prepayment of interest or by the purchase of bonds. While some look upon Secretary GAGE as a public benefactor, others seem to think that the action of the Secretary was ill-advised, and that the market would have regained its normal condition without this outside assistance. It is claimed that merchants and business men had all the cash they wanted, not only throughout the country generally but even in New York city, and that the speculative business alone of the city named was suffering. It is also claimed that if bonds had not been purchased, such relief as was necessary would have been obtained by the importation of gold.

Of course these conflicting opinions in regard to the Secretary's action are due to the different standpoints from which it is viewed.

There is no doubt that the present independent Treasury system, which causes such fluctuations in the available cash at the money centers, is responsible for some of the abuses of speculation. The shrewd dealers in Wall Street are well acquainted with the fact that the operations of the Treasury under the present system must often give rise to conditions very favorable for those who happen to be on the right side of the market. They also seem to feel that if they happen to be on the other side, that either the exertion of the right influence, based on the seeming necessities of the business world, will cause the interference of the Government in time to relieve the worst pressure.

Under the present system, when the Government revenues temporarily exceed the expenses, the cash of the great money centre is

the first to be drawn into Government hoard. If the excess of receipts continued for a sufficient length of time, the available cash of the whole country would in like manner be sensibly diminished. The people who suffer from the Treasury withdrawal of cash into its vaults naturally look to the Government for relief. The Government has no other way to afford the relief except by the payment of interest or the purchase of its outstanding indebtedness. It therefore seems, under existing circumstances, that the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of being censured for selling bonds, would have been culpable if he had not done so.

But notwithstanding this, the whole system of hoarding Government receipts away from the customary channels of circulation is all wrong, and the remedy which has to be adopted to cure the evil is a dangerous one. Although the Treasury appears to have a surplus at this time, it is yet uncertain whether at the end of the fiscal year there will not be a deficiency. This deficiency will be the larger because of the bonds which the Secretary has purchased to relieve the money market. It may become necessary to again borrow more than has been paid.

The power of manipulating the market which the independent Treasury law puts into the hands of a Secretary of the Treasury, who was unscrupulous enough to take advantage of opportunities for private gain for himself and friends, and opportunities, too, which it would be absolutely impossible to prove were fostered by him, is too great a power to be in the hands of any man.

The most obvious substitute for the independent Treasury system is the deposit of the public funds with a bank or banks as is done by other enlightened nations. But there will be political objections made to such a change in the custody of Government funds.

The same classes of people who are most easily roused against the banks are also the ones who inveigh the most bitterly against the abuses of Wall Street. But they seem to be entirely oblivious to the patent fact that a very large share of the trouble in Wall Street is due to the non-use of the banks by the Government.

It was suggested in the November MAGAZINE that without abolishing the independent Treasury system, which might arouse the anti-bank prejudice, the main difficulty of the present system might be obviated by a modification of the system of settlements between the Assistant Treasurers of the United States and the several clearing-houses of which they are members. If the clearing-house associations would bind themselves together as security for each member holding United States deposits, the latter would be just as safe as if protected by United States bonds. Each bank would receive such deposits as naturally came to it in the course of business. The

Assistant Treasurer receives the revenues paid in in the form of checks on the banks. These checks pass through the clearing-house, and after the clearings some banks are debtor and some creditor to the Treasury. When the majority of the banks are debtors from day to day for a considerable period, and the balances are settled every day by cash payment, the reserves of the banks diminish and stringency in the money market becomes inevitable. But if these daily debtor balances are not required to be paid daily, they would remain as deposits due the United States in the banks, to be drawn on by check when required. They could remain until the expenditures of the Government began to predominate. The banks would then begin to receive more checks on the Treasury than the Treasury received on the banks, and in course of time the deposits with the banks would be reduced by the payment of balances against the Treasury. An automatic system of deposits of public money with the banks that had natural dealings with the Government would thus arise which could be made equally safe with the present system of Government deposits, and would not in the least interfere with the operations of the independent Treasury, except at those times when the tendency of the latter to accumulate cash excessively became oppressive to the money market.

Some action should be taken by Congress giving greater liberty in the dealings of the Assistant Treasurers with the clearing-house banks. In case the associated banks gave their combined security, it would be all that was necessary to inaugurate a system of dealing with the flow of public funds. Such a concession would not be open to the objection of monopoly, as would be a system of which a great National bank formed the basis. The only banks which received public deposits would be those on which their own depositors drew checks to pay Government dues and taxes.

Unless some change is made in the manner of handling the public funds it is evident that pressure in the money market will recur at the most unexpected times. No doubt there will always be fluctuations in the money market. But nearly every period of stringency in the New York money market which has occurred during many years has either been caused or was aggravated by the operation of unwise financial laws.

THE RIGHT TO ISSUE CIRCULATION does not appear to be regarded by the National banks as of any particular value in times of monetary stringency ; at least they do not avail themselves of it.

The National banks belonging to the New York Clearing-House Association have a combined capital of $47,300,000. Under the Na-

tional Banking Law they would be entitled to issue ninety per cent. of this, or $42,570,000, in circulating notes. They actually issue about $16,000,000. The pressure for money, if it had affected the interests of the banks seriously, could have been met by the issue of $26,359,000 additional notes by the National banks of New York city belonging to the clearing-house. This is more than would have been issued from the Treasury in the purchase of $25,000,000 of bonds.

What reasons are there why the banks did not avail themselves of this resource during the tight money market prevailing during the last two months? It may be that the banks did not see any serious features in the monetary situation, that they believed the scarcity of money a wholesome check on speculative business in new industrial stocks, which they neither wish to encourage nor too openly to oppose.

But even if the banks had wished to relieve the pressure by the issue of the notes which were at least legally available, there were probably difficulties which could not be overcome in time. One obstacle would be the difficulty of procuring bonds to deposit to secure the new issues. In regard to this, however, it cannot be doubted that if the New York associated banks had determined that the monetary situation required the issue of additional notes, they could have procured the bonds by combined action and allotted them to the several banks for deposit. They could undoubtedly have borrowed them for any reasonable length of time.

The main difficulty, however, was that the notes themselves were not on hand. They had to be printed, issued and signed. This is a process which takes nearly a month to accomplish, and under the present indifference of the banks to this resource bank-note circulation seldom expands until all necessity for such expansion has disappeared. This condition of things is not the fault of the law, because there is nothing to prevent the banks from ordering and keeping on hand in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency unsigned notes to the full amount they may be entitled to receive on capital. If this had been done the bonds could be deposited, the notes forwarded and signed and issued by the banks in less than three days.

As a rule there is no profit to the banks in the issue of circulation and the expense and labor of going through the process is irksome to them. But all these reasons why this resource was not availed of when money rates were so high seem inadequate, unless the banks saw that there was less danger than was generally claimed, and realized that there would be more profit to them in letting things drift than in attempting to relieve the situation.

If the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in offering to purchase bonds was taken upon the request or the advice of the banks, it would not have been unnatural for him to have reminded them

that it was in their own power to put over $26,000,000 of their notes in circulation and to have declined any interference with the market until he was convinced that this resource could not be made available in time. If it became evident that the main reason why the banks could not use this resource opportunely was their own indifference, manifested by lack of preparation for an emergency that might have been foreseen, then he, in giving the assistance of the Treasury, should have impressed the banks with the advisability of being prepared in the future.

One of the main complaints against the National bank-note system is its want of elasticity; or, in other words, its failure to meet just such conditions as have existed in the money centres during the last two months. This charge is not in all respects well founded. The situation in New York city and the failure of the National banks there to issue currency to which they were entitled, indicate that the law was not at fault. The banks did not choose to do what they had legal authority to do. They may have refused to do this because they did not think the crisis required such action, or because their lack of preparation for an emergency which might have been foreseen prevented them from exercising their legal powers.

In all the large money centers, and throughout the country generally, the same conditions are to be found. The National banks have not issued notes to near the amount the law permits them. There is a wide margin which they might issue if they would deposit the required bonds. The reason they do not is that in ordinary times there is no profit in circulation. But this is no reason why they should not prepare themselves to issue notes when the demand for money is greater than the usual supply. They could easily do this by having on hand ready for issue a sufficient supply of notes. If the power to issue promptly the difference between the maximum limit which the law allowed a National bank, viz., ninety per cent. of its capital, and the minimum limit which the same bank found most convenient to have outstanding in ordinary conditions of business, were kept available, the present system would show an elasticity that would be surprising to those who accuse it of the lack of this quality.

The difficulty of procuring bonds to deposit for circulation is not so great as imagined when they are wanted only temporarily. Almost any National bank could borrow the bonds it requires for thirty or sixty days to tide over an emergency. The banks in the money centres would have the greatest facility for procuring bonds in this way. At any rate investors and holders of United States bonds would undoubtedly prefer to loan their bonds to the National banks than to sell them to the Government. When the demand for currency had ceased and all that had been hoarded was returned to the

ordinary channels, then automatically the banks which had borrowed bonds to issue circulation would redeem this circulation, withdraw the bonds and return them to their owners. The banks in the monetary centres could facilitate this process by combining to issue the notes required and they could exercise a wholesome control over the amounts issued not only in their own locality, but by degrees throughout the country by fixing the rates at which bonds could be borrowed.

If the National banks of the country once realize the power they possess to meet unusual demands for money, and make the necessary preparations to avail themselves of this power, by acquiring a knowledge of the bonds held as investments in their vicinity, which they can borrow when necessary, and by having ready currency for issue, they would be in a situation to meet extraordinary demands for money that recur at intervals. The public, knowing that this power would be exercised by the banks, would be less apt to withdraw and hoard currency, as they now do in anticipation of danger, thus exaggerating to a financial crisis what would otherwise have been a mere temporary fluctuation.

THE LEGISLATIVE ACTION necessary to change from the existing system of a bank currency based upon deposited securities to a system of bank currency based upon the general credit of the banking institutions which issue it, is surrounded by many difficulties, and it seems that there is little probability that Congress will take up this complicated subject for serious discussion.

The proposals of the committees appointed to formulate plans for monetary reforms, which have had sessions during the recess, seem to confine themselves to an acknowledgment of the gold standard, provision for reissuing greenbacks in exchange for gold only, and increase of the percentage of National bank notes issued on bonds. There may, perhaps, be some further recommendations as to the refunding of the national debt at lower rates of interest.

If these proposals are favorably received by Congress, the bank currency plan will still be left out in the cold. This may not prove such a misfortune as some may be inclined to think. If Congress in its wisdom should deem it unnecessary to go no further than has been indicated, it is probable that the banks of the country would in due time evolve a system which would supersede the necessity of any bank notes in the form hitherto known.

There never was a country or a period in which the freedom of entering into the banking business was greater than it is now in the United States. The people both as citizens of the nation and as citi-

zens of the States have always fought against what is known as monopoly in banking. It was this spirit that prevented the extension of the charters of the two banks of the United States, and that put an end to the granting of special charters by the States. American bankers have no chance to become hide-bound, because of the great amount of new blood which is continually coming into the banking business.

But with all this freedom there are special dangers to which banking systems more exclusively organized are not subject. With the experience of years derived from all varieties of banking, the banking community of the United States is gradually evolving a spirit of conservation and also a spirit of adaptation to conditions as they arise from time to time. The tendency to disintegration, which was natural in a system so free, has been counteracted by various devices. The banks in the larger cities and towns have been drawn together by association in clearing-houses. The banks in each State have been kept in touch by State associations of bankers, and the banks of the United States by the American Bankers' Association.

All these devices for overcoming the isolation of so many independent banks have been brought about without any help of either the State or Federal legislatures. In more specific ways pertaining to banking methods, difficulties which arose from the individualism of the system were overcome. Thus when each of the New England banks issued its own notes almost without limit, the Suffolk Bank system of redemption was invented to check the wild issues and force retirement of excessive currency. This was copied in other States and proved effectual without any aid from legislation. The establishment of clearing-houses is another indication of how capable the banks, when left to themselves, are to devise the necessary machinery to meet emergencies as they arise. Out of these clearing-house associations grew the device of clearing-house loan certificates which have proved so effectual a safeguard in times of financial distress.

These devices have not yet reached their full development, but are liable to improvement every little while. The action of the New York Clearing-House Association on almost any subject to-day is far-reaching and commands the acquiescence of all the banks in the country.

There is reason to feel encouraged in the belief, even if Congress should deem it unnecessary to amend the laws in regard to bank currency, that the banks will themselves gradually evolve some substitute for the credit bank note, which will be superior in effecting the ordinary transactions for which bank notes are now deemed necessary. The great use that is now made of the checks of depositors in

paying debts and in transmitting funds serves to render the banks of increasing importance to the public.

No one can say exactly what improvement in the ordinary check would make it an improved substitute for bank notes both to the banks and the public; but as it stands the check has already largely taken the place of ordinary paper money, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the result suggested will develop itself within a short period. There are ways in which legislation could help the development of banking methods, but in regard to checks the only legislation (that imposing the two-cent stamp check tax) has, on the contrary, been repressive.

THE SMALL BANKS OF THE COUNTRY are becoming aroused to the danger to their institutions involved in proposed legislation permitting National banks to establish branches. Such legislation has been recommended by the Monetary Commission, and has been advocated in many influential quarters, as tending to furnish banking facilities in parts of the country that at present are destitute of banks.

The argument in favor of permitting banks to establish branches has confined itself to generalities and does not appear to have considered the real difficulties in the way. There is no reason to doubt that wherever there is any prospect of profit in carrying on the banking business, a bank will be established in that place. Capital is constantly on the lookout for just such opportunities. If there are places in the United States where there are no banks, it is because there is no development of resources and no business to require them.

So far as the recommendation to permit branch banks is not a political pretence to silence the attacks of those who imagine that banks create wealth, it is grounded on the belief that it would bring the surplus capital of a rich section of the country to develop the resources of a poor one. To some extent this might be the result, but as a general thing it is probable that the institutions in a situation to establish branch offices would place them much more frequently in localities where profits were assured than in localities whose capabilities in this respect were unexplored. This has been recognized by some of those who advocate branch banks, and they would confine these offices to places where they would not come in competition with any bank already established. The definition of the boundaries within which the establishment of branch banks must be confined would have to be very precise to avoid competition with established banks. A small town might have an established bank, and although forbidden to place a branch in that town, a foreign bank might place its branch office so near to it as to deprive the local bank of a large share

of its profits. In other words, it would be impossible to prevent competition between branch banks of outside corporations and local banks by any restrictions that might be devised.

In the recommendations to permit National banks to establish branches, it has never been clearly shown whether the intention was to permit any National bank to place branches in any part of the United States or only in the State in which the parent bank was located. This is a very important point to be settled. If the branches of any bank are to be confined to its own State, then the benefits claimed for the branch system would be minimized. States where capital is abundant do not need the branch system, and States where capital is scarce could not avail themselves of it.

The so-called small banks are not the only ones which would suffer by the growth of branches of the larger institutions. There would be an active competition among banks of all classes in the endeavor to cover as much territory as possible. In this day, when the tendency in all branches of business is to the consolidation of capital and management, by means of trusts and combines, the banks of the country have to this time maintained their individual independence. When there is so much doubt whether the public is benefited by the aggregation of other business interests and so much outcry against trusts, it is manifestly unwise to legislate in a manner which will surely, sooner or later, deprive a large part of the banks of the country of their individual independence.

Looking at the question from another standpoint, it is assuredly better for any locality having undeveloped resources and an enterprising population to gather its own banking capital and establish its own banking facilities in a gradual and natural manner than it is to look to foreign assistance.

Most of the smaller banks of the United States to-day represent local accumulations of wealth, and they have been the centres of enterprise in their vicinage. The introduction of foreign capital is apt to cause an unnatural and feverish expansion of business, which lays a poor foundation for permanent growth.

The main reason why National banks have not been able to compete in many places with State and private banks has been on account of the comparatively large capital required to be paid in before business could be started. This capital had to be paid either in money or in bonds. A State or private bank could be started in a poor locality on a capital much less in amount, and not so precise in kind. After these smaller banks and banking offices attain a certain growth and prestige they very often become National banks, and the State and private banking systems are thus feeders to the National system. They would be so to a much greater extent than they are

were not the restrictions of the National system more severe in certain respects than they need be. Even if the minimum capital of National banks were reduced from fifty to twenty-five thousand dollars, as proposed by some, it is not believed that the National system would then be adapted to develop the first beginnings of banking in a new community as well as are State and private banks. The obvious course is not to interfere with these latter institutions, within their own sphere, by bringing branch banks, or National banks of small capital in competition with them.

The restrictions of the National banking laws should be revised with a view of removing such as render banking under them unsuitable to the wants of small and poor communities, and at the same time to make their circulation privilege yield a moderate profit. To State and private banks should be left the risks and profits of pioneers in new banking territory, and when they have reached a certain stage of development, the inducements of the National system should be such as to cause them to enlist under the more precise regulations of that system.

THE DEATH OF GEO. SMITH removes one of the landmarks of early banking in the United States. Perhaps in all financial history there is nothing more interesting in the popular sense than the adventures in the newly-settled States and Territories of those who established the banks which issued the money, by means of which the resources of the new territory were developed. These men were adventurers and pioneers, and they were in their line of exploitation exposed to great temptation. There were many incompetents among them and some not too honest, but probably a larger proportion than might be supposed, from the popular idea of wildcat and red-dog banks, were both competent and honest men, content with profits reasonable for the risks they ran.

The experience of GEO. SMITH, in issuing a bank currency which supplied the means of exchange for many years in the Middle West, shows that with no trammels of legal restriction, and with nothing but his own principles and abilities to sustain him, it was possible for an individual to carry on a banking business profitably to himself and without plundering the public.

GEO. SMITH established his offices of issue in places that were difficult of access from the chief centres of business. He had alleged charters from the territorial government of Wisconsin, and also from Georgia, but these charters, especially the first named, were little more than pretexts. The charter from the Territory of Wisconsin distinctly provided that the corporation formed under it should exer-

cise no banking powers. The charters were useful in fixing the point of issue of the promissory notes and giving a name to the bank. But the public never cared for the charters; they recognized the notes as "GEO. SMITH's money," and gave them currency as such. They knew that GEO. SMITH would redeem them at par at the office of issue, and at a reasonable discount at redemption offices established in all the principal centres of business at that time.

The sources of GEO. SMITH's wealth are not difficult to discover. He issued notes to the extent of one or two millions of dollars. For every dollar he issued he received an interest-bearing obligation well secured by personal or collateral security. On most of his notes redeemed he received one-quarter per cent. profit, in addition to the interest on loans. The thing seems now so easy that one wonders that SMITH did not have more competitors on a large scale. It speaks well for the strength of his character that he was able to carry to such an extent of success a business which in the hands of many contemporaries only resulted in disgraceful failures. Every red-dog and wildcat bank of which the memories are still so odorous was in design the exact copy of GEO. SMITH's system.

Apart from his peculiar tenacity and honesty of character, the success of SMITH was probably due to his seeing the opportunity first, and carrying out his plans in a virgin field. Those who copied him were numerous, and the competition with each other prevented any one from attaining a growth which would enable him to rival SMITH. This competition drove many of his imitators to dishonesty to enhance their profits.

The details of GEO. SMITH's banking career in the United States, as well as the history of early banks and bankers in all the States, will be found in the History of Banking, by JOHN J. KNOX, which is now nearly ready for publication.

SINCE RUSSIA RESUMED SPECIE PAYMENTS on the gold standard the finances have been in a satisfactory condition, but recently there have been complaints of an alleged contraction of the circulating medium. There have been failures of the crops in that country and consequent famine, as well as difficulty in collecting debts. There had also for some time back been a tendency to reckless speculation in the securities of enterprises excited by the great development of the Empire. These causes have now combined to bring about hard times in Russia, and the tendency there, as in this country, is to blame the currency system; as the present financial system of Russia has only been in operation a year or two, it naturally is blamed for the coincident hard times.

M. de WITTE, the Minister of Finance, has published a refutation of the assertions and rumors that there has been a contraction of the monetary circulation. He says that the currency is greater by $110,000,000 than it has been at any time since 1892. The Minister claims that the Treasury is in good condition, and that the State bank can give credit.

Evidently the finances of the great Slav Empire are in the hands of men who do not believe that hard times can be relieved by the process of creating more money.

Although suffering something of a set-back, business in Russia has generally been good since the successful resumption of specie payments in gold. The Empire, with its immense expansion of territory in Asia towards the East and South, is in a course of development of resources similar to that through which the United States has passed, and is now passing. In Russia they are in a much earlier stage, and under cruder conditions. It is to be expected that there will be periods of expansion, followed by depression. The system of finance under which the Empire is now working will not aggravate the bad conditions, but if steadily adhered to will make the recovery from disaster more speedy than it otherwise would be.

THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS as a means of placing the surplus money in circulation for the relief of the money market seems to be only a partial success. There were, after the publication of the Secretary's circular, announcements made from time to time of blocks of bonds ready to be offered to the Treasury, but these have not materialized, nor does there seem to be much reason for hoping that the market can ever be promptly relieved by such means.

The holders of United States bonds as an investment are not likely to surrender their investments, unless they are subjected to a very considerable pressure or tempted by unusual prices. The holders are either banks, other corporations, or individuals. An individual holder, if in a condition requiring money, can generally obtain what he needs by borrowing upon his bonds as security, or he can sell them in open market without the necessity of appealing to the Treasury. The bonds held by the banks are as a rule deposited to secure circulation, and all that the bank could secure by selling the bonds would be the margin between ninety per cent. and the price paid by the Treasury. The general demand for United States bonds, shown by the market premium, indicates the tenacity with which they are held as an investment.

Evidently the large number of industrial enterprises, the securities of which have been seeking a market, are responsible for much of the

outcry as to the necessity of the Treasury stepping in to relieve the pressure. Of course it would be a good thing for those who wish to dispose of these securities if the market were more favorable for their purpose, but it is not likely that any one is going to sacrifice first-class investments to help them out. To obtain any large amount of United States bonds by purchase the Government will have to offer a price much above the normal market rate.

No doubt the offer to purchase by the Secretary will have some moral effect, especially as it is an expedient which has not been resorted to for a considerable period, and people are inclined to believe in its efficiency. But they will soon learn to expect nothing from such offers, if they are made very often.

The truth is that the Treasury should not take the initiative in the exchange of bonds for cash. If the pressure in the market is so great as to require relief of this description, the banks and financial institutions should obtain the necessary securities and offer them to the Treasury in definite amounts. The scarcity of money is shown by the shrinkage of the bank reserves, and if any one could get the securities to sell to the Treasury the banks could do it.

Probably the failure to meet all the demands caused by the new industrial enterprises will have a wholesome effect in keeping down undue speculation in these new securities. The indications are that in ordinary business there has been but little if any difficulty in obtaining all the money required.

THE GOLD AND GOLD BULLION in the Treasury on November 1 was $379,817,316. Next to the gold in the Bank of France, amounting to $385,383,060, this is the largest mass of gold in any one place in the world. The Bank of England holds about $170,000,000, the Bank of Austro-Hungary about $175,000,000 and the Imperial Bank of Germany about $140,000,000.

In addition to the gold in the Treasury there is estimated to be in circulation in the United States $634,650,733 in gold coin, and $127,593,519 in gold certificates, which of course represent an equal amount of the gold in the Treasury. The gold coin and gold certificates together make a total of $762,244,252, in circulation outside of the Treasury. Of this sum $291,612,581 was reported to be in the National banks on September 7, 1899, leaving $470,631,671 estimated in the hands of the people and banks other than National. Probably $100,000,000 at least of this last sum was held by banks and financial institutions other than National banks, leaving a stock of $370,631,671 in the country outside of what in the case of grain would be known as the visible supply.

Attempts have been made to prove that there is some exaggeration of the sum said to be in the hands of the people. The estimate of the gold coin in the country was originally made soon after the close of the war by Dr. LINDERMAN, who was then Director of the Mint. It was the best estimate that could then be made, and since then additions have been annually made to Dr. LINDERMAN'S estimate, of the gold imports in excess of exports, of the production of the mines of the United States, reduced by gold estimated to have been used in the arts. Some gold may have been brought into or sent out of the country which escaped report to the statistical officers, but probably these concealed imports and exports nearly balance each other.

Those who hold that the estimate of gold outside of the visible stocks in the country, that is, outside of the Treasury and the banks, is too great, lay stress on the fact that so little is seen in ordinary circulation. But it is probable that where money is hoarded at all at the present day that gold would be the form which would be most used. However this may be, it is certain that the gold in circulation is greater in amount than that of any other kind of money. It exceeds the silver certificates and silver dollars, and also exceeds the legal-tender, Treasury and National bank notes.

With so large a proportion of the per capita circulation consisting of gold, there is nothing to fear in regard to a gold basis for all the transactions of the country, even if there was danger of a lack of the usual supply on account of the war in South Africa. The effect of this war could be only temporary, as the production there will be resumed when the war is ended, and modern wars never last long. The output of South Africa is about one-quarter of the world's annual supply, which has been rapidly increasing since the recognition by the civilized world of gold as the sole money standard. But whatever the supply, the United States is in a position to obtain as much of it as is necessary to afford a basis for all the operations of credit business.

There is no point on which the predictions of bimetallists have been so falsified as in regard to the gold production. A few years ago it was customary to hear it claimed that the gold mines discovered were already nearly exhausted, and that there was no part of the world in which it could be expected that new gold deposits would be discovered. The whole planet had been thoroughly searched, and man's insatiable desire for gold would only be disappointed in further researches. On the top of all this came the discoveries in the Klondyke, the increased output of South Africa and Siberia, and the great developments of gold mines in Colorado and other parts of the United States. The increase of the gold supply within the last decade has been almost as surprising as that experienced in the decade following the gold discoveries in California and Australia. The end is not yet.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

The difficulties that surround the question of currency reform become more evident and numerous as the subject is examined from different standpoints. To formulate a plan for a monetary system to be put in operation in a new field, unoccupied by any other system, is a much less arduous task than to repair and refit and adapt a system already existing and abounding in admitted faults.

There are three main features in the monetary system of the United States, each of them interdependent, each of them having its own defects in their relations to one another. The first is the standard of value. The laws relating to the standard are so framed as to be open to different construction. The Act of 1873 makes the gold dollar of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, nine-tenths fine, the unit of value. As there is no other later act which repeals the act of 1873, or refers to any other coin or weight of metal as the unit of value, there would appear to be no just ground of dispute that the gold dollar is now the unit of value. In the act of 1878 providing for the coinage of the dollar of 412.5 grains of standard silver the word standard evidently refers to the silver and not to the dollar, yet this word standard is by many understood to make the silver dollar a standard of value.

The act of 1878 is entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar," and alone might be taken to refer to the standard quality of the dollar. The language of the act itself is "that there shall be coined * * * silver dollars of the weight of four hundred and twelve and a half grains troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837," etc. In this act of 1837 standard silver is defined to be nine-tenths pure metal and one-tenth alloy.

In fact nowhere in the laws of the United States is the expression standard of value applied to any coin or weight of gold or silver. Unit of value may to many minds mean the same thing as standard of value, but to many minds also this seems to be open to dispute. The dollar of standard silver is nowhere declared to be a unit of value, and it is perhaps made second to the gold dollar, in that parties in making contracts can stipulate against receiving it as a legal tender. But there is nothing to show that contracting parties might not also stipulate in contracts not to receive gold coins. Nor is there any provision in the laws of the United States which distinctly makes the gold dollar equal to the silver dollar or the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar. In fact the inequality or possible inequality of the two dollars is recognized inferentially, in the act of 1890, which declares the policy of the United States to be to maintain the two metals at a parity at the ratio of 16 to 1 and gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to do so.

The gold coins of the United States and the dollars coined of standard silver are alike full legal-tender coins for all debts, public and private. The payment of silver dollars may be stipulated against by a previous contract.

But in no one of the contracts under which the United States bonds now outstanding have been issued is there any such stipulation. The only bar to the payment of any debt of the United States, bonds or other obligations, in silver dollars is the injunction in the act of 1890 to preserve the parity of the two metals at the given ratio.

Therefore, it appears that those who contend that the gold standard is now fully established by law are incorrect, as well as those who contend that the silver dollar is a standard of value.

This uncertainty as to the standard of value has its effect upon the demand obligations of the Government and also upon any currency that is issued by the banks. No one is certain beyond a peradventure as to what course might be pursued if emergency should arise. The Secretary of the Treasury, swayed by exigency, either political or financial, might easily err in judgment as to the proper method of maintaining parity. He might pay silver when he should pay gold or *vice versa*, and throw the whole business of the country into confusion and not be liable to any penalty for a mere error in judgment.

There are plausible arguments in favor of various interpretations of the existing law. Although it may be metaphysically contended that there is no such thing as a standard of value, yet practically such a standard can be fixed, and in the reform of the monetary system to declare such a standard is the foundation of all other reform. Congress should declare that the gold dollar is not only the unit but also the standard of value, and that all other dollars are to be maintained on a par with this standard.

The second feature of the monetary system requiring attention is the paper currency of the country, consisting of legal-tender notes, Treasury notes, gold and silver certificates, and bank notes. Of these varieties of paper money, until the gold standard has been definitely fixed, the gold certificates only are surely payable in gold coin. But by making the gold standard indisputably the standard, all this currency becomes redeemable in gold. The silver dollars represented by the silver certificates become a subsidiary currency which is indirectly supported by the gold reserve.

The total demand liabilities of the Government, exclusive of gold certificates, was about eight hundred millions on November 1. The question in regard to these obligations is whether they shall be reduced and how. The Treasury notes of 1890, when redeemed, are cancelled and silver certificates or silver dollars issued in their place. Silver dollars will continue to be coined to the extent of the bullion now in the Treasury. Of these dollars the amount coined on November 1 was $483,122,376. When all the silver bullion on hand is worked up into dollars the total amount of these dollars will be about $566,000,000. The Treasury notes will gradually disappear. The legal-tender notes can be turned into gold certificates by reissuing them, when redeemed, in exchange for gold only.

When all the legal-tender notes have either been cancelled or reissued for gold deposits, the remaining burden on the gold reserve of the Treasury will be the indirect redemption in gold of silver certificates and silver dollars.

The silver dollars seem to be the only irreducible equation in this part of the monetary problem. The Government has issued them as the equal of the gold dollar and has received gold value for them. If it were desirable

to remove these dollars from the currency, the only way to do it is to redeem them in gold and sell them as silver bullion for what they are worth. This course is altogether too radical. With proper provision for redemption in gold when gold is required, the silver dollars and certificates may form for years a very useful currency. If the legal-tender notes were retired, the silver certificates so protected would form the bulk of the bank reserves. The value of silver bullion may rise so that in the future it may become profitable to call the dollars in and dispose of them for gold. It is possible that the opening of China to the trade of the world may cause an unprecedented demand for silver. No one can foresee what may happen in regard to the precious metals.

Success in dealing with the demand obligations of the Government requires Congress to take some action in regard to the status of the legal-tender notes, either authorizing their retirement or increasing their security by allowing reissue only for gold deposited when once redeemed. This will virtually be the consecration of the greenback, which saved the Union, by placing it in the same rank with the gold certificate.

The third feature of the monetary system relates to the banks of the country and their relations to the Treasury. Whatever is done for the banks should be done with as little disturbance of existing conditions as is possible. There are National, State and private banks. Of course Congress only legislates directly for the National banks, but negatively it can affect the other classes either by methods of taxation, or by giving privileges to the National banks which afford them advantages over the State and private banks. In 1864 and 1865, by taxing State bank circulation and giving a profitable circulation privilege to National banks, Congress drove most of the existing State banks out of business. There seems to be no disposition to remove the tax on State bank circulation, and the banks have learned to do business without this use of their credit. Under present law the National banks derive little or no profit from circulation, and in this respect are on a par with State banks. In other respects, in many parts of the country, the State banks can do business more profitably than the National banks.

In regard to the amendments to be made in the banking law there seems to be wide diversity of opinion. As to circulation it is not at all agreed among bankers themselves that any change in the plan of issuing notes is required. Some bankers seem to be in favor of issuing circulation based on general assets, others are either indifferent or opposed to this plan. The plan which seems to meet with the least opposition from bankers themselves is the increase of the issues under the present plan to 100 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited. It is certain that under this plan, with the removal of the tax on circulation, the bank-note circulation of the country would be increased with the least disturbance of existing conditions.

It may be said, however, that almost any proposed legislation amending the banking laws would fail to receive the support of all the bankers. The business is becoming specialized to a great extent, and what would suit some kinds of banking business would not suit others. The truth is that the demand for banking reform comes more from the general business interests of the country than from the banks themselves, and if Congress determines to do anything affecting bank currency, it must do it with a view not especially to the private interests of the banks, but with a view to the interests of the

great mass of business men who wish to have the banks in condition to give the greatest assistance in advancing business enterprise.

The point in monetary reform requiring the most careful attention of Congress is the relations of the Treasury to the banking business in the ebb and flow of the public funds. The immense revenues of the Government are paid into the Treasury chiefly at the great money centres. Although every citizen indirectly bears the burden of taxation, yet the Government receives the proceeds of taxation through comparatively few hands. The dues on imports and the collection of internal revenue are chiefly paid by checks on the banks, which go into the sub-Treasuries and are collected through the clearing-houses of the country. With ordinary business the payments are made by checks, and these checks are cleared, and the balances pass from one bank to another and are still available for business purposes. But cash balances due the sub-Treasuries are taken out of the channels of circulation and are hoarded by the Treasury. Congress should devise some way to prevent the evils which from time to time are brought on the business public by the segregation of cash under the independent Treasury system. Possibly many of the evils ascribed to other causes will be found to be due to the lack of a proper relation of the reserve cash of the Treasury to the business needs of the country.

This difficulty does not seem to be realized by those charged with legislative responsibility, as neither the House nor Senate bill to reform the finances contains any reference to it. Measures for imparting elasticity to the currency will probably fail to be effectual while the Government continues to lock up the currency of the country at the times when it may be most needed and pour it out when not wanted.

SHORT-TIME CERTIFICATES.—The war revenue act of 1898 authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness in denominations of not less than $50, to run not longer than one year, and to bear interest not to exceed three per cent. The amount of such certificates outstanding at any one time was limited to $100,000,000. There are those who contend that instead of issuing bonds to meet the expenses of the late war the Secretary of the Treasury should have issued these certificates of indebtedness. Every one can see now what an advantage it would be to have a lot of certificates handy to be called in whenever the Treasury surplus began to accumulate.

The trouble is that in a large majority of cases people do not know what the course of future events will be. When the war with Spain commenced the speculations as to its probable length and cost were variable, and the confidence in so early a finish was not such as would have enabled short-time certificates to be disposed of in the quantity required. No one could predict the future revenues of the Government either from customs or internal revenue. At present the revenues are beginning to exceed the expenditures, but in the uncertainty connected with the future settlement of the foreign acquisitions, it is even yet impossible to tell whether at the end of the fiscal year there will be a surplus or a deficiency. The same criticism has been made in regard to previous loans of the United States, and it will always be possible to point out, long after the event criticised, how much better results could have been obtained or money saved, if a different course had been pursued.

FOREIGN BANKING AND FINANCE.

Foreign Capital in Australia.

An intelligent review of the manner in which Australia has been financed by foreign capital is presented in the "Statistical Account of the Seven Colonies of Australasia," for 1897–8, by the Government Statistician, Mr. T. A. Coghlan. The amount of capital invested in Australia at the close of 1897 by non-residents, and the amount owed by the various Governments, was £367,168,000 ($1,800,000,000). Of this sum £146,894,000 represents private investments, and £220,274,000 the liabilities of the State and local governing bodies. The yearly interest paid on account of State and local government debts to creditors outside of Australia stood at £8,336,000, and the income from private investments was £5,813,000, making a total of £14,149,000.

Mr. Coghlan separates the transfers of capital to Australia into those made before 1871 and those made in the following twenty-eight years. His figures show a total of £72,956,000 before 1871, including £34,362,000 in Government loans and £38,594,000 in private investments. The amount from 1871 to 1897 was £294,212,000, of which £185,912,000 was on account of Government loans, and £108,300,000 for private investment. As between the different colonies of Australia, it appears that New South Wales shows the largest net indebtedness, £106,655,000, and Victoria the next largest, £90,544,000. A part of the apparent indebtedness of these two colonies is due to the fact that they are the centers of Australian finance. Until recent years Melbourne in Victoria was the financial capital and even at the present time is the headquarters of most of the British banks and mortgage institutions doing business in the colonies. The net indebtedness on private account is approximately £49,273,000 in New South Wales, and £39,698,000 in Victoria.

The remittances to be made to Great Britain, where most Australian investments are held, are computed by Mr. Coghlan at £8,336,000 on public loans and £6,624,000 on private investments, including £810,000 drawn by absentee colonists. If these amounts were withdrawn annually, there should be an excess of exports of merchandise over imports. In fact, however, there has been an almost constant reinvestment of interest or the sending of new capital to Australia to offset the interest due in England. The interest demands for twenty-seven years ending with 1897 are computed at £294,212,000, so that a large volume of merchandise exports has been absorbed and large reinvestments have taken place without causing the direct transfer to Australia of new capital beyond the net amount of £10,377,000. This does not look like a very favorable showing, but it should be remembered that Australian enterprise has in the net outcome had the use of all the products of native industry, including those derived from the use of foreign capital, without any payment in the form of net exports of capital. The capital upon which interest has been paid may be assumed to have remained in the possession of Australia without compensation for the whole period since its transfer to the island, or the interest as earned abroad may be assumed to have

been perpetually reinvested. It was the suspension of this process of reinvestment which caused the depression following the crisis of 1893.

Putting the transfers of capital in another way, it appears that for the period from 1871 to 1897 the borrowings of State and local government bodies abroad were £185,912,000, but that interest payments during this time were £147,452,000. If the element of time and the value of the use of money are thus eliminated, it appears that the net amount of money actually transferred to Australia by Government loans was only £38,460,000. The situation in regard to private borrowings showed a total inflow of capital of £133,244,000, of which £24,944,000 was introduced by persons taking up their abode in the colonies. The earnings due to non-residents were £136,383,000, so that such transactions required an actual outflow of capital of £3,139,000. The advantage enjoyed by the colonies under these conditions was that they obtained the early use of foreign capital for local development and presumably obtained its full value, retaining the entire profits at home and meeting the portion due to the owners of the capital by fresh borrowings abroad. The average indebtedness per head to foreign countries, including both public and private indebtedness, was £83, 5s. 1d., at the close of 1897, and the annual interest charge per head was £3, 7s. 10d.

The data of foreign investments in Australia for 1898 are embodied in one of the commercial year-books, quoted in the London "Economist" of September 16. It appears that there was a decrease during the year of the capital employed in gold mining of about £6,000,000. Silver, lead and copper mining and trading companies made gains, and about £4,000,000 was added to the Government debt. The net result was an increase of about £8,000,000 over the capital embarked in securities at the close of 1897, carrying the total amount thus embarked to £522,596,000. The following classification is made of the stock issues of Governments and private companies in Australasia, and the division of the invested capital between domestic and British owners:

CLASS OF ISSUE.	*Domestic capital.*	*British capital.*	*Total.*
Government debts..............	£25,041,000	£208,835,000	£233,876,000
City and harbor loans	7,721,000	13,836,000	21,557,000
Banks............................	24,633,000	18,800,000	43,433,000
Insurance and industrial companies..........................	42,943,000	72,671,000	115,614,000
Mining companies	27,708,000	80,408,000	108,116,000
Total	£128,046,000	£394,550,000	£522,596,000

Foreign Corporations in Russia.

An interesting summary of the rapid extension of the operations of foreign corporations in Russia is presented in the June number of the "*Bulletin Russe de Statistique Financière.*" The treaties of Russia with France, Austria, Germany, Belgium and other countries give a legal status to the corporations of those countries in Russia, but in order to do commercial and industrial business they must receive a special authorization from the Government. It was not until within the last ten years that foreign corporations began to play a prominent part in Russian industrial life. Even as recently as from 1889 to 1895, only forty-one foreign corporations (less than six per year) were authorized to operate in Russia. Since the beginning of 1896 the situation has completely changed. In the forty-three months ending with May, 1899,

more than one hundred new corporations for exercising commerce and industry in Russia have been formed abroad and have been authorized to do business.

The distinction between Russian and foreign corporations in certain cases which might appear to cross the border line is thus defined by the Russian publication:

"A corporation is Russian which has in Russia its legal headquarters—the seat of its administrative board and the place of meeting of its general assembly. The Russo-Chinese Bank, for instance, of which almost all the patrons are in China, and the railway company of East China, which will operate in Siberia only a section of 115 kilometers, are Russian corporations, because their administrative board meets legally at St. Petersburg. The railway from Dunabourg to Vitebsk (now dissolved) had its headquarters at London and an equipment composed of a table and a few chairs; it owned in Russia a line of seven hundred kilometers and the right to make indefinite appeals for the guarantee of its interest. It drew from Russia all its revenues and all its resources, but it was an English corporation. A Russian corporation (unless exceptions are made in its statutes) may have among its officers persons of foreign nationality, it may have only foreign shareholders, it may employ only directors, engineers and workmen who are foreigners, but, whether foreigners or Russians, its shareholders can meet in general assembly only in a place designated on the territory of the Empire."

Russian legal restrictions upon foreign corporations are very mild. Their shares and bonds cannot be issued in Russia nor quoted on a Russian bourse, but this does not prevent their being owned and dealt in by Russians. The corporations operating in Russia include those having only branches there, like the *Crédit Lyonnais*, the Imperial Bank of the Austrian Countries, and the International Sleeping-Car Company, and on the other hand those whose entire business is conducted in Russia. The Russian corporations have continued to increase rapidly, in spite of the competition of their foreign rivals. The share capital of all such corporations (not including banks and railways) authorized from 1799 to July 31, 1899, was 2,267,092,000 roubles ($1,175,000,000). Of this large total more than half, or about 1,200,000,000 roubles, represents charters granted since the beginning of 1895. The year 1895 witnessed capital applications to the amount of 129,363,000 roubles; 1896, 232,640,000 roubles; 1897, 239,324,000 roubles; 1898, 256,237,000 roubles; and the first seven months of 1899, 242,300,000 roubles.

The foreign corporations operating in Russia are largely Belgian. This means that the headquarters are in Brussels, with few exceptions, where the corporation laws are liberal and taxes upon stock exchange transactions are light. The capital may, however, be raised from various countries. The Belgian corporations operating in Russia number 134, of which sixty-four represent mineral and mining industries, with an aggregate capital of about 289,000,000 francs; twenty-one are tramways companies, with a capital of 53,500,000 francs; and the remaining forty-nine are manufacturing and miscellaneous corporations, with a capital of about 125,000,000 francs. Nearly all of these corporations were organized distinctively for operations in Russia except the International Sleeping-Car Company, with a capital of 35,000,000 francs. The latter sum should be deducted from the Belgian capital actually employed in Russia, which would reduce the amount to about 430,000,000 francs ($85,000,000). The French corporations authorized to operate in Russia number forty-six, with a capital of 443,000,000, but this total includes the 200,000,000 francs of the *Crédit Lyonnais*, which has only branches in

Russia. The German corporations operating in Russia number nineteen, with a capital of about 157,000,000 marks ($38,000,000). English corporations number thirteen; Austrian, four; Swiss, two; Dutch, one; and American three. The American companies are those whose principal business is in the United States.

Banking Development in Germany. The rapid expansion of German banking enterprise during the last fifteen years is indicated by the complete figures for 1898, which have recently appeared in the "*Deutsche Oekonomist.*" There were 156 banks in operation in Germany in 1898, of which 108 were institutions of commercial credit, eight were note-issuing banks, and forty were land mortgage banks. The increase in capital and reserve funds for the aggregate of all classes is thus set forth in an abstract of the reports presented in the "*Moniteur des Intérets Matériels*" for September 17:

YEAR.	*Share capital.*	*Reserve fund.*	*Per cent. of reserve.*
	Marks.	Marks.	
1883	1,248,000,000	174,400,000	14.00
1893	1,667,800,000	337,800,000	20.25
1895	1,810,100,000	368,300,000	20.18
1898	2,451,800,000	539,900,000	22.00

The resources at the disposition of the German banks, outside of their own share capital, represented at the close of 1898 a total of 12,250,000,000 marks ($3,000,000,000), of which about half consisted of bonds issued by the mortgage banks and a third belonged to the commercial banks. The aggregate engagements of all the banks advanced from 4,427,500,000 marks at the close of 1883 to 12,221,000,000 marks at the end of 1898. The share belonging to the mortgage banks is shown by the increase of their issues from 1,739,000,000 marks in 1883 to 6,001,000,000 marks in 1898. The earnings of the banks were 145,714,000 marks in 1883, the general expenses were 25,219,000 marks, and the dividends distributed were 84,054,000 marks (6.74 per cent.). The earnings in 1895 were 240,626,000 marks; general expenses, 51,815,000 marks; dividends distributed, 130,827,000 marks (7.38 per cent.). The earnings in 1898 were 340,542,000 marks; general expenses, 74,246,000 marks; dividends distributed, 185,915,000 marks (7.89 per cent.).

The separate returns of the 108 commercial banks are discussed at some length by M. Leon Picard, in "*L'Economiste Européen*" of September 22. The capital at their disposal increased from 1,961,700,000 marks in 1883 to 5,673,500,000 marks ($1,400,000,000) in 1898. The increase was most rapid from 1888 to 1889, when the amount was left at 3,156,200,000 marks. There was comparative stagnation from that time until 1894, when the rapid advance of recent years began. The capital in the hands of the banks at the close of that year was 3,593,500,000 marks; 1895, 3,933,200,000 marks; 1896, 4,214,700,000 marks; 1897, 4,718,000,000 marks. It is stated by M. Picard that the first half of the current year has shown still higher figures, but that according to appearances the culminating point has been nearly attained. The total capital carried for outside parties, in the form of credits and special deposits by all the credit banks and by those of Berlin at the close of each of the last eight years appears in the following table:

YEAR.	*All credit banks.* Marks.	*Berlin banks.* Marks.
1891	1,281,380,000	633,920,000
1892	1,282,940,000	621,160,000
1893	1,321,500,000	653,660,000
1894	1,627,910,000	902,110,000
1895	1,769,380,000	1,016,460,000
1896	1,868,190,000	1,049,000,000
1897	2,069,070,000	1,143,900,000
1898	2,510,780,000	1,481,950,000

It is observed by the "*Deutsche Oekonomist*" that in comparing the deposits of the German and English banks it is often forgotten that the English deposits are in large part made up of credits accorded by the banks upon securities on deposit, while in Germany it is the custom to inscribe as deposits and credits only payments in specie or balances in favor of clients upon the adjustment of accounts. In the German credit banks advances made on deposits of securities do not figure in the assets of the client, but on the contrary in his liabilities, with the amount drawn each time. If they followed the English system, the German banks would have, therefore, several thousands of millions of deposits more to register.

State of the British Banks.

The volume of business done by the British banks goes on increasing in a remarkable manner. The statistics for the first half of 1899, presented in the London "Economist" of October 21, show that the deposits and current accounts of all the domestic banks of the United Kingdom have increased about thirty per cent. within ten years, having risen from £630,000,000 in July, 1889, to £850,000,000 ($4,200,000,000) in July, 1899. The round figures are given because the returns are estimated from a few of the private banks which do not publish their reports. The actually reported deposits, however, are about £826,000,000, so that only a narrow basis is afforded for the non-reporting private banks. The deposits of the English joint-stock banks on June 30 last were £624,715,000, as compared with £596,794,000 in 1898; the Scotch banks showed deposits of £99,200,000; the Irish banks, £46,900,000; and the Isle of Man, £2,500,000; exclusive of the Bank of England, which had deposits of £53,000,000. The English joint-stock banks alone showed an increase of £33,300,000 in general assets, which now stand at £673,900,000. This amount is divided among these items: Cash in hand and money at call and short notice, £140,100,000; investments, £126,600,000; discounts and advances, £379,500,000; miscellaneous, £27,700,000. Regarding the demand for stronger reserves, the London journal says:

> "The London banks have of late been talking a good deal amongst themselves about the desirability of increasing reserves. That talk has not yet, however, resulted in any sensible increase in the proportion of their reserves to their liabilities. Of course, to maintain that proportion they must add ratably to their reserves as the deposits augment, but of the increase of £8,600,000 shown in the aggregate of cash on hand and money at call, somewhat the larger part has probably gone to swell the latter item."

The tendency towards consolidation among the English banks has been marked during the last year, the number of joint-stock banks having been reduced from ninety to eighty-four. Some of these consolidations have resulted in a reduction of the combined capital of the consolidating banks, in spite of material increases in the capital of the surviving bank. How this

movement and other increases of capital have affected the total capitalization is thus set forth by the "Economist:"

"Without entering into details, it is sufficient here to say that in round figures the reductions of capital thus effected have amounted in all to a little over £600,000. On the other hand, however, there have been certain additions made during the year to the capitals of a number of other banks, and these increases having in the aggregate exceeded the reductions by £150,000, the total paid-up capital of all the English banks now amounts to £60,538,000, as compared with £60,386,000 at this time last year. The new issues of capital were, of course, all made at substantial premiums, which were applied to the augmentation of the reserves, and as these were also added to materially out of profits, they show for the year a considerable increase. Their total, as tabulated in our Supplement of October last was £31,103,000, while in the statement we publish to-day it figures at £33,116,000, the growth in the twelve months being thus a little in excess of £2,000,000."

The statistics of the colonial joint-stock banks with London offices and the foreign joint-stock banks with London offices, which are not included in the figures already given, continue to afford an impressive lesson of British financial power. The twenty-nine colonial joint-stock banks showed a paid-up capital on June 30 last of £36,195,280 and reserve funds of £8,829,763. The foreign banks with London offices had paid-up capital of £29,443,856 and reserves of £8,993,893. The latter class of banks includes two which are not so largely financed with British capital as most of the others. These are the *Deutsche Bank*, of Berlin, with a capital of £7,500,000, and the *Comptoir d'Escompte*, of Paris, with a capital of £4,000,000. The advances and loans of the colonial banks were £152,893,977, a loss of about £2,200,000 since the close of 1898.* The advances and loans of the foreign banks were £150,920,510, which is an increase of about £23,000,000. The loans of the *Deutsche Bank* were £32,849,321 and of the *Comptoir d'Escompte* £22,395,229. The deposits and current accounts of the colonial banks on June 30 were £156,970,723 and of the foreign banks £105,675,751, including £22,406,300 for the *Deutsche Bank* and £20,537,887 for the *Comptoir d'Escompte*. The combined deposits of both classes of banks on June 30, excluding the two essentially foreign banks, were about £219,000,000 as compared with £188,000,000 at the close of 1898. The aggregate deposits of all banks connected with London and Great Britain, domestic and foreign, without including the two large foreign banks financed elsewhere, were £1,069,000,000 on June 30, 1899, as compared with £1,006,000,000 at the close of 1898.

Banking Progress in Egypt.

An account of the inauguration of the National Bank of Egypt, which was founded June 25, 1898, appears in the "*Dictionnaire du Commerce de l'Industrie et de la Banque*," of which the ninth part has just been issued. The Egyptian bank has a charter for fifty years with authority to issue notes, which were first put in circulation in April last. The notes are not legal tender, but are accepted by the Treasury offices. The charter requires them to be covered half in gold and the other half by securities at par which are designated by the Government. The cash and the securities are specially pledged for the redemption of the notes. A clearing-house among the bankers of Alexandria and Cairo is under consideration. Egypt has had several banking institutions, but they have been branches of foreign banks like the Imperial Ottoman Bank of Constantinople, the *Crédit Lyonnais* of Paris,

and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank of London. There is also a *Crédit Foncier Egyptien*, with a capital of 80,000,000 francs, largely raised in France. The interest charged upon mortgage loans was originally eleven per cent., but is now from eight to nine per cent. Agricultural credit for short terms has not yet been extensively developed. The Government endeavored in 1894 and 1895 to rescue the fellahs from the extortions of the usurers, by making small advances, with considerable success. The new National bank proposes to follow up this experiment within limited districts, but success is somewhat doubtful owing to the lack of responsibility among the fellahs. The subject is discussed in an interesting manner by M. Babled, Professor in the School of Law at Cairo, who is one of the many experts employed by the editors of the new dictionary.

The Pressure for Money in Europe.

The pressure for money all over Europe has attained a point within the last two months rarely equalled in time of peace within the present generation. While the rate for the permanent use of capital has fallen below the rates of a decade or two ago, discount rates for the temporary use of money have risen to high figures on every European bourse. The Bank of England took the unusual course of raising its discount rate twice in one week—first from three and a half to four and a half per cent. on Tuesday, October 3, and again to five per cent. on Thursday, October 5. The occasions when the bank rate has been changed more than once in seven days have been only sixteen since the Bank Act of 1844, and none of these have been since 1873 until this year. The other large banks took similar action in October. The Bank of Belgium on October 2 advanced its rate from three and a half to four per cent., ten days later to four and a half; and later in the month to five per cent., the Imperial Bank of Germany followed on October 3 with an advance from five to six per cent; the Bank of the Netherlands advanced its rate on Wednesday from four and a half to five per cent.; and on Thursday, October 5, the Austro-Hungarian Bank raised its rate from five to six per cent. and the Swiss banks advanced theirs from five to five and a half per cent. The Bank of France adhered to the rate of three per cent. fixed early in the present period of pressure, but there was much serious talk for a time of a coming advance to three and a half or four per cent. At the close of October, however, there was some relaxation in the London market and money was reported as excessive in supply at two per cent for the day and a higher rate for short periods.

The demand for capital throughout Europe has been greatly stimulated by the many new banking and industrial enterprises which have been floated in Germany, France, Belgium and Russia. The London "Statist" of October 28, in discussing the increase in the discount rate of the Bank of France said:

"It seems clear that the bank is not actuated, supposing it does put up its rate, by any excessive demand upon its reserve; nor does there seem very much probability that gold will be withdrawn from the Bank of France to any considerable extent. Indeed, the Bank of France, as has frequently been observed here, is taking such measures to protect its reserve as will effectually prevent serious withdrawals. The only assignable reason, then, for the belief that the bank will raise its rate of discount is the imputed desire of the Bank of France to compel the other great French banks to employ less French capital abroad. It will be recollected that a year ago the rate was put up to three per cent. almost avowedly

to prevent more French money being invested in Germany; and it is quite possible, therefore, that the bank may desire to prevent too much money being sent out of the country to Germany, Belgium, and other neighboring countries."

The fever of speculation which has raged upon European bourses seems to have nearly run its course. In Germany it is noted by the Berlin correspondent of "*L'Economiste Européen*" of October 27, that the situation is far from satisfactory. "Money is scarce and this scarcity influences unfavorably the quotations of certain industrial securities. There was a tendency at the beginning of the week to important realizations and in view of the scarcity of money quotations almost collapsed." It is added that "all industries except metals and coal seem to be passing through a crisis. The manufacture of bicycles seems to be checked, that of apparatus for electricity suffers from a surplus of production and the frenzy of competition. Rubber, textiles and cement languish from the same causes."

Signs of a crisis are appearing in Belgium and have already broken out in Roumania. A sharp fall has taken place in prices in both countries, some failures have taken place and others are anticipated.

The Russian Government found it necessary during October to announce that its finances were sound and that the paper currency was more than covered by the large gold reserve of the Treasury and the Imperial Bank. Notwithstanding these assurances, there is a feeling that Russia has had her full share in the undue inflation of credit, and she has found some difficulty in placing new loans. France is estimated to hold Russian securities to the amount of 6,000,000,000 francs ($1,150,000,000), but she has been appealed to for additional Russian loans. The conditions under which these are placed are thus discussed in the "Statist" of October 21:

"The Russian Government has committed itself to great undertakings which it must finance somehow, and, besides, it has to fight famine at home. Therefore it has turned to France once more. If our information is correct, nothing has yet been settled. Even the amount likely to be advanced is not arranged. We hear it spoken of as from ten to twenty millions sterling. But how much the Government urgently wants is not exactly known. The general impression seems to be that the French banks will combine to raise the loan on certain conditions. The Russian Government has wished for a three and a half per cent. loan at or about par. But a new loan at three and a half per cent. could not succeed, and it is generally expected that the loan will therefore bear four per cent. At that rate of interest it is thought probable that the loan will succeed in Paris."

Even in India the pressure for money has become more severe. The Bank of Bengal on October 18 raised its discount rate to eight per cent. This was one per cent. higher than good judges expected the rate to go, in view of the recent stability of exchange.

The Crisis at St. Petersburg.

The recent crisis on the bourse of St. Petersburg is discussed with considerable care by M. Arthur Raffalovich, the Russian financial agent in Paris, in "*L'Economiste Français*" of October 14. He declares that the situation was rendered worse by the fact that the bourse of St. Petersburg, like those of Vienna and Buda-Pesth, is chiefly a market for local securities, from which the international securities, with the exception of Russian Government bonds, are excluded. The importance of the St. Petersburg bourse has grown with industrial development, and the creation of new joint-stock companies. The quotations now include, in addition to public funds, the shares of twenty-seven commercial banks, nine land banks, eleven railway companies, sixteen

railway bonds, nineteen insurance companies, nine navigation companies, seven textile manufacturing shares, four water, gas and electricity companies, four pawn banks, six breweries, six mining enterprises, nine oil securities, nineteen securities relating to metallic and mechanical industries, and twenty-seven miscellaneous securities. For a long time industrial securities scarcely figured on the bourse. Railway shares held the first place until the purchase of the railways by the Government, while the conversions of the public debt have modified the movement in the funds.

The pressure upon the St. Petersburg bourse attained its maximum intensity on September 23 (old style). It was a natural sequence of an upward movement which began at the close of 1893, and continued through the following years. Warnings against undue speculation were given by M. de Witte, the far-seeing Minister of Finance, as early as the beginning of 1895, and again in his budget report for 1896. There was some reaction in the course of speculation during 1896 and comparative calm reigned during 1897. Affairs resumed their animation in 1898, and M. de Witte again gave a warning to the banks at the beginning of 1899 against the danger of excessive speculation in industrial securities and the risk of locking up their funds beyond reach by accepting such securities for call loans. The collapse of September 23 showed some remarkable declines in quotations as compared with the beginning of the year. The public funds fell off only about one per cent., but there was a fall of 141 roubles per share in the stock of the International Bank, 100 roubles in the Discount Bank, and 127 roubles in the Industrial Bank. The Imperial Bank of Russia came to the rescue of the market by an advance of 9,000,000 roubles ($4,600,000) to the other solvent banks. This action relieved anxiety, and quotations rose materially at the close of September and early October.

New Banks in Germany and Austria. The energy with which German commerce is being sustained by German banking institutions is indicated by some facts given by the Berlin correspondent of "*L'Economiste Europeen*" in the issue of October 20. He notes that there is a marked tendency among the managers of all the great German banks to create new establishments and branches in distant countries. He says:

"At this moment work is being actively pushed in South America, but without neglecting other countries. It is the *Disconto Gesellschaft*, of Berlin, which is at the head of the movement, but all the other great credit establishments are following this lead. The branches, like the parent banks, are involved in the greatest possible number of affairs without any sort of limit. These branches not only furnish to the Berlin banks great elements of prosperity, but are also marvellous factors in industrial and even political propaganda. To them it is due that German exportation has become mistress of almost all the commercial markets of South America, principally in Brazil, Chile, and La Plata. The results of these creations have been so marvellous that some of the German banks are attaining even higher ambitions. The fact is confirmed that the *Disconto Gesellschaft* is to establish a great branch at London, to enter into direct competition with the British banks upon their own territory. The *Deutsche Bank* and the *Dresdner Bank* already have flourishing branches at London, through which they manage, in London itself, important transactions with South America and the extreme East."

In Austria-Hungary also there is a considerable movement for the increase of banking capital. The *Bohmische Union Bank* recently decided at a meeting of the shareholders to increase its capital from 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 florins ($4,800,000). This establishment is declared by the Vienna correspondent of "*L'Economiste Europeen*" of October 13 to be "certainly the most important financial institution of Prague, and its transactions extend over the whole of Bohemia. This increase of capital seems justified by the economic development of the country." The Discount Bank of Bohemia, following this example, has raised its capital from 4,000,000

to 8,000,000 florins. This institution is enjoying great prosperity and rendering important service to industry. Bohemia has profited for several years by the great demand for Bohemian coal which has been made by all German manufacturing centers.

The Funds for the Transvaal War.

Considerable discussion has taken place among the London and Continental financial journals as to the sources from which the funds would be derived by Great Britain for carrying on the war in South Africa. A loan of £8,000,000 was authorized by Parliament, which was issued in Treasury bills, redeemable within a short time. The London papers take the view that the surplus savings of the country will meet the required expenditure and absorb the necessary loans without impairing greatly the investment fund. The effect of this special demand upon the supply of saved capital is thus discussed by the London "Economist," in the issue of October 28:

"There is in normal times a constant accumulation of surplus funds by the investing and saving classes of the country, and some idea of the extent of this accumulation may be gathered from the amount of capital offered for public subscription from year to year. The sum so offered during 1898 was £150,173,000; in 1897, £157,299,000, and in 1896 £152,807,000. Not all of the amount offered was subscribed, but on the other hand a very large amount is constantly being invested of which no public notice is taken, while loans and companies constitute only a partial outlet for the absorption of surplus capital. It may be taken, therefore, that these sums, averaging over £150,000,000 per annum, could easily be found without causing any special disturbance of market conditions. The ordinary applications for capital would, it may be safely conjectured, be almost completely stopped under the stress of such conditions as we are contemplating. No foreign government would attempt to place a loan on our market during the progress of a big war; our colonies, if they required money, would certainly await a more convenient season, and the business of company promoting would also be for the time being at an end.

Practically, then, the whole of the surplus resources of the market would be available for Government borrowing, and the raising and distribution of large sums by the Government would probably cause less actual drain of money than if it were raised for other purposes. For it must be remembered that the greater part of the money borrowed would be redistributed almost immediately within the United Kingdom, and would lend, as has been observed recently, a certain degree of prosperity and activity to the trades and industries concerned in ministering to the Government requirements. In contrast with that, a very considerable portion of the capital subscribed in the ordinary course is required for employment outside the United Kingdom."

The German Silver Coinage.

The German Imperial Government submitted a bill to the Federal Council late in October for making changes in the currency law of 1873, which will have the effect of completing the gold standard legislation of that year. The law of 1873 fixed the fractional silver currency of the country temporarily at ten marks ($2.30) per head of the population; the new bill proposes to increase this amount to fourteen marks, and to take the silver necessary for the increase from the existing stock of thalers. These latter coins have full legal-tender value for payments to any amount, and for this reason they were, during the first years after the adoption of the gold standard, a source of danger to the new system; and when Bismarck, in 1879, suspended the sales of silver, the friends of the gold standard felt considerable apprehensions in view of the large amount of thalers left in circulation. These coins have always been a sort of deadweight upon the currency, as is proved by their tendency to return to the coffers of the Imperial Bank as fast as they were paid out. The amount of these coins now in circulation, as the Berlin *Tageblatt* is authoritatively informed, is about 362,000,000 marks ($90,000,000), of which 162,000,000 marks were in the Imperial Bank at the end of September. The population of Germany being now about 55,000,000, an ad-

dition of four marks per head to the silver fractional currency would mean an increase of that currency by 220,000,000 marks, for which only 200,000,000 marks in thalers would be necessary, as these were coined one-tenth heavier in proportion to value than the fractional silver. The change here described will be extended over a series of years; and after it has been carried out the process of converting thalers into non-legal tender coin will be continued to keep pace with the natural growth of the population. The increase of the population, it is estimated, will require the retirement of about 2,500,000 marks of the thaler stock every year. A change of slighter importance is the retirement of the 5-mark gold piece and the 20-pfennige silver and nickel coins.

The Austro-Hungarian Bank Charter.

The General Assembly of the Austro Hungarian Bank, consisting of the shareholders entitled to vote, met in September and ratified the action of the General Council in accepting the new charter. The privileges of the Bank are extended until December 31, 1910. The General Council will be composed of twelve members, elected by the shareholders, a Governor appointed by the Emperor, two Deputy-Governors and two alternates. The Austrian and Hungarian portions of the shareholders will each choose half of these four officials, in addition to a special commissioner of either group who will have the right of veto upon discounts, the annual report and appointments in the Bank. The Bank will perform gratuitously the service of cashier for the Government, and the opening of credits for the Treasury will not depend upon this arrangement. The capital of the Bank is increased from 90,000,000 to 105,000,000 florins by a levy upon the reserves. The division of profits is modified, according to the summary of the new charter in the "*Revue des Banques*" for August, so that the shareholders shall first receive four per cent.; ten per cent. of the remainder shall go to the reserve fund, and the balance be divided with the Treasury in equal parts until the shareholders have received six per cent. in all, after which the Treasury will receive two-thirds. The Treasury proposes to reimburse to the Bank 30,000,000 of the old State loan of 80,000,000 florins, 15,000,000 florins will be charged against the reserves of the Bank, and the remaining 30,000,000 florins not already paid will be paid by the Treasury in 1910.

Banking and Financial Notes.

—The Italian Savings banks showed an increase of deposits during June of only 38,579 lire ($7,000). The number of accounts in existence at the close of June was 3,583,501, and the total deposits were 600,811,287 lire ($115,000,000).

—A concession has been accorded by the Mexican Government for the *Banco Oriental de Mexico*, with a capital of 3,000,000 piastres ($1,500,000). There are now eighteen banks of issue in Mexico, the two largest being the National Bank, with a capital of 20,000,000 piastres, and the London Bank, with a capital of 10,000,000 piastres. The National Bank on August 31 carried loans and discounts of 37,284,100 piastres, with a circulation of 23,028,000 piastres, while the London Bank carried loans and discounts of 32,903,600 piastres, with a circulation of 10,337,300 piastres.

—The Russian Savings banks, on July 31, held deposits of 579,031,000 roubles ($308,000,000) distributed among 3,008,183 accounts. The deposits at the close of November, 1898, were 518,537,000 roubles ($270,000,000), distributed among 2,750,650 accounts.

—The Savings banks of Belgium increased their deposits from 580,112,430 francs ($110,000,000) on December 31, 1898, to 602,271,471 francs ($114,000,000) on August 31, 1899. The number of accounts on the latter date was 1,611,844. C. A.C.

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

The necessity of an international bank for conducting business with foreign countries is from time to time insisted on in various quarters. But in all the reasons given why such an institution should be chartered by Congress, there seems to be none that make clear the real superiority of the proposed organization over existing banks for the purpose intended. The existing banks of the maritime cities chartered and private seem to have all the facilities required for carrying on the foreign commerce of the country and in transferring international balances.

The promoters of the various plans which have been proposed for an international bank seem to have it in view to establish an institution which by means of a special charter obtained from Congress will acquire such prestige as to secure first the investment of large capital in the enterprise and then to compete successfully with existing banks and bankers for the foreign business. It may be suspected, too, that a part of the design is through this pretext of foreign business to obtain privileges which will place the institution in an advantageous position to compete for any kind of banking business, whether domestic or foreign. The right kind of a charter might form the basis for the gradual establishment of a bank which would take the place in the United States of the great National banks of England, France, Germany, etc. The charter once secured, what would be more natural and easy than for the institution to conduct the foreign payments which with expansion of territory the Government will now be obliged to make, and from this the bank might gradually usurp all the functions of sole fiscal agent in paying, refunding and negotiating loans. The apprehension that all this might be the result of the development of an institution chartered ostensibly for the purpose of carrying on foreign commerce, may be entirely baseless or greatly exaggerated. Nevertheless the feeling of opposition to legislation granting a charter to a bank of this character exists and has heretofore prevented the realization of the hopes of the promoters.

A year or two ago bills were introduced in the House and Senate for creating an international bank with the power to establish branches. There was a disposition on the part of Congress to grant the charter, but to surround the powers of the projected institution with provisions restricting it to just the kind of business, which the promoters urged was suffering for the want of such an institution. There was no loophole left for the projected organization coming into competition with existing banks in domestic business. Thus confined the charter was not pressed to legal completion.

Any one who reflects must see that the banks and financial institutions working under existing laws are fully equipped to afford all facilities for any commerce or trade which may arise between this and other countries, and that there is more or less of pretence in the alleged demand of a bank with extraordinary powers to accomplish what can be done by the banks now organized. Naturally it is suspected that the extraordinary powers are desired to enable the incorporators to exercise a sinister competition in other branches of the banking business. The traditions handed down from earlier periods, of charters obtained by pretence of public necessity in lines of business apparently not at all germane to banking, which turned out to bestow banking powers of wide scope, still cause opposition to all banking laws whatever—general or special. The histories of the organization of the Manhattan Company, and Chemical Bank of New York city, and of the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, are cases in point.

CONGRESS AND CURRENCY REFORM.

There seems to be general agreement among the advocates of monetary reform that Congress should at least take action upon certain points to which it is believed the political or other objections will not be insuperable and which will, if embodied in legislation, place the monetary system of the country in a position to merit the confidence of financial and business men both at home and abroad. The points to be settled by legislation are as follows:

The gold dollar of 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine, should be declared to be the standard of value. Legal-tender notes when redeemed should be reissued only in exchange for gold. All obligations of the United States should be made payable in gold. The Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to sell bonds or certificates when necessary to redeem legal-tender notes, and silver certificates and dollars should be exchangeable for gold if desired by the holder. The National banks should be authorized to receive notes to the par value of bonds deposited by them.

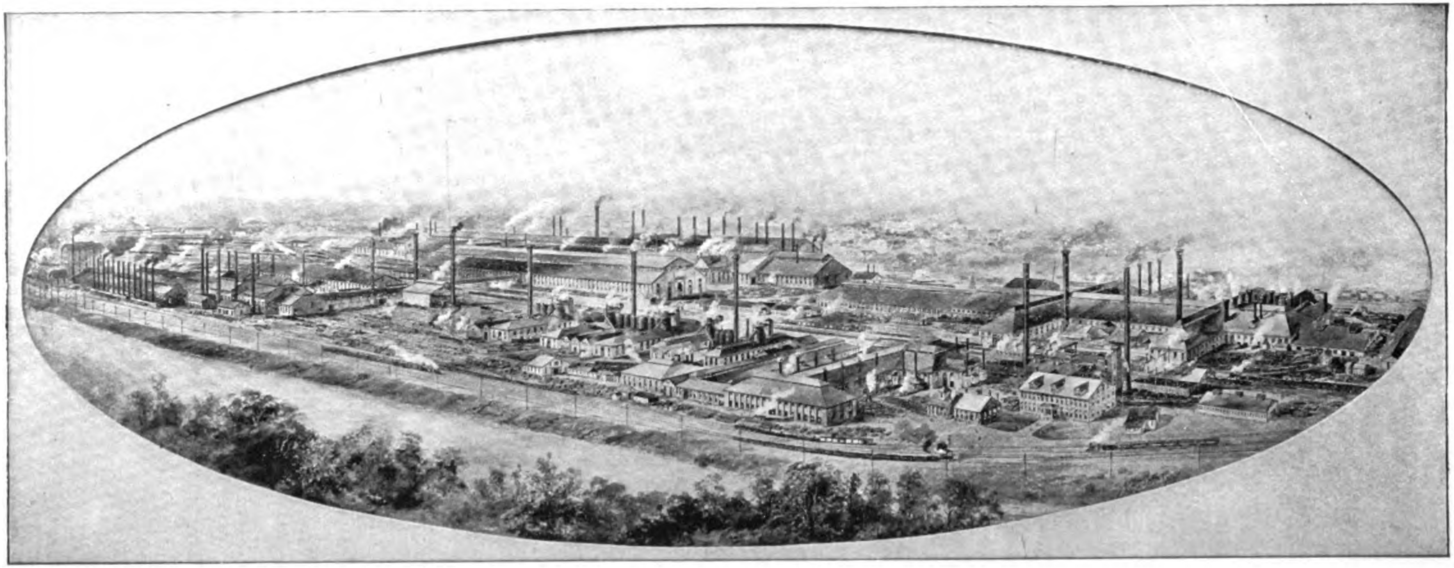
There may be objection on the part of hypercritical persons to declaring a standard of value when the Supreme Court has said that there is no such thing, but probably the Supreme Court would bow to the power of Congress if it should declare a working standard, just as it bowed to that power in the legal-tender cases. The Supreme Court has virtually said that whatever Congress declares to be money is money. So it will probably assent that if Congress declares a standard of value that there can be such a thing. It may be contended, also, that it is superfluous to declare the gold dollar to be the standard of value, inasmuch as it is the standard under existing law; but probably this might not be admitted by those who do not believe in the gold standard, and it is best to have the matter settled.

Probably most of the members of the House and Senate will be content to enact these simple propositions, which would have a moral effect in strengthening credit and settling financial disputes, and would in no way cause any change in the manner in which business is now done or give any advantage to one class of banks or business men over another.

The greatest opposition and delay in Congress is to be feared from those who have pet measures of reform of the monetary system which, while perhaps having many meritorious features would effect radical changes that would alarm some classes of banks and business men.

After all the discussions of the past two or three years it seems to be apparent that it is not so much any great change in existing laws that is needed as an authoritative declaration of principles by which these laws may be consistently interpreted. If it is once settled that although there may not be metaphysically such a thing as a standard of value, yet there can be a gold standard determined upon of sufficient exactness to settle all common-sense transactions, many difficulties will be removed.

The other points mentioned for legislation are almost corollaries of this main point.



Works of Bethlehem Steel Company at South Bethlehem, Pa.

ARMOR-PLATE VAULTS

AS MANUFACTURED BY

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY.

To the practical banker, as well as to the cautious depositor, there is no phase of the banking business which excites more interest, nor one which has been the subject of more bitter controversy and keen disappointment, than the question of bank vaults. A review of the history of safes and vaults from their first use reveals an interesting struggle, in which the genius and art of the metallurgist and builder have been matched against the skill and persistency of the professional safe-breaker. This struggle has been followed by the public with intense interest, and the success or failure of attacks on these storehouses of the people's wealth has produced a feeling of despondency or elation, though always a demand for something still better. "Fast bind, fast find, a proverb never stale in thrifty mind," is as truly a maxim for the guidance of the careful banker and financier as for the far-seeing depositor, and the progressive banker of to-day is as quick to grasp and take advantage of the popular demand for the best vault obtainable as he is to properly safeguard his own interests, recognizing, as he does, that the two principles are intimately allied.

The massive, carefully-built vault, surrounded and doubly secured by ingenious time locks and safety appliances, is both an object lesson and an invitation to the prospective patron of an institution of deposit.

For some years past the improvement in safe-breaking appliances, and the increased skill in the use of high explosives, have given to the burglar a decided advantage, as exemplified by the constantly reported successful attacks on safes and vaults.

Recently, however, a form of vault has been perfected which combines a quality of steel plate more nearly impenetrable to drills than any commercial plate heretofore known with an ingenious method of construction evolved from several years of experimentation, the product representing in its completion the modern ideal of burglar and mob-proof vault.

This vault is built up of massive steel armor-plates, the faces of which are hardened by a process familiarly known as "Harveyizing." These plates are similar to the best quality of armor which to-day affords protection to the war vessels of the United States Navy. The thickness of the top, bottom and sides varies from 5 to 8 inches, while that of the front plate is from 12½ to 18 inches. By means of ingenious bevel-joints and wedges the plates are fastened together inside the vault without the use of bolts, thus removing one of the most vulnerable features of the ordinary type of vault.

The elasticity of this method of construction reduces the question of size to one of simple expediency and cost, and a notable feature of the vaults already built is their ample dimensions. As an illustration, one of this type recently constructed for the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society is 39 feet 3

inches long, 13 feet 5 inches wide, and 9 feet 6 inches high. Two views of the front and door plate of this vault in an incomplete condition, with the door partly and wholly open, are shown in Figs. 1 and 2 on pages 368 and 369. Thus, with the faces of the plates presenting a hardened surface almost absolutely impenetrable to the drill when driven by even the best known appliances and under the most favorable conditions, and with a thickness of metal that will successfully withstand the crushing impact of an armor-piercing

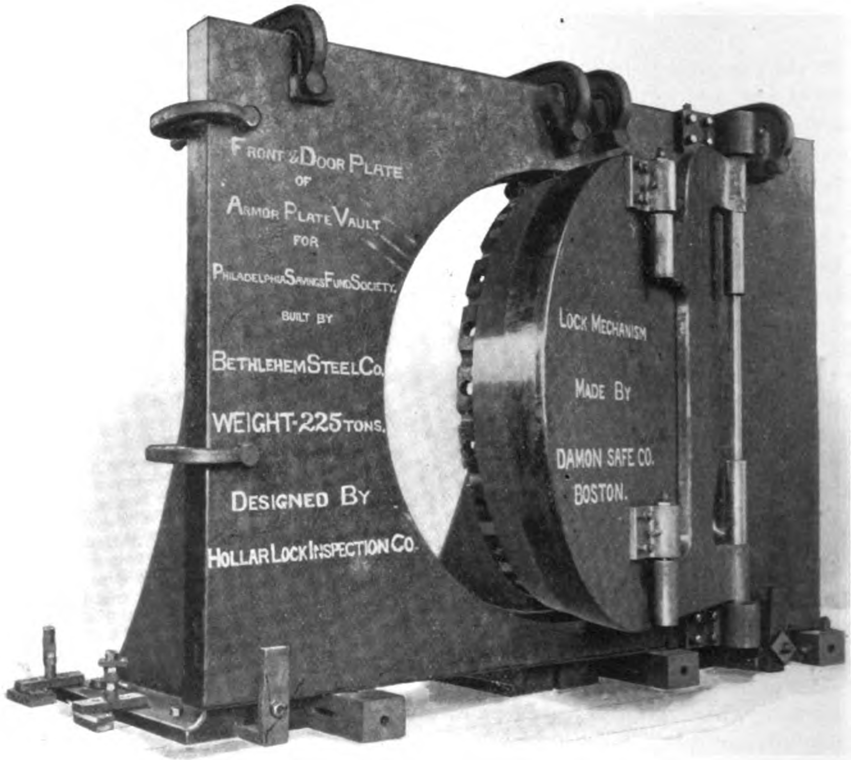


FIG. 1.—Door and Front Plate of Philadelphia Saving Fund Society's Vault. (Showing Hinge Mechanism.)

shell fired from a five or eight-inch gun, the armor-plate vault offers a degree of protection against burglars and mob violence hitherto unknown. As an evidence of the popularity of the new type, it is interesting to note that, although the contract for the first armor-plate vault was given to Bethlehem Steel Company only eighteen months ago, the merits of the design have been so quickly appreciated that six financial institutions have since contracted for vaults of similar construction.

Notwithstanding that the manufacture of armor-plate vaults has already assumed large proportions, it represents in its main features but one of many successive steps in the growth of production of armor-plate in this country,

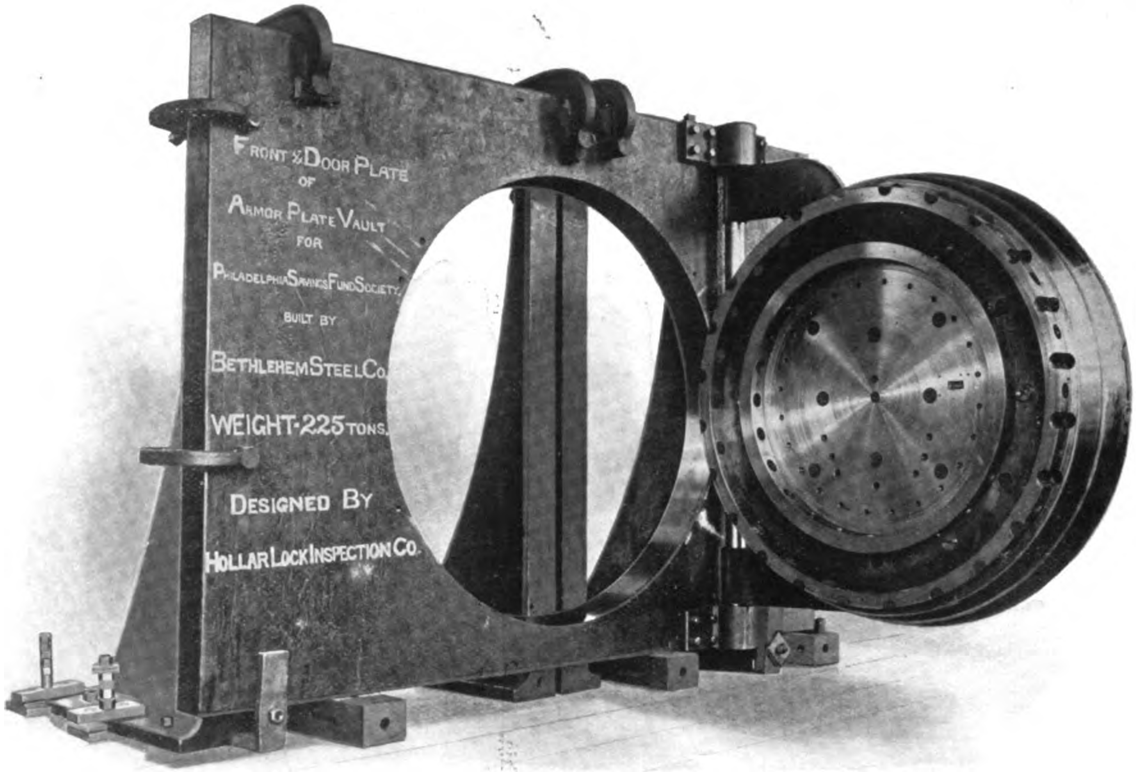


FIG. 2.—Door and Front Plate of Philadelphia Saving Fund Society's Vault.
(Door Open.)

and forms so interesting a chapter in the industrial progress of the United States that a brief resumé of the history of the Bethlehem Steel Company, which was the pioneer in this field, cannot but be of peculiar interest.

No section of the country has been more closely identified with the history of the iron trade than the Lehigh Valley region in Pennsylvania. The abundant supply of hematite iron ores which existed in that locality, and its close proximity to the anthracite coal region, combined with good shipping facilities, made it an attractive situation for the establishment of this industry, and to-day the quiet Moravian town of Bethlehem is known throughout the world on account of the excellence of its iron and steel products.

In this town, early in the year 1857, was conceived the project of an iron and steel plant, and on April 8th of that year a charter was granted to a corporation composed almost entirely of local capitalists and styled "The Saucona Iron Company." The financial crisis of the year 1857 paralyzed the infant enterprise, and its further prosecution was indefinitely postponed, although carefully fostered. The country having gradually recovered from the depression of that period, the project was revived, and on March 31st, 1859, by an act of the Legislature, the corporate title of the company was changed to "The Bethlehem Rolling Mills and Iron Company."

Ground was broken for the first blast furnace the following year, and on May 1st the name was further altered to "The Bethlehem Iron Company," which style has been retained. In 1863 the Company had completed the furnace and added a rolling-mill for the production of iron rails.

From that time the plant has gradually increased in size and diversity of product until it now occupies 170 acres of land, situated on the south bank of the Lehigh River and on the main line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at South Bethlehem, Pa., and includes blast furnaces, puddle furnaces, a Bessemer plant, rail and billet mills, blacksmith shops, machine shops, open-hearth furnaces, and forging presses ranging from 2,000 tons to 14,000 tons capacity, together with all the necessary treatment departments, laboratories, etc.

Prior to 1885 its operations were confined to the production of pig iron, puddled iron and Bessemer steel rails and billets, and in this field it stood among the foremost of the great rolling mills of the country, but during that year, the directors of the Company, foreseeing an early demand for heavy steel forgings (Fig. 3), determined to establish a forging plant of the first magnitude.

A survey of the field led them to believe that the machinery and methods developed and used by Sir Joseph Whitworth & Co., of Manchester, England, for the manufacture of gun and machine-forgings resulted in a product superior in quality to any other known, and in January, 1886, a contract was entered into by The Bethlehem Iron Company with the above-mentioned English firm for the supply of a large group of machinery, as well as for information concerning their methods. The principal items covered by this contract were as follows:—two hydraulic forging presses, one of 2,000 and one of 5,000 tons capacity, complete with engines and pumps, together with two Whitworth hydraulic traveling forging cranes, and other necessary appliances for each press; a complete fluid-compression plant, including a press of 7,000 tons capacity (of which the upper and lower heads, weighing respectively about 135 and 120 tons, were made at the Bethlehem plant), and a 125-ton hydraulic traveling-crane for serving it; some large machine-tools, such as lathes and boring-mills, typical of the best development in their re-

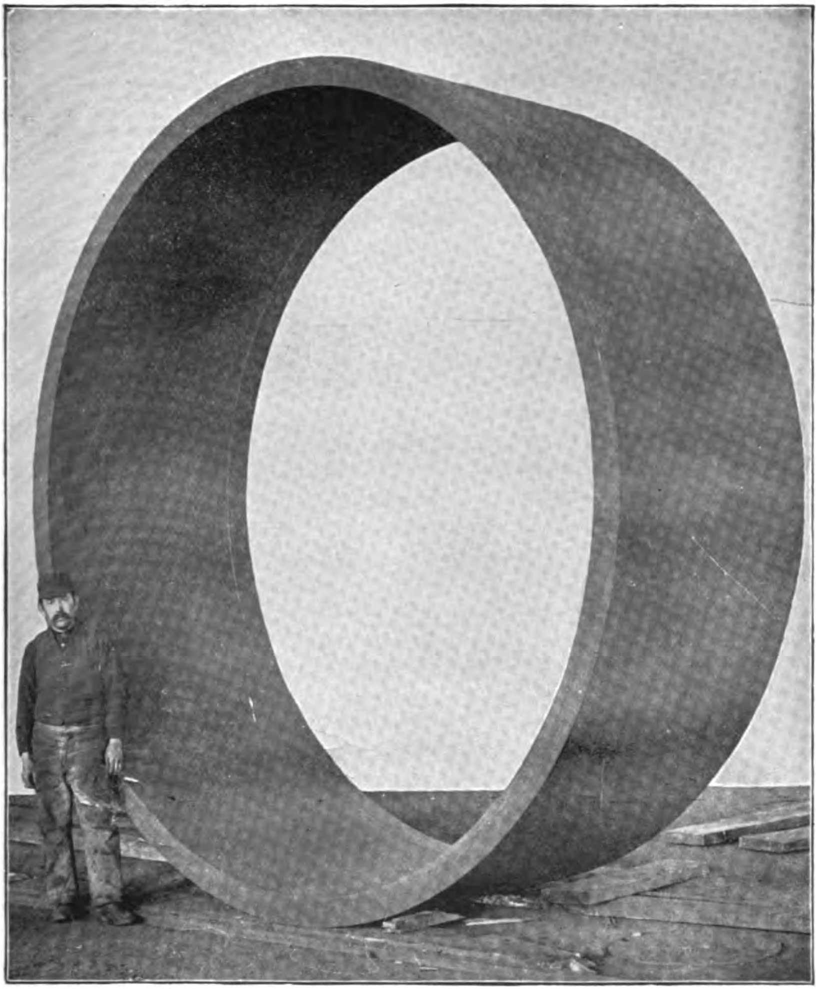


Fig. ?.—Specimen Steel Ring, Hydraulically Forged without Weld. (Outside dia., 11 ft. 7⅜ in.; width, 4 ft. ¾ in.: thickness, 5¼ in.)

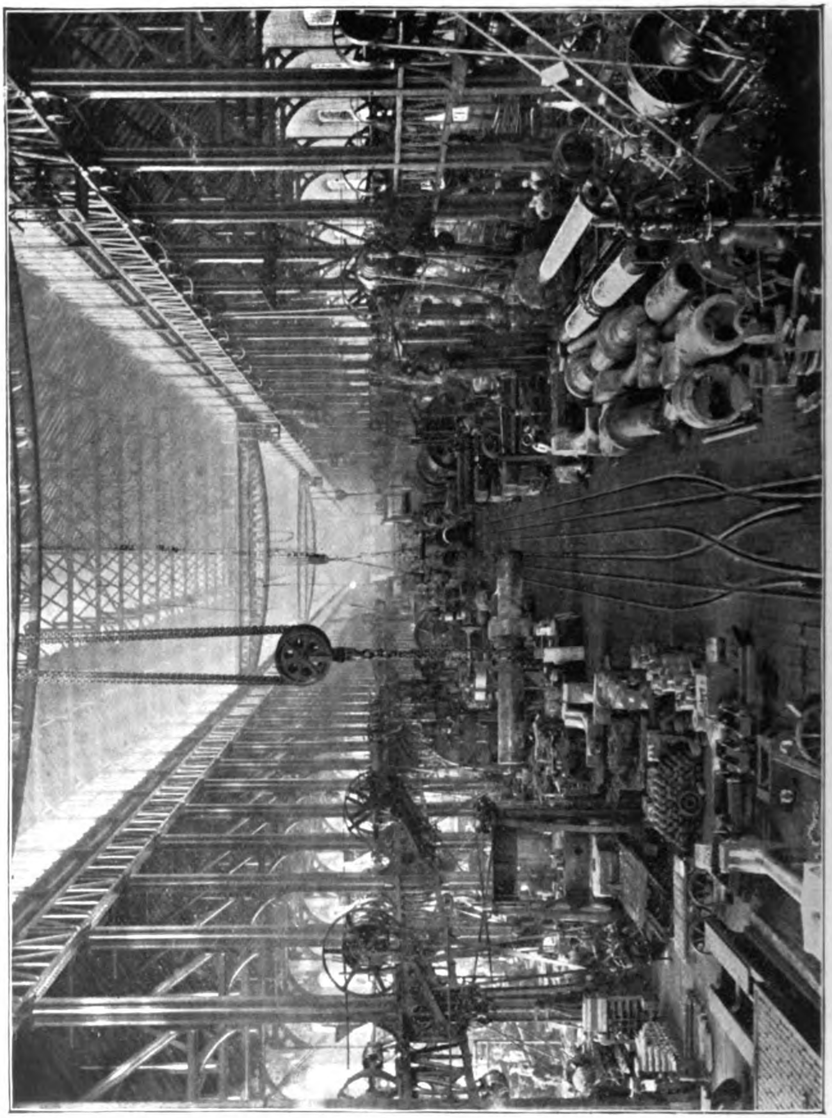


FIG. 4.—The Great Machine Shop at the Bethlehem Works.

Fig. 5.—Fourteen-thousand Ton Hydraulic Forging Press.

spective classes; also designs of open-hearth furnaces and special tools, and an agreement to impart to a practical representative of the Bethlehem Company, who should be sent to the Manchester works, full information as to methods and shop practice. There was also a provision that skilled men should be sent by the Whitworth Company to Bethlehem to superintend the erection and starting of the new machinery. Of this provision, however, the Bethlehem Company did not avail itself, but erected and put the plant in operation with its own employees, unaided except by such information as had been gathered by the representatives of the Company who had visited the Whitworth establishment. An important feature in the agreement was that all the machinery furnished should represent the latest experience of the Whitworth Company, and should be equal in design and execution to similar machinery built new for their own works; it is believed that this agreement was strictly carried out, thus making the Bethlehem plant superior in many respects to the one at Manchester.

The money value of this contract was very great, and has rarely, if ever, been exceeded by that of a single order given out by a private concern; this in itself is the best proof of the courage and enterprise of the management of the Bethlehem Company.

While the new machinery was being made at Manchester, buildings of ample proportions were prepared for its reception at Bethlehem; a fine plant of four open-hearth furnaces, having a total capacity of 110 to 120 tons, was projected and in part completed, and a machine shop of enormous size was erected and to some extent equipped with tools, some of which far exceeded in power and capacity any that had before existed in this country, and of these some of the heaviest were constructed in the Bethlehem shops. Since then this part of the works has been enlarged at different times to accommodate the finished gun and gun-carriage departments, its present dimensions being 1,375 feet (over one-quarter of a mile) long by 117 feet six inches wide, making it, so far as is known, the largest machine shop in the world (Fig. 4).

Consequently, when in 1886 Secretary of the Navy Whitney asked American manufacturers to bid on about 1,300 tons of steel forgings for heavy cannon, and 6,700 tons of steel armor-plate, the bids to be opened March 22nd of the following year, the Bethlehem Company was already well advanced in its preparations to undertake the manufacture of the first-named material. As is well known, their bids for both classes of forgings were accepted, and contracts were signed in May and June, 1887.

Work on the hydraulic forging-plant and accessories was pushed with added vigor, and, although the delivery of the machinery ordered of Whitworth & Co. was delayed far beyond the dates agreed upon, the first forgings for guns and marine engine-shafts were produced in the autumn of 1888.

In the meanwhile, preparations were being made for the production of armor-plate, an undertaking of far greater magnitude and much more involved in uncertainty and risk than the manufacture of gun-forgings and marine engine parts. The contest between the English compound and the French all-steel armor had been going on in Europe for some years, with results which had led to the adoption of the all-steel plates by our Navy Department.

The contract with the Navy Department did not specify that the heavy armor should be forged rather than rolled, but Schneider & Co., of Le Creusot, France, who had developed the all-steel armor, and who were at that time

the only makers of it, produced all plates above six inches in thickness by this method, using for the purpose a 100-ton hammer, and it was known that our Navy Department preferred and expected that the same plan would be followed in the manufacture of American armor. The Bethlehem Iron Company decided to pursue the same course with armor as had been done in the case of other classes of forgings, viz., to obtain full information as to the best existing methods of production, and thus begin the manufacture in this country at the most advanced point then reached in Europe, regardless of the money consideration involved. A contract was therefore entered into with the Creusot Company by which it agreed to furnish all necessary drawings of

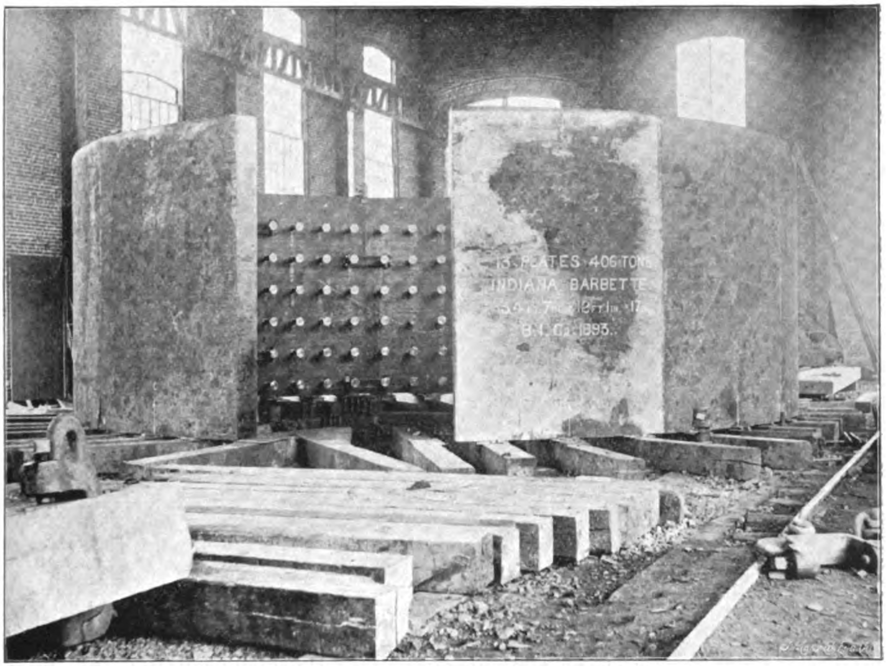


FIG. 6.—Specimen Armor-Plates for Battleships of U. S. Navy.

machinery and full information as to manufacturing methods and shop practice, and by which they granted also rights to manufacture under all patents covering armor-plates. It will be readily understood that, under the circumstances then existing, such a contract was not made by Creusot without a heavy money compensation, which has been no small part of the burden to be borne in introducing this new industry into the United States.

The new armor plant was, in general, modeled after the one at the Creusot Works, but, in detail, a number of changes and improvements were introduced with a view of enlarging its capacity and adding to its convenience, the principal modification being an increase in the falling weight of the hammer to 125 tons, instead of 100 tons as used by the French makers.

The bending press for rectifying the armor was also improved in many particulars, and important modifications were made in the tempering plant.

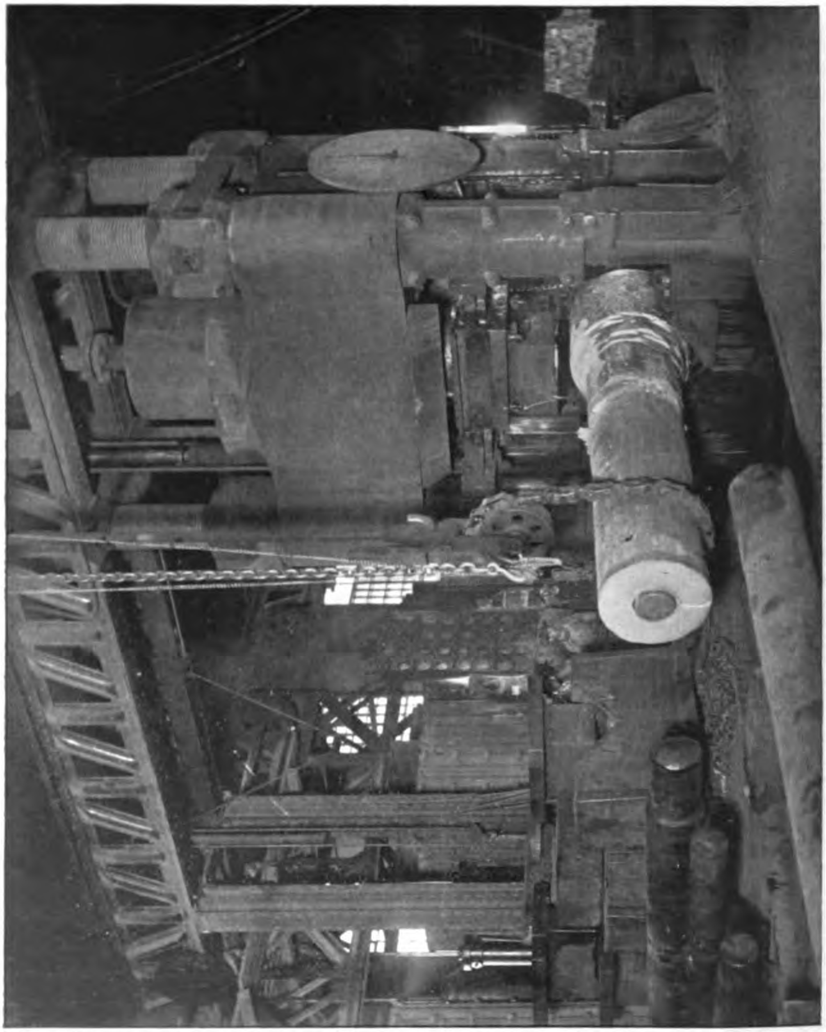


FIG. 7.—Five-thousand Ton Hydraulic Forging Press. (Hollow-Forging a Tube for U. S. Navy 13-inch Gun.)

For many reasons, the assembling of the whole plant, with the exception of most of the machine tools for trimming plates, was undertaken by the Bethlehem Company. Primarily, the obstacles in the way of transporting the large number of very heavy parts required, and the import duties on such a great weight, precluded purchase in Europe, while no concern in this country would have cared to undertake the work, except at a cost sufficiently high to cover the expense of special preparations and risk, as well as the difficulties of transportation. The Bethlehem shops, on the other hand, had better facilities than existed anywhere else in this country for producing work of this magnitude, and had also the experience and special knowledge which it would have been poor policy to place at the disposal of other manufacturers.

Trouble was encountered and time lost in finding the best site for the hammer foundation, and the beginning of construction was further retarded by the delay in the receipt of forging-presses and machine tools from Whitworth & Co., but, notwithstanding these hindrances, when work was finally under way, it was pushed with such vigor as to be completed within a considerably shorter time than the Creusot engineers had predicted, and the first armor-plate was forged in the summer of 1891, or only a little more than two and one-half years after actual work on the plant had begun (Fig. 6).

The modifications and improvements in design have proved to be fully as advantageous as expected, and this plant stands to-day in the front rank of the great forges of the world. While the hammer was being built, the forging-presses were in constant operation, and the experience gathered therefrom led the Bethlehem management to the conclusion that, in order to make the forging capacity of the works big enough to meet every probable requirement in the most satisfactory manner, a larger forging-press was desirable. As a result, a double cylinder forging-press of 14,000 tons capacity (Fig. 5), with pumps driven by 15,000 H. P. engines, was designed and promptly constructed. With its complement of furnaces of large dimensions, and hydraulic traveling cranes, this press constitutes the most complete and powerful forging apparatus yet in operation.

Although the forged armor-plates made of simple steel, as originally developed by the Creusot Works, and referred to above, offered a much greater resistance to penetration than wrought iron, or even compound plates, when attacked with steel armor-piercing projectiles, the introduction of nickel into the steel still further increased the repelling qualities of the armor-plate. Later the resistance to penetration of nickel steel armor was again advanced by introducing carbon into the face of the plate with subsequent water-hardening. This cementation and subsequent hardening of the face of an armor-plate is known as the Harvey process.

The application of this process was developed at the Bethlehem Works with the energetic aid of the Bureau of Ordnance of the United States Navy, and the twelve-inch Harveyized taper plate representing the side armor of the "Maine," manufactured by this Company and tested at the Indian Head proving grounds, was the first Harveyized service armor-plate ever submitted to trial, and was, up to that time, the most resistant armor-plate ever tested. The production of this armor was successfully carried on, with such improvements as experience suggested from time to time, until the advent of Krupp Armor, about the year 1896, which was the next great forward step in armor making.

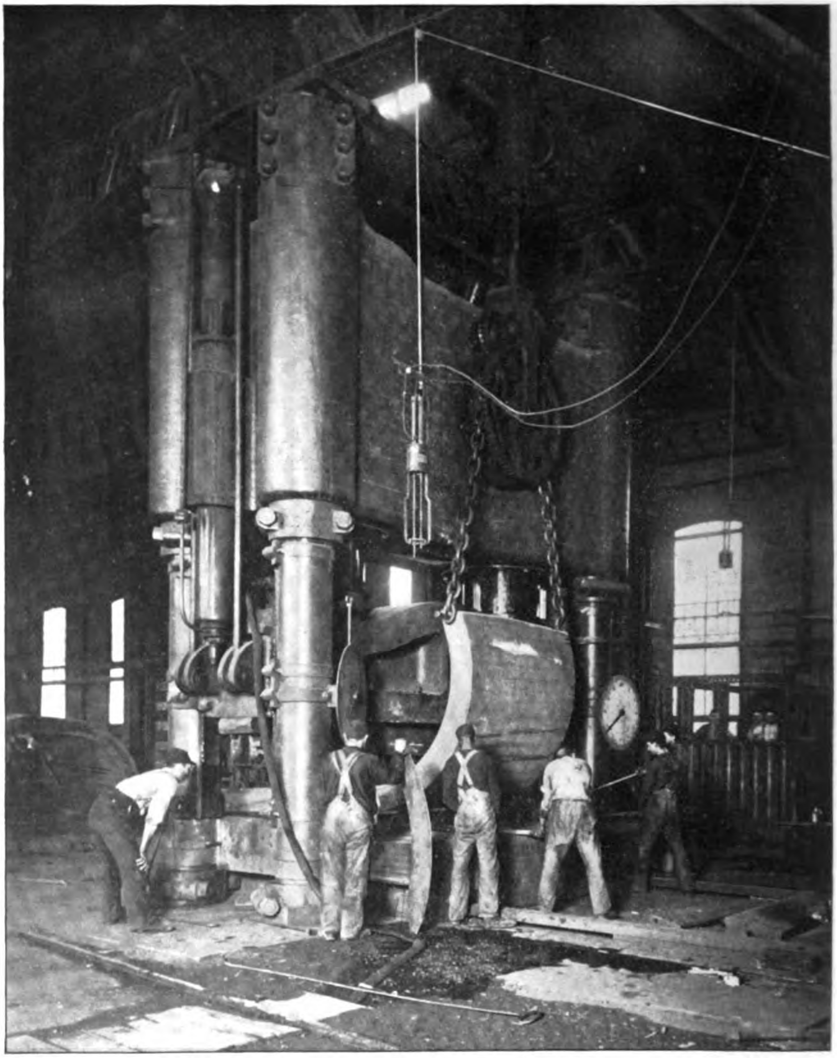


FIG. 8.—Curving a Nickel-Steel Plate, 8 Inches Thick.

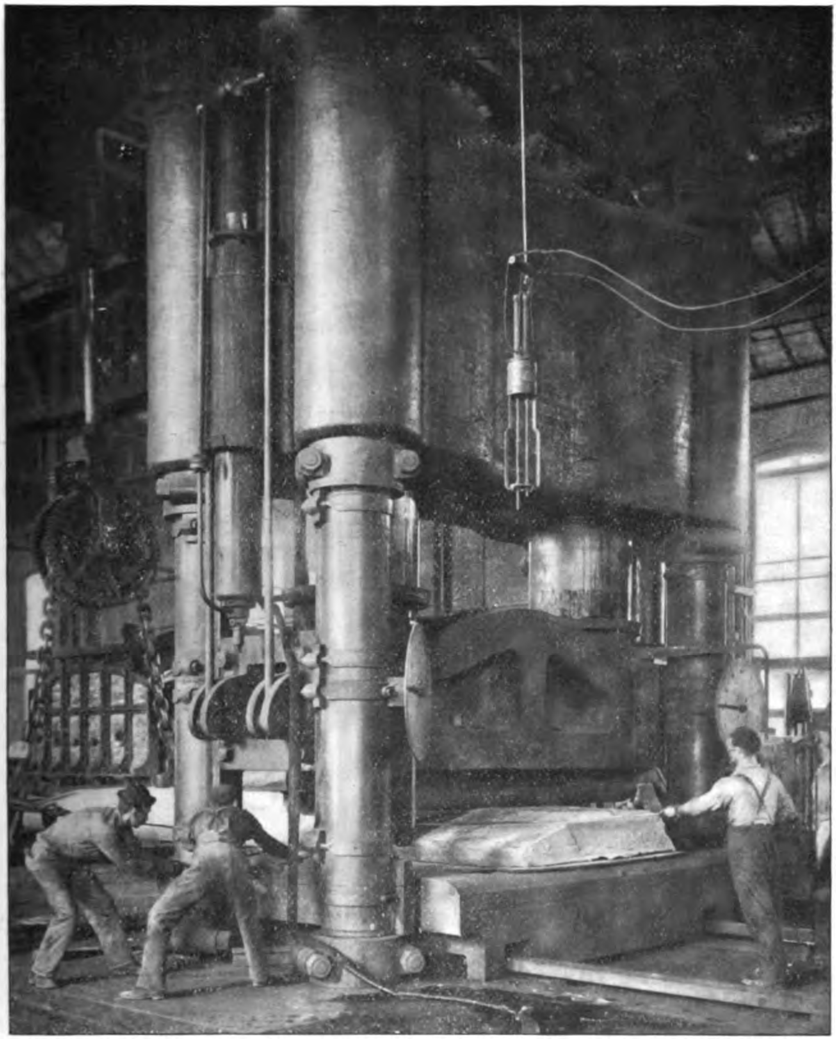


Fig. 9.—Straightening a Tapered Nickel-Steel Plate, 17 Inches Thick.

A study of the results of the ballistic tests of Harveyized nickel-steel plates, as they were originally developed and manufactured in this country, and later in Europe, while showing a greatly increased resistance to the attack of projectiles as compared with the ordinary soft-faced, or homogeneous steel armor, indicated that a still higher resistance might be secured if the hardened face could be made thicker, and the toughness of the body increased.

The successful accomplishment of this problem was attained by the great establishment of Fried. Krupp at Essen, Germany, after much costly experimenting, in the course of which a large number of plates were tested on the Krupp proving-grounds at Meppen, Germany. The Krupp firm made these results public, and offered to furnish armor having a guaranteed ballistic resistance from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. in excess of that which any other maker was willing to guarantee. They also offered to impart the secrets of the new process for a certain large sum paid down, and an additional royalty of about fifty dollars ($50) per ton on all sales of armor manufactured according to their process. This offer was accepted by the principal armor-makers of the world, among which were Bethlehem Steel Company, and the Carnegie Steel Company in this country. Each of these companies sent its experts to the Krupp works to be instructed in the art of making the new armor.

The material of which Krupp armor is made is exceedingly sensitive to the varying conditions, such as melting, forging, rolling, heating, cooling, etc., constituting the process of manufacture, and hence all these processes have to be carried out with the greatest possible accuracy and uniformity as to detail. In other words, the process represents a scientific refinement of metallurgical methods quite unknown heretofore in the treatment of such large masses of metal. As a result it can be stated that the application of this process to the manufacture of armor is much more difficult, and is accompanied by greater uncertainties and liability to loss than is the case when the Harvey process is applied to nickel-steel armor. Furthermore, the number of separate operations is far greater than in the application of the Harvey process, and the metal is more difficult to machine in all stages of manufacture.

This Krupp armor has been adopted by all the navies of the world, and is being used for the protection of war vessels now building in the yards of the various countries, the United States alone, of all the leading maritime powers, having so far declined to enter into contract with the manufacturers, owing to the limit which Congress recently put upon the price to be paid for armor.

Among the other and more important products of the immense establishment at Bethlehem are finished guns of all calibers, with or without mounts, and disappearing gun-carriages. One of the most notable contracts for war material ever entered into by the United States Government was that of November 7th, 1891, by which The Bethlehem Iron Company engaged to manufacture for the army twenty-five 8-inch, fifty 10-inch, and twenty-five 12-inch breech-loading rifles for coast-defense purposes, the aggregate value of the contract being over three and one-half million dollars. Since that time the Company has supplied finished guns of various types, and ranging from four to twelve inches in caliber, to both the army and navy.

Disappearing gun-carriages for the heavy coast-defense rifles, as well as the smaller mounts required by the navy, were developed and produced in

conjunction with the guns. Thus, it may be interesting to note that, from the beginning of the recent rehabilitation of the army and navy, although the establishment of this plant has been of national importance, it has been accomplished entirely without Government aid.

The Bethlehem plant is none the less a notable accomplishment as a business enterprise, and testifies to the faith and pluck of the board of directors and the officers of the Company, who, in the face of the magnitude and uncertainties of the undertaking, had entered into engagements for buildings and machinery involving the expenditure of more than one million dollars nearly a year before the Government advertised to receive bids for gun-forgings and armor-plates. Nor have they hesitated to add other millions year by year, in order that the work might be brought to its present state of efficiency. To-day its reputation for superior armor-plate, finished guns, gun-carriages, forgings and castings of all descriptions, is world-wide, and this reputation has been won and held because the forging plant is, in point of equipment, second to none in the world.

ROBERT P. LINDERMAN.

An account of this great enterprise would be incomplete without something more than a passing reference to its President, a portrait of whom, engraved from a recent photograph, is presented in this number of the MAGAZINE as a title illustration.

Robert Packer Linderman was born at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, July 26th, 1863, and is the eldest living son of the late Garrett Brodhead Linderman and his wife, Lucy Evelyn, daughter of the late Judge Asa Packer. At the age of sixteen Mr. Linderman entered the Mt. Pleasant Military Academy at Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson, where he spent four years, graduating with the highest honors as valedictorian of his class. In the fall of 1880, after having spent the summer in a tour through Europe, he entered Lehigh University, and was graduated from there four years later with the degree of Ph.B. For scholarly attainments during his undergraduate course he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and later was for two terms President of the Alumni Association. He is now, and has been for some years past, a member of the executive committee of the board of trustees of his alma mater.

After completing his course at the University, he entered, in the fall of 1884, the employ of Linderman & Skeer, of which firm his father was the senior member. At that time this firm was one of the largest and most important of the individual anthracite coal operators in the State of Pennsylvania. On the death of his father, in September, 1885, he became the head of the firm, and successfully conducted its extensive business until the spring of 1896, when, their coal beds being practically exhausted, they retired from business.

Prior to this, however, other and greater responsibilities had been placed upon him. On January 31st, 1885, he was elected a director of the Lehigh Valley National Bank, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. In the financial field Mr. Linderman proved himself such a ready student that, at the death of his father, who was the founder of the institution and its first President, he was elected to the position of Vice-President, succeeding Francis Weiss, who had been promoted to the Presidency. On March 5th, 1888, after the death of

President Weiss, Mr. Linderman was elected his successor, being at that time, it was thought, the youngest National bank President in the United States.

In December, 1885, Mr. Linderman took his father's place in the directorate of The Bethlehem Iron Company, and immediately evinced the deepest interest in its affairs, becoming so conversant with all the intricacies of the business that he was elected Vice-President of the Company in June, 1888, and President in May, 1890. Hence, when but twenty-six years of age, he was at the head of one of the largest and most important of the great iron and steel industries of the world. In the spring of 1899 he was instrumental in organizing the Bethlehem Steel Company, which was capitalized at $15,000,000. This Company acquired by lease, for a long period, all the rights, property and franchises of The Bethlehem Iron Company, and Mr. Linderman was elected its first President, while still retaining the same office in the Iron Company.

VALUE OF POLITENESS.—President Geo. G. Williams, of the Chemical National Bank, recently contributed to the "New York World" his opinions as to the qualifications necessary to success in banking. He wrote in part:

"The fear of God is, I consider, the first essential of success. Next to that I cannot too emphatically impress upon young men the absolute indispensability of politeness. Politeness is the Aladdin's lamp of success. In the Chemical National Bank the officers and clerks are always civil to whoever enters, and the example set clerks and messenger boys who come in has borne good fruit, as we have often been told by their employers. As I have said repeatedly, if I had twenty tongues I would preach politeness with them all, for long experience has taught me that its results are tangible and inevitable.

Many a shabby coat hides a package of bonds or a snug sum of money; magnificent attire does not always cover a millionaire. This knowledge long ago suggested to me the prudence as well as justice of being courteous on all occasions, and I have always made it a rule of the bank that its employees must be courteous to everyone. Many an important customer is lost to a bank through the incivility or neglect of an employee. We act on the principle that an ounce of politeness saves a ton of correction, and that no institution can become so great or independent as to successfully ignore the rules of courtesy. You who want to be successful in a banking career, practice politeness. If it is not inherent in you, cultivate it."

There has been some discussion of late in the city newspapers regarding an alleged want of politeness among the bank clerks. Without expressing any opinion as to the foundation of this charge, we can commend the words of President Williams. They contain a lesson that cannot be repeated too often.

AN ANTIQUATED SYSTEM.—In commenting on needed financial reforms the "New York Press" says in regard to the practice of the Treasury in locking up public funds:

"The cure is, of course, to retire the greenbacks and abolish the Treasury and its branches as depositories of public money. Both were the crude improvisations of an earlier day, before the bank and clearing-house systems of the country were soundly established. To continue them now is to stick to the town pump after the water mains have been laid."

The man who in these days refuses to trust his money to the banks is regarded as a pitiful exhibition of ignorance, but the Government of the United States pursues a course not less enlightened. Other financial reforms will be but partially beneficial until this evil is corrected.

* MODERN BANKING METHODS.

A NEW SERIES ON PRACTICAL BANKING—HELPFUL HINTS DERIVED FROM EXPERIENCE.

INACTIVE ACCOUNTS.

A troublesome feature to all bankers is the filling up of the individual ledgers with inactive accounts. In many banks efforts are made to cull them out and keep them on a separate ledger. Of course it is sometimes difficult to judge when a depositor first opens an account whether it will be an active or inactive one. Much can sometimes be learned from the character of the depositor's business. If the account is simply of a private personal character it is generally safe to open it on the inactive ledger.

Inactive accounts sometimes become active, and active accounts inactive, and these changed conditions necessitate transfers to their proper ledgers.

As the daily items are not very numerous, it is customary in many banks to keep this class of accounts on the three column balance ledger the form for which was exhibited in the October number of this MAGAZINE. An improvement, however, and one modelled somewhat upon the Boston ledger system, is shown in Figure 1.

This is divided, as will be seen, into monthly sections, instead of daily as shown in Figure 1. Each month has its date column besides its columns for number of checks, total checks, deposits, daily balance, and monthly balance.

The idea of using two balance columns is one that has been adopted by the writer and found exceedingly convenient, the daily balance showing the condition of each account at the close of every day, while the monthly balance column is in reality the proof balance for the month, the last balances on the accounts at the close of the month being extended into this column.

The arrangement of the column of names varies as to location according to the ideas of those using the ledger, but in some respects, as has been shown, the names being placed near the middle of the page will be found an advantage. In that case the first balance column can have the creased division, as mentioned regarding Figure 1, in the November number of the MAGAZINE (see page 740), simplifying the transfer of the balances.

The use of both the check and deposit scratchers is necessary with a ledger like this, for it is important to learn the total amount of the daily transactions of each.

Whenever a ledger for inactive accounts is kept it is advisable to keep on the general ledger an account representing this ledger, it may be styled "inactive deposit account." The totals of all the charges and credits to the depositors of this class will then be charged and credited to that representative account, and the inactive ledger should be proved by that account.

If at the close of the month the proof balance should be incorrect, by the footing of the columns of checks and deposits on each page, and adding or deducting the difference between them to, or from, the total of the previous balance column on that page, the result should agree with the total of the balance column as shown by that page for the period for which you are working.

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* Continued from the November number, page 628. This series of articles commenced in the MAGAZINE for August, 1898, page 744.

1899		January							February			
	NAMES	Balance brought forward	Date	No. of Chks	Checks	Deposits	Daily Balance	Monthly Balance	Date	No. of Chks	Checks	Deposits
1	Adams, Geo. L.	1750 62	7	3	43 12	100	1807 50					
			14		220		1587 50					
			25		22 50	200	1765					
					11		1754					
			31	2	116 25		1637 75	1637 75				
2	Ackerman, William	425 70	7		60		365 70					
			12			150	515 70					
			18		20		495 70	495 70				
3	Archibeld, Harry, Agt	2010 14	7	3	423 50		1586 64					
			10			300	1886 64					
			23	2	130	100	1856 64					
			30		85		1771 64	1771 64				
4	Bell, E. A., & Co.	830 85	7		50 40		780 45					
			9			60	840 45					
			16		100		740 45					
			28		75		665 45					
			31			40	705 45	705 45				
5	Beers, Silas H	320	7		28 50		291 50					
			15	2	111 25	50	230 25					
			25			40	270 25	270 25				
6	Brown, James P	646 90	7	3	57 50		589 40					
			20		25		564 40					
			30			130	694 40	694 40				
7	Brown & Keller	1114 22	7		45		1069 22					
			11			50	1119 22					
			19		25		1094 22					
			26		11		1083 22	1083 22				
8	Burnett, R. L.	268 70	7		100	50	218 70					
			18			100	318 70					
			31	2	90		228 70	228 70				
9	Carmer, John P.	155	7		25		130	130				
10	Collins, Clara	160	7		10		150	150				
11	Cooke, James W.	420 80	7		56 50	50	414 30					
			7		20		394 30					
			30			50	444 30	444 30				
12	Drake, H. S.	368 25	7		68		300 25					
			10			50	350 25					
			25	2	75		275 25	275 25				
		5481 15			2114 52	1520		7883 66				

FIG. 1.

Then again the total of checks and of deposits for the month can be readily obtained from the account on the general ledger, and these should agree with the totals of these respective columns on the inactive ledger. Similar signs are used in this ledger as with the others mentioned when balancing pass books.

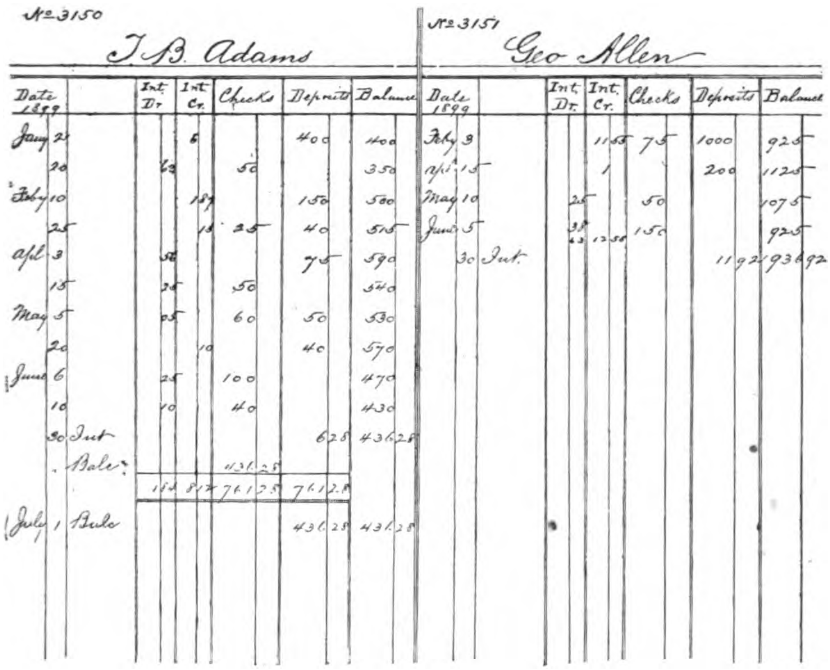
Savings Bank Departments.

Some banks are adopting the policy of paying interest on balances of individual depositors. In some National banks a savings department is organized for the

especial care of deposits of this class, and as they are not generally subject to check for any large amounts, the parties desiring to draw presenting their pass book at the time, and the bank reserving the right to oblige the depositors to give due notice of the desire to withdraw any large sums (some two weeks and some thirty days) it often places in the bank's hands a considerable fund, which if carefully invested will prove a source of revenue.

Of course the class, as a general rule, who deposit in this way are often very timid, knowing comparatively nothing about banking business, but if they are treated in such a manner as to fully gain their confidence they often become firm friends.

Banks have generally grown into this class of business gradually, and have tried



№ 3150 — J. B. Adams

Date 1899			Int. Dr.	Int. Cr.	Checks	Deposits	Balance
Jany	2			6		400	400
	20		63		50		350
Feby	10			187		150	500
	25			13	25	40	515
Apl	3		50			75	590
	15		25		50		540
May	5		05		60	50	530
	20			10		40	570
June	6		25		100		470
	10		10		40		430
	30	Int				6 28	436 28
		Bal			431 28		
			1 84	8 17	761 28	761 28	
July	1	Bal				431 28	431 28

№ 3151 — Geo Allen

Date 1899			Int. Dr.	Int. Cr.	Checks	Deposits	Balance
Feby	3			11 55	75	1000	925
Apl	15			1		200	1125
May	10		25		50		1075
June	5		38 63	12 56	150		925
	30	Int.				11 92	936 92

FIG. 2.

to use for this department the customary methods employed in the usual banking business. Many have used the three-column balance ledger, which answers very well as far as it goes. But in Figure 2 will be seen an improved form of the balance ledger, and made especially applicable for this class of deposits.

Besides the three columns which have been before explained two additional columns are here used, one for interest Dr. and the other for interest Cr. It is customary for banks to have some period limit in each month, from which to figure interest, thus, for example all deposits received after the tenth of a month only begin drawing interest from the first of the next month. The rate of interest varies with the location, some allowing two per cent., some two and a half and some three per cent.

For convenience the rate of three per cent., or one quarter of one per cent. a month, is figured in the example given. In the first item in the account No. 8150, the interest is allowed upon the deposit for the full time, the six months' period to

July 1. The next item is a check, and the interest is charged upon that to July 1, and so on, the interest being figured upon the amounts deposited or withdrawn, and those sums of interest being entered in the corresponding charge or credit column of interest. At the end of the six months' period the two columns of interest are footed, and the debit total deducted from the credit total, and this gives the net total credit of interest for that time.

The great labor in the keeping of interest accounts is that which attends the figuring of the interest at the close of each six months' period. By the method above mentioned, however, this is so distributed through the year as to be comparatively light when the interest period comes around.

Of course at this period it becomes necessary to have a list made and the grand total obtained of the amount of interest so credited to the depositors' accounts, and this total must be charged to the interest paid account on the general ledger, and credited to the account representing the savings or interest deposit account on the same ledger. Here again the use of an adding machine will be found to save time in the making of this list and in footing it up.

Interest accounts are usually kept not only by name but by number, the numbers being printed at the head of each account. The deposit tickets, and the checks or receipts for the payment of money, should also bear the account number, as also the pass book. In fact all the papers relating to each account should be kept and filed by the account number.

The methods of withdrawing money from a savings account differ. Some employ a form of a check and some use a book. The check is simply a receipt and states that the sum of money mentioned has been received, this being signed by the depositor. These checks or receipts are not transferable, and can not be used outside the bank, and the pass book must be presented by the depositor at the time the money is withdrawn.

The book mentioned is very simple in form, there being merely columns for the account, number, the name of the depositor, the amount paid, and a wide column upon which the depositor signs his or her name, or makes their mark, opposite the amount, at the time the money is paid. This book is then used as a journal from which to post the items to the depositors' accounts in the ledger.

Care of Checks and Deposit Tickets.

The care of the checks and deposit tickets is a feature that should be given much attention. These papers are vouchers representing the transactions for the receiving and paying of money, and the checks in particular, as they are the orders on the bank signed by the depositors.

These vouchers should always be kept carefully under lock and key, particularly the checks, which should be filed away in the vault after the completion of the day's work. Before filing it is particularly advisable that they be cut or punched in such a way as to effectually cancel them, so there can be no possible way of their being used again should they get into the hands of some evil-disposed person. There are various methods of filing away checks. It is well, however, to observe the custom in use with the division of the accounts; that is, to distribute them according to the letters of the alphabet and the vowels, giving the large accounts, that issue many checks, separate compartments. The main idea should be to have them so filed that they can be readily found whenever necessary, for the balancing of pass books or otherwise.

Some banks use small compartments in an upright cabinet built into the vault for the filing of the checks. Some use drawers divided into convenient compartments. The most convenient method I have seen is with drawers and movable card partitions, each partition having an elevated portion large enough to contain a let-

ter, or letter and vowel combined, or a name. The checks are placed in the drawers on edge between the card partitions, thus occupying the smallest space possible, and not easily lost by accidentally slipping out, as will sometimes happen when kept in the open compartments or tills.

In the filing away of deposit tickets the old custom of tying them into packages daily, or holding them togther with rubber bands—the bands rotting and breaking and the tickets becoming scattered, much to the discomfort of the bookkeeper or clerk—has been superseded by a very neat plan that was slightly mentioned in the May number of this MAGAZINE, but will do no harm to mention again especially as we here illustrate it.

Procure from any good stationer a fish-tailed letter file, small size, like the accompanying Fig. 3.

Get a double cutter which will punch the necessary two holes in position to conform to the spindles on the file. The whole can be generally obtained at the same place, and would not cost over a dollar, sometimes much less. The cutter or punch can be screwed fast to the board of the file.

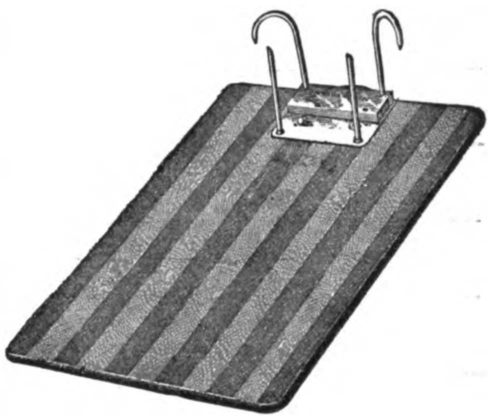


FIG. 3.

Have the deposit tickets made with three-quarters of an inch margin on the left-hand side. The margin is for the holes, and the stationer who makes the tickets will supply them with the holes punched if requested. This will in that case dispense with the punch mentioned.

At the close of the day's work the tickets can be slipped upon the spindles and the hooks closed so they can be examined with ease without removing or danger of dropping off. Between each day a card can be slipped on the file with a protruding portion upon which may be noted the day of the month. At the close of the month open the hooks and insert the ends of a piece of copper wire, about a foot long, into the hollow spindles, then lift off the tickets from the spindles and the ends of the wire will be seen protruding through the holes. These can be brought together and twisted, thus binding the month's tickets together firmly. If a piece of heavy manila paper be put on the spindles at the bottom and one at the top, and thus bound with the tickets, it will protect them and they can be filed away on shelves like books, and if a strip of manila paper is gummed across the back, the month and year can be written upon it, and then they can be readily found when wanted.

I have seen no way more complete and convenient than this, and its inexpensiveness makes it certainly worth a trial.

The tickets can be easily referred to without removal at any time, especially if they have the three-quarter inch margin spoken of.

Where more than one individual ledger is used, and it is therefore an advantage to keep the tickets of each by themselves, a file for each ledger will be necessary. These files can be hung up or placed in a drawer; in either position there is no danger of the tickets coming off if the hooks are closed. The illustration shows the hooks open.

As it is quite impossible in a busy bank for the Cashier or President to run to the bookkeeper's desk to inquire as to the character and condition of the various depositor's accounts every time the question arises—and it often does—it becomes

Left hand page

Average Book

Name	Place of business	Business	Average 1897	Average 1898	Average 1899
Adams J. B.	213 Main St	W. Grocer	2718	2850	3033
Andrews J. L. & Co	143 Main St	Stock Brokers	10145	10458	10958
Bacon G. N.	162 Front St	Importer			
Benson B. F.	272 Washington St	W. Grocer			
Brown T. J.	310 Greenwich St	W. Dry Goods			
Carter A. L. & Co	411 Market St	Hardware			

Fig. 4.

Average Book

right hand page

Years	January	Feby	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
1897	3015	2800	2600	2200	2700	2600	2800	2400	2600	2800	3000	3100		
1898	3100	3000	2800	2900	2800	2600	2700	2500	2600	2900	3100	3200		
1899	3400	3200	3000	2800	2800	2700	2900	2600	2700	3000	3300	4000		
1897	10500	12600	8500	9900	12000	9000	8800	8000	9000	9500	10600	13000		
1898	12000	13000	9000	9500	10000	9000	8000	7500	9000	11000	13000	14500		
1899	15000	14000	11000	10500	12000	11000	9000	8450	8000	9500	10600	12400		
1897														
1898														
1899														
1897														
1898														
1899														
1897														
1898														
1899														
1897														
1898														
1899														

Fig. 4 (Continued).

important that they be supplied with the necessary information in such shape as to be quickly available. This information is also very important at the board meetings when loans are to be passed upon. A very useful book has been introduced, and is in use in most busy banks, called an average book, and Fig. 4 shows two adjoining pages, giving the form most commonly in use. This book, as will be seen, is made to run for three years. In this way the banker can easily judge as to the growth or decrease of any depositor's account during that period.

This book is written up monthly by the individual ledger bookkeeper, the average balance of each account for the month, in hundreds and thousands, being entered under its proper month. At the end of the year it is easy to obtain the yearly average, and this is placed in its proper column, as is shown in the illustration. This book should be upon every busy banker's desk, even if he has an analysis department in his bank, as this pertains wholly to the comparative condition of the depositors' accounts during certain periods. A. R. BARRETT.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK BANKERS.—In commenting on the notable banking career of the late George Smith, the "New York Press" says:

"Had George Smith gone to Washington he might possibly have taught even Congress a few rudiments of finance. * * * Had he come to New York, he might have revived the lost art, though it is probable that he would have degenerated into a mere great money lender or a great money borrower, which is the nearest approach to a great banker that New York either has produced or attracted."

This is a little hard on the New York bankers, and perhaps not entirely just. There are two names identified more or less closely with New York banks that will not suffer by comparison even with Hugh McCulloch and George Smith. We mean Alexander Hamilton and Albert Gallatin, the former having drawn the charter of the Bank of New York and served as one of its first directors; while Mr. Gallatin was a New York bank President. Doubtless an unprejudiced historian would concede that the names of Mr. Coe and Mr. Williams are also distinguished in the banking history of the country, not to mention others.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.—One more financial month like November will bring the total of money in circulation in the United States past the two billion dollar line. On Nov. 1 the total money in circulation was $1,963,716,148, and on December 1, $1,985,930,964, an increase of $22,214,816 in the month. A gain of even two-thirds this amount in the present month would bring the total money in circulation in the United States past the two billion dollar line for the first time in our history.

The steady and rapid growth in the circulation of money in the United States, both gold and total of all kinds of money, is indicated in a compilation made by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics from data supplied in the annual and monthly statements of the Bureau of Loans and Currency of the Treasury Department showing the amount of gold and total money in circulation in the United States at annual periods during the past twenty years. It shows an increase in that length of time from $138,641,410 of gold and gold certificates to $778,385,303, and of total circulation from $816,266,721 to $1,985,930,964, with the prospect, as already indicated, that the two billion dollar line will shortly be crossed. While the general growth in that time has been remarkable, that of the past three years is especially marked. On July 1, 1896, the total money in circulation in the United States was $1,509,725,-200, and on December 1, 1899, $1,985,930,964, an increase during three and one-half years of $476,205,764, or thirty-one and one-half per cent.; while the gold coin and certificates increased from $498,449,242 to $778,388,303, an increase of $279,939,061, or fifty-six per cent.

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT—MATURITY.

Supreme Court of Georgia, July 24, 1899.

HILLSINGER *vs.* GEORGIA RAILROAD BANK.

A certificate of deposit issued by a bank and payable to the order of the depositor "on return of this certificate properly indorsed," is not due until payment thereof is actually demanded.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

LUMPKIN, *P. J.:* This case turns upon the determination of a single question, viz., whether or not a certificate of deposit issued by a bank in the form below given is due immediately, or only upon presentation thereof at the bank with a demand for payment:

"Georgia Railroad Bank. No. 3,013. Augusta, Ga., April 19, 1898. Arnt Anderson has deposited in this bank forty dollars, payable to the order of himself on return of this certificate properly indorsed. Not subject to draft. [Signed] C. G. Goodrich, Cashier."

The real inquiry is, what construction should be placed upon the words "on return of this certificate properly indorsed?" We think their plain meaning is that the paper itself must be brought back to the bank, and a demand made for the money, and we know this view concurs with the common course of business in such matters. It is not contemplated, when a depositor places money in a bank and takes a certificate of this character, that the officials of the bank are to seek him out and make payment to him, but that he, or his indorsee, when payment is desired, will bring the certificate to the bank and ask for the money. (In this connection, see 1 Morse, Banks, Section 301.)

Our own case of *Lynch* vs. *Goldsmith* (64 Ga. 42), is not in conflict with what is here ruled. There the certificate was payable, with interest, "on call;" and the court held it was, "in effect, a negotiable promissory note, payable generally on demand, and due immediately." This conclusion was doubtless reached upon the idea that the words "on call" were the exact equivalent of the words "on demand." It seems, however, that Bleckley, *J.*, by whom the opinion in that case was delivered, was not entirely satisfied as to the correctness of the judgment, for, on pages 50, 51, he said:

"Having spoken thus far for the court, candor obliges me to add that since the decision was pronounced the following line of reflection has occurred to me: What is a certificate of general deposit issued by a bank? Is it not an acknowledgment of the bank that it has received a loan of money from the depositor, coupled with a promise implied, if none be expressed, that it will repay the loan at the bank upon actual demand or call, if no particular time or place be specified? Does not the

known course of business require this construction, and does not the nature of the transaction suggest it? If these questions be answered in the affirmative, there is no dishonor of the certificate until after actual demand at the bank, and consequently not until after such demand is the paper overdue."

The language just quoted is peculiarly pertinent to the question now before us, and, moreover, the distinction between that case and the present one is clear and well marked. The requirement in the certificate for its "return" means something more than is indicated by the words "on call." A call for payment could be made by written notice sent to the bank, or otherwise, in which event it might be incumbent upon the bank to seek out the creditor and pay him his money. But if he must return the certificate, as a condition precedent to his right to demand payment thereof, it seems to follow inevitably that the instrument is not to be considered due until, in compliance with this essential prerequisite, the paper is actually returned, and payment requested over the bank's counter.

If the foregoing be sound reasoning, it is evident that the cases of *Morrison* vs. *Morrison* (102 Ga. 170), and *Hotel Lanier Co.* vs. *Johnson* (103 Ga. 604), are in no way applicable to the case in hand. In them this court was dealing with ordinary promissory notes, payable generally "after date," and applied to them the rule which governs instruments of that character when made payable "on demand."

Judgment affirmed. All the justices concurring.

DISCOUNT—AGREEMENT OF BANK NOT TO INFORM MAKER.

Supreme Court of Georgia, July 25, 1899.

TUCK *vs.* NATIONAL BANK OF ATHENS.

The fact that there was, between the payee of a negotiable promissory note and the bank at which the same was discounted, an agreement that the maker should be kept in ignorance that the note had been discounted, did not, without more, constitute a fraud upon the maker, or warrant him in paying the note to the original payee without requiring him to produce and surrender it.

LITTLE, *J.:* This case was heard and decided at the March Term, 1897. (See 102 Ga. 556 28 S. E. 172.) It was simply ruled then that the principles announced in the decision in the case of *Bank* vs. *Tuck*, (101 Ga. 104,) controlled the case, and the judgment rendered in favor of Tuck was reversed, and a new trial ordered. At the next trial the court, at the conclusion of the evidence, directed a verdict for the bank, and Tuck made a motion for a new trial which was overruled. There are but two grounds of the motion which need to be considered by us in determining the case.

The defendant amended his pleas, which, in substance, allege that there was an agreement between the bank and the Reaves Warehouse Company that no notice should be given to Tuck or the makers of the note that the same had been discounted and were held by the bank; and it is alleged that the fact that the notes were discounted and so held was purposely and intentionally concealed from the maker, and it is insisted by the plea that this conduct was a legal fraud on the rights of the defendant, because it enabled the warehouse company to collect the notes, which they could not have done if the notice had been given. The amendments to the plea were, on motion, stricken by the court, and error is assigned in the first ground to the striking of the amendment.

The maker of a negotiable instrument, whether payable at a bank or not, is not by law entitled to notice of maturity and non-payment; nor does the fact that the pledgee of such a note fails, by agreement with the payee or otherwise, to notify the maker of the fact that the note had been pledged, and who holds the same, of itself constitute any fraud against the maker. Not being entitled to such notice, he could not claim any benefit for the want of it. Circumstances might arise which

would form an exception to this rule, but they do not exist in this case; and, as the amendments set up as a defense facts which could not operate as such if proven, the court committed no error in disallowing the amendments.

[The court here considered a question of practice.]

STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY—ACTION TO ENFORCE.

Supreme Court of Utah, September 29, 1899.

McLAUGHLIN vs. KIMBALL.

Action to enforce the statutory liabilities of the stockholders of an insolvent banking corporation should be brought by the creditors. A Receiver, either general or special, whether appointed at the suit of a stockholder or at the suit of a creditor, has no power to bring such action.

The authority for the appointment of a Receiver conferred by sub-division 6, § 3114, Rev. St. 1898, does not extend to the appointment of a Receiver for the purpose of enforcing stockholders' statutory liabilities over and above the amount of their stock.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

This was an action to enforce the statutory liability of a stockholder of an insolvent banking corporation above the amount due the corporation in payment of its stock. The points decided are stated in the official syllabus given above.

SUIT TO RECOVER DIVIDENDS IMPROPERLY PAID—BOOKS OF BANK AS EVIDENCE.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, July 18, 1899.

HAYDEN vs. WILLIAMS.

In a suit between the Receiver of a National bank and a stockholder the books of the bank are evidence to establish acts of the corporation and its financial condition at a particular time, though not as to dealings between the corporation and the defendant.

The Receiver of an insolvent National bank may recover from a stockholder dividends declared and paid after the bank became insolvent, where necessary to meet the demands of creditors.

This was an action brought by the Receiver of the Capital National Bank, of Lincoln, Nebraska, to recover moneys which had been paid out as dividends when the bank was insolvent.

LACOMBE, *Circuit Judge:* The complainant is the Receiver of the Capital National Bank, of Lincoln, Neb., which suspended payment in January, 1893, being at that time in a condition of such utter financial rottenness that, although the stockholders have been assessed to the full value of their holdings, its creditors will not receive seventy-five per cent. of their claims, even if all the assets were collected at their fair valuation, and in addition thereto every dividend which was paid out during the ten years of the bank's existence were restored to the Receiver. This suit was brought to compel the repayment of and accounting for certain dividends paid by the bank above named to the defendants as the holders of capital stock of the bank of the par value of $5,000, on the grounds alleged in the bill, that each of said dividends was fraudulently declared and paid out of the capital of the bank, and not out of net profits, and that the bank was insolvent when each dividend was declared, and has since remained insolvent. A similar suit was brought against the stockholders resident in Nebraska, and, upon appeal from a decree on demurrers, was sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Eighth circuit, defendants in that case conceding, by their demurrers, that the bank was insolvent when each dividend was paid. (*Hayden* vs. *Thompson*, 17 C. C. A. 592, 71 Fed. 60.)

The bank was organized in 1883, with a capital of $100,000, which was in-

creased to $200,000, June 2, 1884, and to $300,000, July 21, 1886. The dividends which were paid from time to time were as follows:

Date.	*Amount paid in dividends.*	*Defendant received.*	*Date.*	*Amount paid in dividends.*	*Defendant received.*
1885, Jan. 13	$15,000	$187 50	1889, Jan. 8	$18,000	$300
" July 14	13,000	162 50	" July 9	18,000	300
1886, Jan. 12	16,000	200 00	1890, Jan. 14	15,000	250
" July 13	14,000	175 00	" July 11	15,000	250
1887, Jan. 11	18,000	300 00	1891, Jan. 13	15,000	250
" July 12	18,000	300 00	" July 13	15,000	250
1888, Jan. 10	18,000	300 00	1892, Jan. 12	15,000	250
" July 10	18,000	300 00	" July 12	12,000	200

All dividends except the last were paid to the defendant Williams, a stockholder, to the amount of $5,000 from the organization of the bank. The last dividend was paid to defendant Dodd, who bought Williams' stock, and had the same transferred to his own name, December 16, 1891. The Circuit Court held, following *Hayden* vs. *Thompson*, *supra*, that the statute of limitations for an "action upon a contract obligation or liability, express or implied," viz., six years, applied, and limited complainant's recovery to the dividend of January, 1889, and those subsequent thereto. Inasmuch as complainant appellant has submitted no argument criticising this ruling of the circuit court, it need not be discussed here. The defendants interposed answers putting in issue the allegations of the bill, and setting forth that they had received the dividends in good faith and in the ordinary course of business, without notice of the matters alleged in the bill; and pleaded as an equitable discharge the payment to the Receiver of an assessment of 100 per cent. under Section 5,151 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; also that the matters in the bill are matters which may be tried at law, and for which complainant is not entitled to equitable relief. The circuit court decreed in favor of the complainant for the dividends received and not barred by the statute of limitations, without interest, viz., $1,850 against Williams, and $200 against defendants jointly.

Before entering upon any discussion of the law of the case, it will be desirable to look into the character of the evidence taken, and to determine what it shows. The evidence as to financial condition of the bank was found in its books and reports. The record does not disclose any general offer of all the books to be marked in evidence, but it is quite manifest that they were present at the examination of the expert witnesses, who testified to the results of their investigation of the entries. The testimony of the witness is frequently interrupted to mark in evidence the volume and page of some entry to which he is referring. The identity of the books was proved by the Cashier and by bookkeepers of the defunct bank and by the Receiver. Many of the entries in them were proved by the persons who made them. So far as the examination of the experts showed, the books were accurate and correct, except when the object and purpose was to conceal shortages and bad debts, and to make a better showing than the real condition of the bank justified. The Receiver was the principal expert witness. He had prepared tabulations from the books setting forth in convenient collocation the various entries which supported his conclusions, but, whenever challenged upon cross-examination as to any item, he turned at once to the book from which it was taken, and such entry is indicated upon the record here by volume and page. He testified that the results which he had tabulated and testified to were obtained exclusively from the books, papers, and records of the bank, which were numerous and extensive. He offered to allow counsel for the respondents to examine the books, expressed his entire readiness and willingness to produce them for their inspection, and to point out in them all the data and facts and figures and transactions to which he testified, and to furnish for

their use any data arising out of or touching any matter about which he testified, or upon which they might wish to cross-examine him. The facts, therefore, as to the financial condition of the bank when the successive dividends were paid, were proved by the entries in its books. And the first question which arises upon this appeal is whether the books thenselves were competent evidence, without independent proof of the accuracy of the entries they contained. Counsel for respondent appellants has cited numerous cases to support the proposition that copies of the books are not admissible, being secondary evidence. But no such question arises in this case. The books themselves were produced, and the various papers objected to and marked as exhibits are the ordinary computations, abstracts, and summaries which are always admitted for convenience of presentation when the original books containing the items abstracted or summarized are open to the inspection of court and counsel. The only question arising on this branch of the case is whether, when the identity of the books is established, the books "prove themselves." It is stated by the text writers that, as regards the members of a corporation, its books are public books; that they are evidence by way of admissions between members of the corporation. (1 Starkie, Ev. pt. 2, § 120; 1 Phil. Ev. 422, and note 800 in 3 Phil. Ev. 1,156, 1,157; 2 Phil. Ev. [5th Ed.] p. 295, Cowen & Hill's and Edwards' notes.) There is an important qualification to this rule, however, which is relied upon by respondents, and which will be found expressed in the opinion of this court in *Carey* vs. *Williams* (25 C. C. A. 227, 79 Fed. Rep. 906), in these words:

"The books and records of corporations, when properly kept, are evidence of the acts and proceedings of the corporate body, but cannot be used to establish claims or rights of the corporation against third persons, unless pursuant to the sanction of some statute, and they are not evidence against a stockholder in respect to a contract entered into by him with the corporation, notwithstanding he has access to them, because as to such contract he is regarded not as a stockholder, but as a stranger."

In that case it was sought to show by the entries in the books of an express company that Williams was a stockholder, and therefore liable for an unpaid balance due on the stock. In *Rudd* vs. *Robinson* (126 N. Y. 113), the Court said:

"The books of corporations, for many purposes, are evidence, not only as between the corporation and its members, and between members, but also as between the corporation or its members and strangers. They are received in evidence generally to prove corporate acts of a corporation, such as its incorporation, its list of stockholders, its by-laws, the formal proceedings of its board of directors, and its financial condition when its solvency comes in question. But we have not been able, after a careful examination of the authorities, * * * to find any case in which it has been decided that the books of account of a corporation are competent evidence, of themselves, to establish an account or claim against a trustee or stockholder in an action brought in behalf of the corporation; and it has been repeatedly said by judges and text writers that they are not competent for that purpose. In Whart. Ev. [3d Ed.] § 662, it is said that even in suits against its members its books cannot be used as 'proving,' in behalf of the corporation, self-serving entries. In Ang. & A. Corp [11th Ed.] § 679, it is said, 'Entries in the books of a corporation of private pecuniary transactions with a stockholder are not admissible against him, when it does not appear by whom the entries were made.' (See, also, 2 Wat. Corp. 646.")

That in an action between stockholders the books are admissible to show the financial transactions of the corporation, its assets and liabilities, see *Hubbell* vs. *Meigs* (50 N. Y. 491). In *Haynes* vs. *Brown* (36 N. H. 545) it was held that the books of a corporation were not admissible against a member of the corporation as evidence of his private transactions or dealings with the company, and that

in respect to them he is to be regarded as a stranger. There is no real discrepancy between the authorities as to the credit to be given to the books of a corporation. The rules governing their admission have been tersely and correctly stated by complainant's counsel, substantially as follows: (1) As against a stranger, they are not competent evidence of any facts stated in them; although the entries in them may, like all other entries, be proved to be correct by human testimony. (2) As between a corporation and its members, and as between the members of a corporation, the books are evidence of what is in them, except the dealings of the corporation with that particular member. (3) As to his own dealings with a corporation, a member of the corporation is considered a stranger, and, as to those dealings, the entries in the books are not evidence against him. In the case at bar the entries in the books which were relied upon by complainant (except as to payment of the dividends and transfer of the stock, neither of which was denied) did not relate at all to any dealings with the defendants or either of them, but solely to acts of the corporation, and to its financial condition at stated periods. The books were, therefore, competent evidence to the extent to which they are relied upon to sustain the judgment. It is not necessary to rehearse the various items of proof from which it appears that, by reason of false entries of credit and of failure to charge off items of loss, the apparent profits out of which dividends were declared did not exist, and that, on the contrary, the financial condition of the bank steadily deteriorated from 1883 till its doors were closed. Suffice it to say that when some of the dividends were paid the capital was impaired, and when other dividends were paid the bank was insolvent.

At the close of the argument it was found that the case presented two questions of law concerning which this court desired the instruction of the Supreme Court. A certificate was therefore prepared, which briefly rehearsed the facts above set forth, and stated that:

"When the dividend of January 6, 1889, was declared and paid, and when each subsequent dividend down to and including July, 1891, was declared and paid, there were no net profits, the capital of the bank was impaired, and the dividends were paid out of capital, but the bank was still solvent. When the dividends of January and July, 1892, were declared and paid, there were no net profits, the capital of the bank was lost, and the bank actually insolvent."

The two following questions were submitted, upon the facts set forth:

"(1) Can the Receiver of a National bank recover a dividend paid not at all out of profits, but entirely out of capital, when the stockholder receiving such dividend acted in entire good faith, believing the same to be paid out of profits, and when the bank at the time such dividend was deolared and paid was not insolvent? (2) Has a United States Circuit Court jurisdiction to entertain a bill in equity brought by a Receiver of a National bank against stockholders to recover dividends which, it is claimed, were improperly paid, when such suit is brought against two or more stockholders and embraces two or more dividends, and when the objection that there is an adequate remedy at law is raised by the answer?"

No question was propounded as to the dividends paid when the bank was actually insolvent, as we had no doubt the Receiver could recover them in a proper action. The Supreme Court answered the first of these questions in the negative, but did not answer the second question at all, on the expressed ground that it was thought "unnecessary to answer it in order to enable the court below to proceed to judgment in the case." This disposition of the certified questions leaves this court in some perplexity as to the disposition to be made of the case. Complainant, in our opinion, is clearly entitled to recover, in some form of action, for the January, 1892, dividend ($250) paid to Williams, and the July, 1892, dividend ($200) paid to Dodd, since the bank was actually insolvent when both these dividends were de-

clared and paid. Indeed, the opinion of the Supreme Court intimates that such payment during insolvency may be recovered back. But can it be recovered by suit in equity such as this? On this point we are still uncertain, and the views of the several members of the court are not harmonious. Without discussing the point, and with the caution that this decision is not to be taken as authority thereupon the proper course would seem be be to proceed to judgment, as indicated in the opinion of the Supreme Court, against the complainant for the years when the bank was still solvent, and against the defendants for the dividends paid during insolvency. Inasmuch as a negative answer to the second question would have disposed of the whole case, we may assume that in declining to answer it the Supreme Court assumed we would so dispose of the case as to give complainant a decree for part of his claim. The decree of the circuit court is reversed, and cause remanded, with instructions to decree in conformity with this opinion, without interest or costs.

NATIONAL BANK—COMPOUNDING BAD OR DOUBTFUL DEBTS—AUTHORITY OF COURT.

U. S. Circuit Court, E. D. Pennsylvania, May 23, 1899.

***In re* EARLE.**

A judgment recovered by the Receiver of an insolvent National bank against a stockholder on an assessment made by the Comptroller, although uncollectible, is not a "bad or doubtful debt," which a court may authorize the Receiver to compound, under Rev. St. § 5234.

This was a petition by George H. Earle, Jr., as Receiver of the Chestnut Street National Bank, of Philadelphia, alleging that the petitioner brought two several suits against Charles Stevenson and Samuel Filbert, respectively, to recover assessments ordered by the Comptroller against said defendants as stockholders in said insolvent bank; that he recovered judgment in each of said suits, on which execution had been issued and returned *nulla bona;* that, as petitioner was informed and believed, neither of said defendants possessed property out of which such judgments could be collected; that the wife of said Stevenson and a brother of said Filbert had each offered a certain sum for the purpose of compounding and obtaining the discharge of said judgments, which offers, in the opinion of the petitioner, it was to the interest of his trust to accept. He alleged that in pursuance of written instructions from the Comptroller, which were set out, he filed the petition, praying the court to authorize the compounding of said judgments.

Counsel for the petitioner submitted a brief in support of the petition, in which they stated the grounds relied on as bringing the application within the provisions of Rev. St. § 5234, as follows:

"When the 'liability' of stockholders of National banks to creditors, under Section 5151, has been reduced to judgment, all questions as to the power of a court of competent jurisdiction to compound bad or doubtful judgments (debts) are eliminated, for the reasons: (a) Every judgment is, as a general rule, to be regarded as a new debt, not in any way affected by the old one. (Freem. Judgm. [3d Ed.] § 217.) (b) And, when the court is called upon to enforce, no inquiry will be made concerning the facts preceding the judgment, to ascertain whether the original demand was one which it would have enforced. (*Thatcher* vs. *Gammon*, 12 Mass. 268; *Spencer* vs. *Brockway*, 1 Ohio, 259; *State of Indiana* vs. *Helmer*, 21 Iowa, 370; *Healy* vs. *Root*, 11 Pick. 390; *Holmes* vs. *Guion*, 44 Mo. 146.) (c) The rendition and entry of a judgment or decree establishes in a most conclusive manner and reduces to the most authentic form that which had hitherto been unsettled, and which had probably depended upon destructible and uncertain evidence. (Freem. Judgm. [3d Ed.] § 215.) (d) A judgment in the courts of the United States, or any of the States, being

a debt of record, and entitled to full faith and credit, is a merger of the cause of action in every part of the United States, in the same manner as in the State where it was rendered. (*Ault* vs. *Zehering*, 38 Ind. 429; *Barnes* vs. *Gibbs*, 31 N. J. Law, 317; *U. S.* vs. *Dewey*, 6 Biss. 501, Fed. Cas. No. 14,956.) We maintain, therefore, that even if there is a doubt as to the power, under Section 5,234, Rev. St., to compound the 'liability' of stockholders of a National bank to creditors, under Section 5,151, all doubt is removed after that liability is merged into a judgment; that the judgment then becomes the debt to be paid by the defendant, and the claim of Receiver against thedebtor is simply the judgment, without any regard to what was the cause of action upon which the judgment was taken. It is therefore a debt, within the meaning of Section 5,234, which can only be compounded, if bad or doubtfui, by a court of record of competent jurisdiction. We know of no other power to authorize a compromise, and, if no compounding of these bad or doubtful judgments (debts) can be had, it will cause great loss to the creditors of these insolvent National banks; for if the power to compound does not lie in a court of record of competent jurisdiction, neither does the power to sell, and, being uncollectible, they become absolutely worthless."

DALLAS, *Circuit Judge:* After full consideration of the petition for an order authorizing the Receiver to compound certain judgments obtained upon assessments on stock, and of the foregoing brief submitted in support of that petition, I am of opinion that the judgments referred to are not "bad or doubtful debts," within the meaning of Section 5,234 of the Revised Statutes; and, therefore, without intimating any opinion with respect to the power or duty either of the Comptroller or of the Receiver in the premises, the said petition must be, and it is, dismissed.

ASSESSMENT UPON SHAREHOLDERS—DISTRIBUTION—PRIORITY.

U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio, W. D., October 4, 1899.

In re HULITT.

Where a number of the shareholders of a National bank in good faith paid an assessment made to comply with a requirement of the Comptroller to make good an impairment of the bank's capital, although such assessment was invalid because made by the directors instead of by the stockholders, on the insolvency of the bank, and the winding up of its affairs by a Receiver, after outside creditors are paid, such paying shareholders are entitled to be treated as creditors as against the non-paying shareholders, and repaid the amounts so paid, before general distribution of the remaining assets among all the shareholders.

THOMPSON, *District Judge:* This is an application by John Hulitt, Receiver of the First National Bank, of Hillsboro, O., for instructions as to his duty in respect to the claims of certain shareholders to be reimbursed for an assessment paid by them under Section 5,205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

On April 25, 1896, the following notice was given to the bank by the Comptroller of the Currency:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1896.

Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the First National Bank, of Hillsboro, O., has become impaired to an extent which makes necessary an assessment of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00) upon the shareholders of said association to make good such deficiency: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to said association, under the provisions of Section 5,205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to pay the said deficiency in its capital stock by assessment upon its shareholders, pro rata, for the amount of the capital stock held by each: and if such deficiency shall not be paid, and said bank shall refuse to go into liquidation, as provided by law, for three months after

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this notice shall have been Received by it, a Receiver will be appointed to close up the business of the association, according to the provisions of Section 5,234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused my seal of office to be affixed to these presents, at the Treasury Department, in the city of Washington and District of Columbia, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1896.

[Signed] JAMES H. ECKELS,
[Seal.] *Comptroller of the Currency.*
To the First National Bank, Hillsboro, O."

Thereupon, on April 27, 1896, the directors adopted a resolution making the assessment. Between April 27, 1896, and July 16, 1896, the shareholders, representing 545 shares of the capital stock, paid their proportion of the assessment, amounting to $27,250, but the other shareholders refused to pay their part thereof. On July 16, 1896, the bank, being wholly insolvent, suspended payment; and on July 22, 1896, it was placed, by the Comptroller of the Currency, in the hands of John Hulitt, as Receiver. Afterwards, the Receiver, under instructions from the Comptroller of the Currency, brought suit in this court to recover, from the non-paying shareholders, their proportion of the assessment. But the court held that the assessment should have been made by the shareholders, and not by the directors, and that the attempted assessment by the directors was therefore illegal, and dismissed the bill. Afterwards an assessment was made by the Comptroller of the Currency, under section 5,151 of the Revised Statutes, which was paid. Ninety per cent. of the debts of the bank have since been paid, and there is money enough in the hands of the Receiver to pay the remainder, leaving quite a large surplus for distribution to the shareholders. The shareholders who paid the first assessment claim to be creditors of the trust to the extent of that payment, but, under an agreement with certain of the shareholders, have waived the right to reimbursement until the general creditors of the bank are paid in full. They insist, however, as against the non-paying shareholders, that they should be reimbursed for the moneys paid by them under that assessment, before final distribution is made to all the shareholders. They have presented their claims to the Receiver, but the Receiver has refused to allow them, unless instructed so to do by the court.

The Comptroller of the Currency advised the bank that its capital stock had been impaired to the extent of fifty per cent., and required it to assess its shareholders in that amount to restore the loss. And I think it is fair to assume that the action of the Comptroller was based on knowledge of the condition of the bank (derived through the department examiners and inspectors) more thorough and complete than that of any of the shareholders, save those who were its directors and officers, and in control of the management of its affairs. And no question is made but that the paying shareholders paid the assessment in good faith, believing that the capital stock was impaired to the extent of fifty per cent.; that the assessment was legal and binding on all the shareholders; and that its payment would restore the loss and save the bank. Yet, in fact, the entire capital stock had been lost, the assessment was illegal, and, within the three months allowed for its payment, the bank suspended payment, and was placed, by the Comptroller of the Currency, in the hands of a Receiver, and the purpose for which the assessment was made wholly failed.

The assessment was illegal, but, as a matter of fact, the paying shareholders did not know that the law required it to be made by the shareholders instead of the directors, and did not know that, if paid in full, it would be wholly insufficient to restore the actual loss which the bank had sustained; and while, in view of their relation to the bank and their means of knowledge, their ignorance in these respects might not avail them as against the creditors of the bank, yet, as between them and the non-paying shareholders, there certainly can be no application of the doctrine of voluntary payments, which will entitle the non-paying shareholders to participate, on equal terms, with the paying shareholders, in the distribution of the fund remain-

ing after the creditors have been paid—a fund which was in part created by the contributions of the paying shareholders. These moneys were received by the bank to and for the use of the paying shareholders, and could not, in equity and good conscience, be retained by the bank. The paying shareholders became creditors of the bank, so far, at least, as the non-paying shareholders are concerned.

In the case of *Winters* vs. *Armstrong* (37 Fed. Rep. 508) Winters subscribed to an increase of the capital stock of the Fidelity National Bank, of Cincinnati, and paid the amount of the subscription into the bank. The increase, however, was not approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, and never became valid and effective. Judge Jackson, at page 522, says:

"Winters could have recovered his deposit made on his subscription as against the association, and he is entitled to its allowance as a valid claim against the assets of the bank in the hands of the Receiver, so far as anything disclosed by the pleadings appears. Subscribers may not in every case recover back deposits paid on subscribing for shares in contemplated corporations, or proposed increases of capital, where the scheme of incorporation or the proposed change proves a failure. In some cases, the right of recovery will depend on the meaning and intention of the parties as expressed in the subscription agreement. If, for instance, it appears to have been the intention or understanding of the parties that the deposit made on the subscription should be used and applied towards the furtherance or accomplishment of the scheme, and it is so applied, the subscriber may not be able to recover it upon the failure of the enterprise. When, however, such deposits are made in order to comply with some statutory requirement, and without any intention on the part of the subscribers or right on the part of the corporation to otherwise apply the same, then, upon failure of the scheme, the subscribers are entitled to have their entire deposits returned."

In *Armstrong* vs. *Law* (27 Wkly. Law Bul. 100) the syllabus reads as follows:

"L. borrowed money of the Fidelity National Bank on his promissory note. About the same time the stockholders of the bank, of which L. was one, resolved to increase the capital stock of the bank, and L. paid to the bank the amount of his shares of such increased capital stock. Before the bank received the necessary authority from the Comptroller of the Currency, under Section 5,142, Rev. St. U. S., for such increase of stock, and before, therefore, such increase became effective, it became insolvent, and was placed by the Comptroller of the Currency into the hands of a Receiver, who demanded of L. payment of the note executed by him to the bank. L. claimed that the amount paid by him into the bank for the proposed increase of its capital stock was a proper set-off *pro tanto* against his note, and tendered to the Receiver the difference in amount of his note and his payment on account of increase of stock. Upon refusal of such tender, L. brought suit, asking that the Receiver be required to accept said sum, and deliver to L. his said note. Held, that the amount paid by L. on account of such proposed increase of capital stock of the bank, which had never become effective, was a proper set-off *pro tanto* against the note held against him by the bank."

In *Witters* vs. *Sowles* (32 Fed. Rep. 130) it is said, at page 138, that:

"The executor appears to have delivered to the bank, while its failure was impending, stocks and securities belonging to the estate, to an amount much larger than the amount of these shares, which were disposed of by the bank in payment and security of claims against it. He sets up in his answer that this was done upon an understanding that the property should be restored by the bank, if it survived, and applied on an assessment, if it failed, and one should be made. And he now claims that so much of this property or its proceeds as is necessary should be applied upon this assessment, and bar further recovery. He claims, upon the evidence, that this understanding was had with the bank examiner as well as with the officers of the

bank. This assessment is for the purpose of paying those who were creditors of the bank at the time of its failure. That property went to pay others not creditors at the time of the failure, so far as it did pay them. The delivery of the property may have created a liability of the bank. If so, the assessment upon this and the rest of the stock would go ratably upon that and the other liabilities if proved and established."

The court refused to set off the claim of the executor against an assessment upon him, under Section 5,151, saying:

"The assessment never was due to the bank, and does not belong to it. The assessment belongs to the creditors of the bank, and is recoverable by the Receiver, only for the purpose of ratable distribution among them."

Judge Ranney, in *Ellis* vs. *Trust Co.* (4 Ohio St. 651), says:

"The action is brought for money had and received, and it lies in all cases where one has the money of another which he cannot in equity and good conscience retain. It lies, therefore, for money paid by mistake, or upon consideration which has failed; because, in such case, the plaintiff did not intend to give his money to the defendant, and the latter cannot conscientiously retain money for which he has given no equivalent."

These cases tend to support the view of the case at bar just presented.

But, in any event, upon the facts of this case, the court would hold, for the purposes of distribution among the shareholders, that the assessment attempted to be made by the directors, and which was paid by the shareholders who have been designated as the "paying shareholders," was an "assessment," within the meaning of Section 3 of "An act authorizing the appointment of Receivers of National banks and for other purposes," as amended March 2, 1897 (29 Stat. 600–602), which provides that when "the Comptroller of the Currency shall have paid to each and every creditor of such association, not including shareholders who are creditors of such association, whose claim or claims as such creditors shall have been proved or allowed," the Comptroller of the Currency shall call a meeting of the shareholders to decide whether the Receiver or an agent to be selected by them shall thereafter wind up the affairs of the bank, and, whether wound up by the Receiver or an agent, that—

"The proceeds of the assets or property of any such association which may be undistributed at the time of such meeting, or may be subsequently received, shall be distributed as follows: First, to pay the expenses of the execution of the trust to the date of such payment; second, to repay any amount or amounts which have been paid in by any shareholder or shareholders of such association upon and by reason of any and all assessments made upon the stock of such association by the order of the Comptroller of the Currency in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the United States; and, third, the balance ratably among such stockholders in proportion to the number of shares held and owned by each. Such distribution shall be made from time to time as the proceeds shall be received and as shall be deemed advisable by the said Comptroller or said agent."

When, therefore, the claims of the creditors are all satisfied, then the Receiver, or an agent selected by the shareholders, will be required to distribute the remainder of the proceeds of the assets of the bank in accordance with the provisions of the statute just quoted; and I therefore instruct the Receiver to allow the claims presented to him, for moneys paid under the assessment made by the directors, as claims or assessments to be paid or refunded before the final distribution to all the shareholders. I think, however, that payment of the claims of Samuel P. Scott and Joseph H. Richards should be withheld to await the final disposition of case No. 5,092, now pending in this court, wherein Charles E. Bell and others are plaintiffs, and Samuel P. Scott, Joseph H. Richards, and others are defendants, in which

it is sought to recover from them the entire losses of the bank, on the ground that said losses were caused by reason of their misconduct and negligence in the management of the bank; and, should judgment be rendered against them in that case, they will be entitled to credit thereon for the amount of the payments made by them under the assessment of April 27, 1897.

CASHIER—DIRECTOR—VACANCY IN OFFICE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Supreme Court of Utah, October 2, 1899.

CUPIT *vs.* PARK CITY BANK.

Section 2515, Comp. Laws Utah 1888, is self-executing, and from the time the first loan by way of overdraft, unsecured, was made by the bank to the partnership of which R., the Cashier and a director of the bank, was a member, his office as director became vacant, and from that time until the bank failed he had no authority to act for the corporation.

The office of R. as Cashier and director having become vacant by operation of law by reason of his indebtedness to the bank, it was beyond the power of the corporation, either by direct or indirect means, to make of him a *de jure* or a *de facto* officer so long as the disability continued.

The writ of *quo warranto* will not issue and cannot be invoked for the purpose of determining merely a private right, in which the public is not interested.

Although a corporation, having permitted one no longer an officer to remain in control of the management of its affairs, cannot be heard to deny the validity of his acts, a different rule governs where those acts are challenged at the first opportunity by innocent third persons who have been damaged thereby.

An officer of a corporation has no inherent power, by reason of his office, to make a general assignment of the property of the corporation. Such power rests only in the board of directors duly assembled.

A meeting of the board of directors of a banking corporation, held without notice to one member of the board, and at which meeting there was not a quorum of qualified directors present, cannot ratify an unauthorized act of one of the officers of the corporation. (Syllabus by the Court.)

This was a creditor's suit brought by the plaintiff to set aside and adjudge to be void as to plaintiff a general assignment made by the Park City Bank for the benefit of its creditors, and to declare a certain judgment held by plaintiff against the bank to be a first lien upon certain real property included in the assignment.

The essential facts and the points decided are stated in the official syllabus given above.

KNOWLEDGE OF CASHIER—WHEN NOTICE TO BANK.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky, October 13, 1899.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK *vs.* WALDEN, *et al.* SAME *vs.* LYDDANE, *et al.*

Where a bank purchases or discounts notes through its Cashier, his knowlege of infirmities in the paper will be notice to the bank.

WHITE, *J.:* These two actions were never consolidated, but, the two transactions, the two actions, and the defenses being very similar, the court below heard them together, and rendered one opinion. Like action has been followed in this court.

The facts, as they appear admitted by the pleadings, and the contentions of each party, are: In 1890 W. H. Moore was the Cashier of appellant bank, and at the same time a director and stockholder in a corporation known as the Kentucky and Indiana Hedge-Fence Company; and as director of the last-named corporation,

Moore was authorized to sell, and did sell, shares of stock of the fence company. He sold stock to appellee Lyddane, and also to appellee Walden, taking notes for each sale, due eighteen months after date; the notes payable in appellant bank. Before maturity of these notes they were each discounted by the directors of the fence company to the appellant bank, the indorsement being by the individual directors in each case. The note of appellee Lyddane was twice renewed; interest being added in the renewal, and some interest being paid. By the contention of appellant, the note of Walden was paid or renewed by a bill of exchange drawn by J. P. Moreland on Walden, and for the benefit of J. A. Fuqua, and, by the proper indorsement, discounted at and assigned to appellant bank. These actions are brought, as against Lyddane, on the last renewal, and, as to Walden, on the bill of exchange. Appellee Lyddane pleaded as a defense that the original note of his was obtained by false and fraudulent representations of W. H. Moore at the time as to the condition of the affairs of the fence company; that appellee was ignorant of the falsity, while Moore knew the statements to be false; that the two renewals were procured by Moore, who at the time was the Cashier of appellant and a director in the fence company, by further false and fraudulent representations of the condition of the fence company, and by reiterating the former false and fraudulent representations, all of which Moore knew to be false, and also knew appellee to be ignorant as to the truth or falsity of the statements, upon which statements the appellee relied. It is further pleaded that Moore being the Cashier of appellant, and having himself full knowledge of the fraud used in procuring the original and renewal notes, the appellant is not an innocent purchaser, but is chargeable with notice of all infirmities of the paper. This same defense is pleaded by Walden as to the original note given for stock. Walden also pleads further that the bill sued on, drawn by Moreland, accepted by Walden, and indorsed by Fuqua, was also obtained by the fraud of Moore, Cashier of appellant. He says that, at the time this bill was drawn and discounted, he (Walden) was indebted to appellant in several sums, due at different times, and on which Moreland and Fuqua were his sureties, and that, when this bill was drawn and indorsed, they (Walden, Moreland, and Fuqua) were told it was a renewal of one of these several debts on which Moreland and Fuqua were already bound, and, relying on this statement by Moore, Cashier, the bill was drawn and indorsed; that the original note for the stock was not delivered up or canceled or paid off by this bill; and that appellant still holds the original note for stock, but that in any event the bill is without consideration, if not for renewal of the fence-stock note, but, if for fence-stock note, he relies on the fraud of Moore in procuring that note. Appellant denied the fraud or false statements of Moore in the sale of the stock in the fence company to either Lyddane or Walden, and denied the statements alleged to have been made by Moore in the renewals by Lyddane, or in the renewal by bill by Walden; denied that it was bound by any statements made by Moore, as director or agent, in the sale of the stock in the fence company; averred it was a purchaser for value, before maturity, and without notice of any infirmity or defense. On the issues of fact, proof was taken, and upon trial the court dismissed the actions, canceled the notes, and restored the shares of stock. It is conceded that the stock in the fence company is of very little, if any, value. From that judgment in each case appellant appeals.

We are of opinion that the conclusion reached by the learned trial judge in his opinion, that the appellant is not entitled to recover, is correct. We are of opinion from the evidence that the original notes and the renewals in the one case, and bill in the other, were obtained by the false representations of Moore, who was the authorized agent of the fence company to sell stock, and at the same time Cashier of appellant bank. In reaching this conclusion, we do not take into consideration the testimony of the various witnesses who testified as to having purchased stock

from Moore under like representations. This testimony was objected to, and we do not decide whether or not it was admissible evidence. We deem it unnecessary, in our view of the case. We are also of opinion that the purchase or discount by appellant through its Cashier, Moore, who knew of the false representations and the fraud used in obtaining the notes, will operate as notice to the bank of the infirmities in the paper, and appellees still are entitled, as against appellant, to any defense they may have had as against the original payor. It cannot be denied that, if the notes were obtained by fraud, the chief executive officer of appellant had full knowledge of the fact. Appellant is a corporation, and can only act through some agent, and, if notice can be given to the corporation, it must be given to some agent. Common usage generally has made the Cashier the chief officer and agent of the bank, and notice to the Cashier, Moore, was notice that will bind the bank (2 Am. & Eng. Enc. Law, 118, 119, and cases there cited). We are also of opinion from the evidence that the bill of Walden was procured by false and fraudulent representations that it was to renew and extend some liability other than the note for the fence-company stock. There is a motion by appellees to dismiss the appeal in the Walden case, but a decision of this question becomes unnecessary. Finding no error, the judgment of the circuit court is affirmed.

POWER OF CASHIER—RATIFICATION—AGREEMENT WITH CHECK HOLDERS—BILLS OF LADING.

Court of Appeals of Kentucky, October 4, 1899.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK *vs.* GRINSTEAD, *et al.*

It is within the apparent scope of the business of the Cashier to credit a customer with the proceeds of a draft presented to the bank.

By authorizing and ratifying the act of the Cashier in giving such a credit, the bank gave him implied authority to do so in future, even though he would not otherwise have had such authority.

A bank ratifies the unauthorized act of its Cashier by receiving and keeping a part of the fruits thereof.

A bank, after giving a customer credit by the proceeds of a draft, cannot withdraw the credit to the prejudice of the holders of outstanding checks drawn upon the fund pursuant to agreement with the bank when the credit was given, though there was no discount.

Where a bill of lading is attached to a draft for the amount of which a bank gave its customer credit, the bank has a first lien on the goods represented thereby, which it is bound to assert for the protection of the holders of checks drawn by the customer on the proceeds of the draft, and cannot, after the goods have been attached by creditors of the consignor, abandon its lien and withdraw the credit, to the prejudice of such check holders.

HOBSON, *J.:* The learned judge of the court below delivered the following opinion in these cases:

"D. H. Taylor, a man without capital, made an arrangement with the German National Bank, through its Cashier, for him (Taylor) to buy and ship eggs to New York. Taylor was to draw a draft on the New York consignees, with a bill of lading covering the consignment of eggs attached thereto, and to turn it over to the bank, and thereupon the bank would pass the amount of the draft thus secured by the bill of lading to the credit of Taylor on the books of the bank and on Taylor's bank pass book as so much cash. Taylor would then draw checks on the bank against this cash credit for the purchase price of the eggs in favor of the persons from whom he had purchased them. This was the principle upon which he had been carrying on his business with the Third National Bank prior to his transferring his business to the defendant, the German National Bank.

It was, further, a part of the arrangement that the German National Bank would cash the checks which Taylor had previously drawn in favor of his vendors, when presented, and take to itself the proceeds of the drafts on the New York customers which had been discounted at said bank.

It is admitted that such was the arrangement in regard to the first draft of $640, on January 8, 1896. The next day, January 9, Taylor delivered to the bank another draft on New York, with bill of lading attached thereto, for the amount of $1,189.40. This draft was discounted on that day, and the amount passed to his credit on the books of the bank and upon his pass book ; and on January 13 another draft of similar character on New York consignees, with bill of lading attached, was discounted by Taylor at the said bank for $1,780.48, and the same entries made on the bank book, putting the same to Taylor's credit, and also upon his pass book.

The proof shows that these amounts were put to Taylor's credits, and that the bank not only paid all of Taylor's checks on the first draft of $640, but also cashed several checks drawn by Taylor, in favor of his vendors, from whom he had purchased the eggs, against the second draft deposited by him with the indorsed bill of lading attached thereto.

After these drafts on New York, with the indorsed bills of lading attached thereto, had been discounted at the bank, and the amounts of the same passed to Taylor's credit on the bank books and in his pass book as so much cash, and after the bank had cashed Taylor's checks against the same in amount more than the amount of the first draft on New York, and after Taylor had given to the several plaintiffs in these six actions checks on the bank against his cash credit for the purchase price of the eggs shipped to New York and covered by the bills of lading held by the bank, and after the second draft on New York for $1,139.40 had been dishonored, the President of the defendant bank—who, it seems, had not known of the arrangement between the Cashier and Taylor, and who testifies that he did not know of the dishonor of the New York draft for $1,189.40—directed the Cashier to charge back on the books of the bank to Taylor's account the two drafts, one for $1,189.40 and the other for $1,782.48, and place the same on the books as drafts for collection. The Cashier obeyed the orders of the President, and without the knowledge or authority of Taylor, or of any one authorized to represent him in that matter—for from the evidence Druein certainly had no authority—charged the amount of these two drafts back to Taylor, who was at that time in the city of New York. The plaintiffs, to whom Taylor had given checks on the bank for the price of the eggs bought by him from them, presented their checks to the bank, and demanded payment thereof, and the same was refused. Hence these suits.

The bank did not, when it charged back these amounts to Taylor's account, offer to surrender the drafts on the New York consignees, or the bills of lading attached thereto, nor did it make such offer when it dishonored Taylor's checks drawn in favor of these plaintiffs, nor has it ever offered to surrender the said drafts on New York and the bills of lading. On the contrary, the proof is that the President of the bank, with full knowledge of all the facts, held on to the New York drafts and bills of lading, and refused to surrender them to Taylor, and the same are in possession of the bank. The dishonor of Taylor's draft on New York, it may be stated in passing, was caused by one of Taylor's New York creditors attaching one of his consignments for an old debt due from Taylor to him. When the attachment in New York was levied on the eggs, the defendant bank, payee in Taylor's draft against the New York consignee, and the holder and owner of the bill of lading accompanying said draft, had, in law and in equity, a superior legal interest and right in said eggs to any interest or lien which the New York creditors of Taylor could possibly acquire by any legal process, whether by attachment or otherwise. Taylor,

the shipper, had indorsed the bill of lading to the bank, and attached the same to Taylor's draft on the New York consignee in favor of the bank. This invested the bank with the legal and equitable title to the eggs consigned, against all claimants; yet the bank took no steps to resist the claim of the attaching creditor.

The first question of fact is whether there was such an agreement as above stated between Taylor and the Cashier of the bank. It is sufficient to say that the affirmative of the proposition is established by a decided preponderance of the evidence.

The second question is one of law. Did the Cashier of the defendant bank have the right or power, as Cashier, to enter into such an arrangement with Taylor, with authority of the President of the bank, who, it is conceded, had such power? It is admitted that the Cashier was authorized to make, and that the President approved and knew of, the arrangement between Taylor and the bank with reference to the first draft of $640. The law of agency is that authority from, or ratification by, a principal of an antecedent similar act or acts creates, by implication, authority in an agent to bind the principal by subsequent similar acts. Again, it is a doctrine of the law of agency that a principal cannot ratify in part and repudiate in part the unauthorized acts of an agent. In other words, the principal cannot play satyr, and approve of such part of the unauthorized act of the agent as is beneficial to him, and repudiate that part which is detrimental to his interest. If he knowingly receives and keeps any of the fruit of an unauthorized act of an agent, he thereby, in the law, ratifies and is bound by that part of the unauthorized act of the agent which is detrimental to his interests. The bank, by its President, with full knowledge of all the facts, kept the bills of lading which Taylor turned over to the bank under his arrangement with the Cashier, which the bank says the Cashier had no authority to enter into; so that, even if it be conceded that the Cashier had no express authority from the bank or its President to pass the amount of the two discounted drafts with bills of lading attached to the credit of Taylor on the books of the bank, in order that he might draw against them in payment of the purchase price of the eggs, still, upon the proof, the bank, as principal, is bound by said Cashier's acts on two grounds:

(1) Of a prior similar act of its agent, which it authorized and ratified, which in law is an implied authority to its agent to bind it by subsequent similar acts, unless expressly forbidden by the principal.

(2) By a subsequent implied ratification of the act or acts complained of by the bank receiving the benefit of the said alleged unauthorized acts, and retaining the beneficial fruits of the same, with full knowledge of all the facts and circumstances touching the discounting of the New York drafts, and crediting them as cash to Taylor's account on the books of the bank.

It is immaterial, in the view which I take of the law and facts of this case, whether the President of the bank, at the time he directed the amount of the two discounted drafts to be charged back to Taylor's account knew that the draft for $1,139.40 had been dishonored in New York; nor is it material to the issue now before the court whether Mr. Carter, representing the bank, got possession of the eggs shipped on January 6, and realized for the bank $780.52. This circumstance confirms the liability of the bank rather than supports its defense. Mr. Carter returned the bill of lading covering the shipment of January 13, together with Taylor's draft for $1,782.48, to the bank, which, as we have seen, the bank received, held, and still holds, and refuses to surrender to Taylor. These acts of the bank and its President, together with others referred to above, constitute an implied ratification on the part of the bank of its Cashier's acts, even if said Cashier had no ex press authority so to do. Under the proof, I think there can be no doubt that the act of the bank discounting the drafts and placing the amount to Taylor's credit, was in law equivalent to a cash deposit in the bank by Taylor subject to his checks.

The bank did not receive the drafts for collection, but discounted them, and placed the amount as cash to the credit of Taylor; and certainly the bank felt it was safe in thus acting, for it had attached bills of lading covering the consignment of eggs against which the said drafts were drawn, and had a superior legal and equitable right to the said consignment to any claim or moral right, under the facts and circumstances, to charge back to Taylor's account the amount of the drafts which it had discounted and placed as cash to Taylor's credit."

The learned counsel for appellant asks a reversal of the judgment entered pursuant to the above opinion of the chancellor on the following grounds: (1) The Cashier had no authority to make the arrangement made with Taylor, and it did not bind the bank. (2) Druein consented that the two drafts should be held by the bank for collection only, and the bank was under no obligation to pay any checks presented thereafter. (3) The proceeds of the drafts having never reached the bank, without its fault, it is not liable on the checks.

The evidence fully sustains the chancellor in his conclusions of fact. Whether or not a customer should be credited by the proceeds of a draft or check presented to the bank is necessarily within the apparent scope of the business of the Cashier; and if there could be any doubt about this, as is well shown in the chancellor's opinion, appellant cannot rely on his want of authority, under the circumstances here shown.

The other two objections are equally untenable. On Saturday evening January 11, Taylor went to the bank, and told the Cashier that he was then shipping his eggs, but could not get his bill of lading before the close of the bank that evening; that he had to go to New York that night, but before he left he would draw the draft, and attach to it the bill of lading; that Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, his friend Druein, who had introduced him to the Cashier, would bring the draft, with the bill of lading and his pass book, to the bank, for the Cashier to credit him by the draft; and that the Cashier must be certain to do so, for he had given checks for the eggs to his customers, which he did not want protested. The Cashier agreed to this. Druein brought the papers as Taylor had arranged, and the credit was given on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. After this, and before the checks sued on were presented, the President of the bank had the Cashier send for Druein, and, after notice to him, changed the entry on the books, and entered, not only the draft that Druein had brought, but the last one discounted for Taylor, as received by the bank for collection. When this was done, it left Taylor overdrawn to the bank nearly $800. Appellant then sent Mr. Allen R. Carter to New York to see what could be done about the eggs. He got possession of one car load, from which he realized about $780. This amount was paid over by him to the bank, and substantially squared Taylor's account. The appellant, having got back the money it had paid out, took no steps to assert its right to the rest of the eggs, or to secure the payment of the other draft, although it had full notice of appellees' rights.

Druein clearly had no authority to make any change in the contract made by Taylor before leaving for New York, and it is equally clear that he did not undertake to do so. Taylor having expressly informed the bank that he would give checks to the parties from whom he bought the eggs to be paid out of the proceeds of the draft, and having obtained appellees' property upon the checks given pursuant to this arrangement, the bank cannot be permitted to repudiate the checks after the draft had been received by the bank pursuant to the arrangement, and Taylor's account credited by the amount of it. It is immaterial that the draft was credited for the full amount, and no discount deducted. The purpose of the arrangement was to secure Taylor as a customer, and enable him to buy and ship the eggs. His account having been credited by the draft, the outstanding checks were an appropriation of this credit. If the checks had been presented before the change

was made in the entry to Taylor's credit, they would have been paid. The delay in the presentation of the checks, due to their passing through the clearing-house, did not prejudice appellees' rights. The bank had, by reason of the bill of lading, a first lien on the eggs, and, if it had insisted on its rights, the proceeds of the other cars, not secured by Carter, would have paid the entire debt and protected all the parties from loss. This it was clearly the duty of appellant to do for the protection of the check holders, no less than itself, and, having failed to do so, the resulting loss should fall on it, and not on the appellees. Judgment affirmed.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Nov. 8, 1899.

SIR: The law of Wisconsin says that thirty days shall constitute a calendar month. Now, if a note is given on May 25, 1899, and payable six months after date, can the holder of the note charge interest for 183 days or only six months? From May 25 to November 25 are 183 days. If the maker of the note refuses to pay the interest for the additional three days, can the collecting bank protest the note? JACOB G. JAGODNIGG, *Cashier.*

Answer.—The holder is entitled to interest for the full time that the note has to run, that is to say, for 183 days. The note by its terms does not mature until November 25, and the interest is to be computed from the day of date until the day of maturity. Should the maker tender less than the full amount of the interest, the tender would not be good and the note could be protested for non-payment.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: SANDY HILL, N. Y., November 25, 1899.

SIR: Has the Assistant Cashier of a National bank the right to sign its circulating notes and to swear to statements of its financial condition when for any reason it has no Cashier?

C. W. KELLOGG.

Answer.—There does not appear to be any provision in the law conferring upon the Assistant Cashier authority to perform these duties. The Comptrollers of the Currency have at different times recommended that the law be amended so as to confer the power; but as yet nothing has been done by Congress in the matter.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: EASTHAMPTON, Mass., November 29, 1899.

SIR: Where a check has several personal indorsements, is not each and every indorser individually liable to the holder of the document for the full amount and fees in case such check is duly and properly protested by a notary public? Provided checks are passed along from one indorser to another, within what might be called a reasonable time, or as merchants usually receive them, can it be construed that the several indorsers are simply mediums through whose hands the check passes and in no way liable for the amount, etc., in the event of the checks being protested and returned? Or are they to be treated the same as indorsers on notes, that is anyone and everyone is liable? SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—In Massachusetts this matter is now governed by the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Law; and by Section 185 of that law it is provided as follows: "A check is a bill of exchange drawn on a bank payable on demand. Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of this act applicable to a bill of exchange payable on demand, apply to a check." The indorsers on a check are liable, therefore, in the same way as the indorsers on any other negotiable instrument. If the check is not paid, they are all liable to the holder, and each indorser has the right to look to any previous indorser for indemnity.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS GOLD STANDARD BILL.

Below will be found the full text of the currency reform measure approved by the Republican caucus and introduced in the House :

A BILL to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the standard unit of value shall, as now, be the dollar, and shall consist of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, or twenty-three and twenty-two one-hundredths grains of pure gold, being the one-tenth part of the eagle.

SEC. 2. That all interest-bearing obligations of the United States for the payment of money, now existing or hereafter to be entered into, and all United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the law of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, shall be deemed and held to be payable in the gold coin of the United States as defined in Section one of this act; and all other obligations, public and private, for the payment of money shall be performed in conformity with the standard established in said Section. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or held to affect the present legal-tender quality of the silver dollar, or of the subsidiary or minor coins, or of the paper currency of the United States, or the laws making National bank notes receivable and payable for certain public debts and dues and obligations between National banks.

SEC. 3. That there be established in the Treasury Department, as a part of the office of the Treasurer of the United States, a division to be designated and known as the division of issue and redemption, to which shall be assigned, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may approve, all records and accounts relating to the issue, redemption and exchange, as hereinafter provided, of the several kinds of United States money. There shall be transferred from the general fund in the Treasury of the United States and taken up on the books of said division as a redemption fund, the amount of gold coin and bullion held against outstanding gold certificates, the amount of United States notes held against outstanding currency certificates, the amount of silver dollars held against outstanding silver certificates, the amount of silver dollars and silver bullion held against outstanding Treasury notes issued under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety; and an amount of gold coin and bullion to constitute a reserve fund equal to twenty-five per cent. of the amount, both of United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, outstanding. The gold and silver coins and bullion transferred from the general fund in the Treasury as herein provided shall be increased or diminished as the case may be in accordance with the provisions of this act and in no other way.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the gold reserve fund taken up on the books of the division of issue and redemption as herein provided, and for this purpose he may from time to time transfer to such fund any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or may exchange any of the funds in the division of issue and redemption for other funds which may be in the general fund of the Treasury, and in addition thereto he is hereby authorized to issue and sell, whenever in his judgment it is necessary to the maintenance of said reserve fund, bonds of the United States bearing interest at a rate not exceed-

ing three per centum per annum, payable in gold coin at the end of twenty years, but redeemable in gold coin at the option of the United States after one year. But no transfer shall at any time be made from the general fund of the Treasury to the division of issue and redemption which will reduce the general fund below fifty millions of dollars. That all United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, presented for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin at the will of the holder, and all silver certificates presented for redemption shall be redeemed in accordance with existing law. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to use said reserve fund in maintaining at all times the parity and equal value of every dollar issued or coined by the Government; and if at any time the Secretary of the Treasury deems it necessary in order to maintain the parity and equal value of all the money of the United States, he may at his discretion, exchange gold coin for any other money issued or coined by the United States. The notes and certificates so redeemed or exchanged shall be held in and constitute a part of said fund and shall not be withdrawn therefrom nor disbursed except in exchange for an equivalent amount of the coin in which said notes or certificates were redeemed or exchanged, except as hereinbefore in this section provided. Nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing that provision of the act approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, which provides that, "no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes."

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use, at his discretion, any silver bullion in the Treasury of the United States purchased under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, for coining into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as may be necessary to meet the public requirements for such coin; and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury. Whenever any silver bullion purchased under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, shall be used in the coinage of subsidiary silver coin, an amount of Treasury notes issued under said Act equal to the cost of the bullion contained in such coin shall be cancelled and not reissued.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause all worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin of the United States now in the Treasury, and hereafter received, to be recoined; and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coin and the amount the same will produce in new coin from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. So much of the joint resolution approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, relating to the issue of silver coin, as limits the aggregate amount of subsidiary silver coin and of fractional currency outstanding at any time to fifty millions of dollars, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 7. That the United States notes or Treasury notes issued under the Act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, hereafter issued or reissued, shall be of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Silver certificates shall hereafter be issued or paid out only in denominations of one dollar, two dollars, and five dollars, against silver dollars deposited in the division of issue and redemption; or in exchange for silver certificates of denominations exceeding five dollars.

Sec. 8. That Section fifty-one hundred and fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same is amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5,159. Every association after having complied with the provisions of this title, preliminary to the commencement of the banking business, and before it

shall be authorized to commence banking business under this title, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, as security for its circulating notes, any United States registered bonds, bearing interest, to an amount, where the capital is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars or less, not less than one-fourth of the capital, and fifty thousand dollars where the capital is in excess of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Such bonds shall be received by the Treasurer upon deposit, and shall be by him safely kept in his office until they shall be otherwise disposed of in pursuance of the provisions of this title; and such of those banks having on deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money as provided by law: Provided, that the amount of such circulating notes issued to any National Banking Association having on deposit United States bonds to secure circulation at the passage of this act, or which may hereafter deposit such bonds to secure circulation, shall not exceed in any case the par value of the bonds deposited as herein provided."

Sec. 9. That every National Banking Association shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in addition to the taxes imposed by an Act approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures and for other purposes," each half year in the months of January and July, on or before the thirteenth day thereof, a tax of one-tenth of one per centum upon the value of its franchise, as measured by the aggregate amount of its capital, surplus, and undivided profits, upon the last day of the calendar month next preceding. Sections fifty-two hundred and fourteen, fifty-two hundred and fifteen, fifty-two hundred and sixteen, and fifty-two hundred and seventeen, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, are hereby repealed. But nothing in this Section contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release any National Banking Association from any liability for taxes or penalties incurred prior to the passage of this act. In order to enable the Treasurer to assess the taxes imposed by the provisions of this Section, each association shall, within ten days from the first days of January and July of each year, make a return, under the oath of its president or cashier, to the Treasurer of the United States, in such form as the Treasurer may prescribe, of the amount of its capital, surplus and undivided profits upon the last day of the calendar month preceding. Every association which fails to make such return shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be collected either out of the interest as it may become due such association on the bonds deposited with the Treasurer, or, at his option, in the manner in which penalties are to be collected of other corporations under the laws of the United States. Whenever any association fails to make the return herein required, the taxes to be paid by such association shall be assessed upon such an amount as the Treasurer may determine to be the true amount of capital, surplus, and undivided profits of such association. Whenever an association fails to pay the taxes imposed by this Section, the sums due may be collected in the manner provided for the collection of United States taxes from other corporations; or the Treasurer may reserve the amount out of the interest, as it may become due, on the bonds deposited with him by such defaulting association.

Sec. 10. That section fifty-one hundred and thirty-eight of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5138. No association shall be organized with a less capital than one hundred thousand dollars, except that banks with a capital of not less than fifty thousand dollars may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed six thousand inhabitants, and except that banks with a capital of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars may, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed two thousand inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city the population of which exceeds fifty thousand persons with a capital of less than two hundred thousand dollars."

The above bill was unanimously approved by the Republican caucus December 6, with the following changes:

In Section 4, to obviate any possible misunderstanding, the word "redemption" was inserted to identify without question the fund to be held for that purpose. An additional section was added, changing Section 10 of the National Banking Act, so as to make the limit of the issue of circulating notes to any bank to 100 per cent. of its capital stock.

THE DOMESTIC EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

The problem of collecting out-of-town checks, which has been brought into general public notice by the action of the New York Clearing-House banks a few months ago, is about to be attacked by new methods by the Domestic Exchange National Bank. This new concern, which was organized on November 14, with $300,000 capital, intends to make the collection of out-of-town checks its especial business.

Mr. Robert D. Kent, the organizer and President of the new bank, has had a banking experience of over twenty-five years. His thoughts were first directed to the subject of collecting out-of-town checks when he was employed by one of the National banks of Philadelphia, and when it was his duty to sort and charge such checks and start them on their travels by direct or indirect routes to their various points of payment. At this time he advocated the collection of all such checks by united action on the part of the banks of the city. After some years' service in the bank referred to, he effected the organization and became the Cashier of the Atlantic City National Bank of Atlantic City, N. J., retaining the position for several years. Here valuable experience with the question was obtained from the out-of-town end. It was found that the bank which handled the largest amount of checks on an out-of-town bank could command by far the best terms for remittances.

In 1886, Mr. Kent effected the organization of the Passaic National Bank, of Passaic, N. J., and became its Cashier, which position he has just resigned in order to devote his time to the new bank. Later he took an active part in the organization of the Passaic Trust and Safe Deposit Company and of the Rutherford National Bank of Rutherford, N. J., and is the Vice-President of both these institutions.

In 1885 he was so impressed with the possibilities of economy in the combined system of collecting the out-of-town checks that an effort was made to interest the Philadelphia Clearing-House in the matter, and a paper on the subject was written and presented to the clearing-house committee. From that date until now he has been a constant student of the question.

The difficulties, delays and expense due to collecting out-of-town checks by the usual round-about methods are so well known that it is not necessary here to describe them. In the February number (1898) of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, page 221, is an article which contains much valuable information on the subject.

A systematic and combined method of collecting has, for many years, been advocated by the Boston bankers, and it is now being undertaken. Mr. Kent is of the opinion, however, that it is asking too much of out-of-town banks to remit at once at par for all checks drawn on them, which method is provided for by the Boston plan now being introduced in Massachusetts.

The policy of the proposed bank will be to correspond directly with practically all points within reach of one day's mail from New York city, and also with all towns of considerable size throughout the country and in Canada. The great mass of checks they will not be asked to remit for at par, but at what may be called a wholesale rate. Immediate returns will be arranged for and payment for collections will, as a rule, be made when such returns are in hand. Telegraphic transfers from distant cities will in many cases be arranged for.

A special service it will render to out-of-town banks will be to act for them in advancing funds in New York on the checks of some of their best and largest depositors, thus making the checks of their preferred depositors par in New York.

The chief objection to the antiquated, indirect method of collecting country checks is that it is wasteful of time, labor and money. Many of the checks upon banks in out-of-the-way country towns received by New York merchants have to pass through five or more different banks before they reach the banks upon which they were drawn. Each bank through which the check passes, as a rule, delays its remittance of proceeds as long as it can, and charges a rate of exchange "as high as the traffic will bear." In each of these banks detailed records have to be kept, and in each the expense for clerk hire, stationery and postage is a large item. The lost interest on the money in transit is a serious matter to New York banks.

The total expense of collection to the New York banks has become so great that they have declared the old system of collecting free for their customers no longer tolerable, and the clearing-house banks have therefore combined together to exact an arbitrary collection charge for all out-of-town checks.

The larger banks collecting vast numbers of checks have thus turned what was formerly a source of loss into a source of profit, but it is probable that the smaller banks, handling a smaller number of checks, find that the charges they make for exchange are no more than enough to recoup their expenses of collection.

It is also probable that even the larger banks make no profit on the vast number of small checks of $10 or under which they receive from retail merchants, publishing houses, etc.

The Domestic Exchange National Bank intends to introduce the system of direct and prompt collection, and improved office methods for saving labor, by which the actual cost of collection will be greatly reduced. It offers to act as the collecting agent for the banks of New York city and other points, making cash returns as promptly as possible, and charging for its services a rate which will be less than their present costs of collection.

It will also offer to the mercantile firms of New York city to collect their checks for a less charge than that now made by the clearing-house banks, or to collect them free of charge if a sufficiently large balance is kept to justify such free collection.

One service the new bank should be able to render to the business interests of New York city is its causing the return to New York of the considerable sums of money which the merchants, since the action of the clearing-house, have been depositing in other cities, such as Boston, Albany, Philadelphia and Chicago.

The new bank does not intend to do a currency business, but it will keep an account with other city banks, and make its payments to its customers in checks on such banks. It does not propose to compete with other banks in soliciting the ordinary accounts of mercantile firms, but to confine its energies to its peculiar specialty, the collection of out-of-town items.

The bank has secured a temporary location at Nos. 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, New York city, where it will open for business about January 1. On May 1 it will remove to its permanent location at Broadway and Chambers street.

BANKING A PROFESSION.

[An address delivered before the Michigan Political Science Association, in University Hall, Ann Arbor, November 11, 1899, by Harvey J. Hollister, Cashier Old National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.]

The early settlers of this State had much to overcome. The first generation had far more of toil than of rest, more to dishearten than to encourage; nevertheless the buoyant hopes and anticipations that urged the fathers westward did not desert them, but with untiring energy they worked on—if not always wisely—laying the foundations of a State that was to become within half a century one of the fairest and most prosperous of the Union. Those men but dimly comprehended the marvelous resources of nature that lay hidden under their feet, and that not many years later were to be developed and made to enrich not only its own citizens but multitudes beyond its borders. For many years my claim has been that no other State has given out so much to its sister States by which they have become prosperous and wealthy. Its wonderful forests of immense growth and variety; its mines of iron and copper, unequalled in the world; its inexhaustible veins of salt; its extensive fruit belt; and, not least, the surplus products of its nearly two hundred thousand farms, have gone to build up a great commonwealth and bring within its borders nearly two and one-half millions of people.

My own memory goes back for sixty years. In those early days one of the greatest burdens of the people, and the greatest obstacle to progress, was the character of the money then in circulation. Under lax laws, by unscrupulous and designing men—as well as those of honest purpose, but profoundly ignorant of the safe conduct of banks—an irredeemable quantity of paper, purporting to be secure, was foisted upon the people. Many of these banks were located at inaccessible points, with no apparent purpose on the part of those organizing them of ever redeeming their issues. It is a long story, and I will not weary you with its history; sufficient now to say that nearly five millions of this vicious class of so-called money was issued, and a large portion of it became utterly worthless in the hands of a suffering but law-abiding people. I have often wondered that the men who thus impoverished the citizens of a territory just taking on the dignity of Statehood should have been permitted to go unpunished.

The men and women who came early to this State were of a high order of character, and had great respect for law; they bore their losses more or less philosophically, meantime seeking to remedy by legislation the mistakes of the past; so severe, however, was their experience that for the next twenty-five years there were no banking privileges granted to organized capital. If my memory is correct, only four banks having charters existed during these years that had the privilege of issuing bills for circulation. There were three organizations at Detroit and one at Adrian, each having very limited circulation. The money in circulation over and above a limited amount of coin, silver and gold (much of the former bearing the Mexican stamp), was largely made up of the State bank issues of New York and New England, some Canadian, with Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and Wisconsin State bank currency thrown in. This heterogeneous lot required experts to discriminate in order to select that which was not the poorest.

A large part of these issues was always subject to a heavy discount if New York city funds were required.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE CURRENCY BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

I cannot adequately describe to you the utterly unsatisfactory condition of the bank circulation of this country at the commencement of the Civil War. Every State had its own banking laws; in most of them—North and South—there were banks of issue, and individuals, obtaining charters for the building of a plank road, or the organizing of an insurance company, succeeded in getting special privileges under their respective charters, enabling them to issue notes, or promises to pay. One of these institutions, bearing the name of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, located in Milwaukee, owned and controlled by one George Smith, had at one time a million and one-half dollars of its promises to pay in circulation. Under somewhat similar conditions there were issues of similar kinds of promises in the form of bank notes in many other Western States. Michigan did not allow such issues, but the State was flooded with this form of currency.

When I went to Grand Rapids, fifty years ago, the "George Smith currency," so-called, formed the greater part of the circulating medium of the Grand River Valley. It is to be said that the "George Smith money" was fully redeemed—Mr. Smith being an honorable man, possessed of large wealth. He was a Scotchman, having come to this country early in the '30's. Just prior to the Civil War he closed out his interests in this country and went back to his native land; he has but recently died at the great age of ninety-two, possessing property estimated at not less than fifty millions of dollars. It is safe to say that no other man, in his time, exercised so much influence upon the financial interests of the West as he did. He served our people well, even though in irregular ways. He was a born financier—many Scotchmen are. Peace to his ashes.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

At the commencement of the Civil War, as I have already stated, there were in this State only four chartered institutions, with capital aggregating less than half a million dollars, and deposits of a less amount. The rate of exchange on New York, at this date, for a large part of the circulation was simply enormous. The exigencies of a great war demanded money; the Treasury of our Government was empty. Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, was at his wits' end. The obligations of the Government were at a discount; temporary loans were only negotiated at exorbitant rates; many there were who prophesied the utter collapse of Government credit. I very well remember the expression of one of our own citizens to the effect that the obligations of the United States would soon be obtained at the rate paid for waste paper. At such a time Mr. Chase put forth his scheme of a National banking system, a plan which has proved so valuable to the country as to be counted among the compensations attending the war next to that of the extinction of slavery. The institution of this system was a death-blow to all State bank issues, as a tax of ten per cent. was laid by the Government upon all such circulation, which made it practically impossible for State banks to put forth any of their own notes. This law is still in force and there is no State bank in this country that issues any circulation.

The National Banking Law took effect in 1863, and immediately organizations formed under the law began to do business; I think among the first of these organizations was the First National Bank, of your own city. These banks deposited with the United States Treasury United States bonds, and secured with them all circulating notes they desired to issue, but in no case receiving a larger amount than their paid-up capital, and with the further restriction that they should receive and issue only ninety per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited with the Government as security.

Safety of the National Bank Notes.

Thirty-six years have passed since that law went into effect. More than five thousand banks have organized under it; hundreds of millions of dollars have been issued and sent broadcast over the land, and, while within a period of twenty years prior to the war *not less than two hundred millions of dollars of State bank currency became valueless in the hands of the people through the insolvency of the banks uttering it*, under the present system, covering a period of nearly double (more than thirty-six years), not one dollar has ever been lost because of the insolvency of the bank that issued it. A considerable number of National banks have failed or gone into voluntary liquidation, and depositors have suffered to a greater or less extent although the loss has been limited as compared with the losses sustained under the State bank system, but the note-holder has felt perfectly secure and at rest, whatever of this class of money that he might have in his possession being as valuable, whether issued by an insolvent bank or by a solvent one.

Herein, I have long believed, lay the secret in large measure, of the speedy recuperation of the country after the Civil War, and the wonderful development of its natural resources. The people no longer had to contend against the fearful losses to which from the beginning of our Government they had been subject.

There may be a better banking system, its circulation safer, more convenient and more readily converted into coin, but I have looked in vain for it among all the nations of the earth. There could be some modifications of a minor character and some privileges added to the present law, but the principles of absolute security and national oversight will not readily be surrendered by the people. I am aware that there is a cry up and down the land against National banks; to a greater or less extent this cry has been heard for years, but for the life of me I am unable to recognize any valid reason for this cry; surely banking under this law is not a monopoly. Any five persons, in any of the States or Territories, can associate themselves and organize a bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars or one of as many millions; conformity with the present law is the only qualification needed. The country town may enjoy its presence as well as the city, and the system of examination on the part of the general Government is never irksome to those desirous of doing a legitimate business.

I have spoken at some length upon the present system, and I have spoken earnestly, for I have worked under its provisions for thirty-six years, and my faith in its value to the people increases as years multiply. I believe further that the National banks should furnish the entire circulation of the country, and that the United States Government should be forever relieved of the burden of a multiform class of issues, in various ways and by numerous expedients fastened upon it; I include them all, even the greenback as well as the Teeasury note and silver certificate. I may not say more upon this part of the subject, but I do most earnestly desire that our Government should copy after Great Britain and France, and allow the corporations, properly restricted, to furnish the paper money of the country, the same to be secured by National obligations, issued under the supervision of the Government and redeemable on demand in coin of the realm.

New Problems Arising from the Vast Combinations of Capital.

It is undoubtedly a fact that in no other country of the world is the principle of associated capital applied more fully than in the United States. It is to this principle we are indebted for the enormous increase of the railway, manufacturing and commercial interests during the last twenty-five years. The opening up of our national domain and the development of our immense natural resources would not have been possible without the practical application of organized capital; certainly

such a system of banks as now exists could not have been established. As enterprise opens up fresh fields and nature pours out her wonderful gifts to the earnest seeker, the outgrowth of property under intelligent management is becoming more and more immense; its forms are so diversified, and its influence so extensive, that it has become, in the eyes of the people, a controlling power, and one socially well-nigh unmanageable. As another has said: "The human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation."

The idea of property was of slow formation in the human mind; this idea finally became a permanent motive and marks the commencement of civilization. The evolution of this idea of property occupies a remarkable portion of the mental history of mankind, but now, as Mr. Morgan says in his "Ancient Society," "the dissolution of society bids fair to be the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim." Property in the hands of the individual is limited in a large degree in its power to do harm, remaining, however, a power for good or evil sometimes affecting entire communities. Money with a human personality and conscience back of it is never wholly bad, but when this form of power is concentrated, as in these days it has become to a larger extent than ever before in the history of civilization, and when, as is usually the case, such combinations lose the human quality in action, it becomes a problem so serious and difficult of solution or management that legislators and jurists confess their inability to duly protect society. Properly used, this concentrated power in the form of organized capital, is a tremendous force that will work out most beneficent results; improperly used, the high sense of responsibility being absent, its results are, as it affects general society, disastrous. Nothing can be more apparent to any observer of the facts as they exist the world over. At the same time, should the views of some men occupying judicial positions to-day be entertained, and capital no longer allowed to be used in organized form, from that moment the country will begin to retrograde; the motive power cut off, progress ceases.

Growth of Bank Deposits and Wealth.

Fifty years ago the deposits in the banks in this State probably did not exceed half a million dollars. The last compiled statement of the National and State banks shows that they hold in trust one hundred and forty-six millions of dollars. Fifty years ago there were no Savings banks in the West, and but few in the East. To-day the deposits in the Savings banks of this country aggregate the enormous sum of two thousand and sixty-five millions of dollars, a sum greater than is contained in all the Savings banks of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy combined, exceeding their total deposits by three hundred and sixty-six millions of dollars. Consider these facts for a moment—think of the labor of this country laying away, in fifty years, more than two thousand millions of dollars of good money against a rainy day; what other land under the sun has ever given such return to the labor of the hand? Compared with the rest of the world there is no poverty in this country; even Coxey himself changes front, and instead of leading an army to Washington for relief, is about to institute a manufacturing industry and employ a large body of men at good wages.

The wealth of the United States now exceeds by many millions that of any other nation. The census of 1890 gives it at sixty-five thousand millions of dollars, a sum incomprehensible. The coming census will show a much larger sum, and unless war or pestilence should intervene, you young men are to witness an accumulation of wealth in your country aggregating a larger amount than that possessed by all Western Europe. This country is to be, not many years hence, the clearing-house of the world; able London financiers already admit it.

Qualifications of the Successful Banker.

I now come to the real point of my talk with you this morning. I want to speak of the kind of talent and personal quality that it requires if successful and highly satisfactory results are to be obtained, and the future of the financial interests of this country wisely administered. Thus far its financial affairs have been directed by those who have obtained their skill and knowledge in the slow and insufficient school of experience. I know full well that there are many in our profession who believe and advocate that this school is all-sufficient; but to me it seems a very serious conclusion. Who now thinks of the physician as worthy of the name unless thoroughly prepared by years of severe educational training. The answer of the old professor to the young student who earnestly solicited an additional text-book upon anatomy—that it was not needed, as there were no more bones in a man's body now than there were fifty years ago—will not do. Agriculture, art, mechanics, medicine, the law, theology, one and all, are each year hastening to work upon more strenuous lines and raising the standard of scholarship. It is incomprehensible that the science of banking should so long fail to be taught. It is true that in some of our universities some good work approaching a more thorough course has been prescribed, but as yet, within my knowledge, there has been no course of instruction proposed as in other professions. I speak of the business of banking as a profession. I do not hesitate to thus dignify my vocation. I know of no line of activity requiring a higher order of character, greater activity of mind and keener sense of responsibility, or broader opportunities for practical service to men. The wealth of the nation is held by its financiers in custody, and that which is of far more importance—the sacred savings of the widow and orphan. The banker is the trustee of the people; he must administer the trust faithfully and intelligently; nothing less can be considered. With accumulations so rapid, doors opening as never before in places and lands hitherto inaccessible, educated young men of a high order of character and attainment will be sought for. They are in demand to-day. The school of experience alone is too slow; the world is moving faster than it used to. The idea that college training unfits a young man for practical life is not true; some of us know better, and only deplore the fact that circumstances fifty years ago forbade such an inestimable privilege to be ours. To keep up with the rapid movement of these days, the University of Commerce and Finance must have its graduate department; and, what seems remarkable to some of us, present circumstances and prospects suggest its work.

"The United States is not now, and may nevermore be, a debtor nation. For two centuries it has been our business to furnish foreigners with raw materials and food, for them to fabricate and return in manufactured forms. We are now changing this; our list of manufactures now exported is already a long one, and each month of each succeeding year it is growing longer and larger. We are daily reaching new States and regions. How to reach and command the markets of the world is no longer a dream; it is a matter of serious consideration. The extension of American business is already occupying the thoughts of enterprising, far-seeing men."

The Times Demand Men of Education and Skill.

For the conduct of this vast world of commerce and finance there will be needed men of adequate knowledge and training, and the schools will be called upon to provide a new kind of education. At the American Bankers' Convention, held in September last, it was particularly noticeable that there was a larger proportion of young men representing the banks of the country than ever before. The greater intensity of our modern modes of work, the heavier nervous demands which modern conditions require, make it imperative that younger shoulders should bear a larger part of the burdens and responsibilities incident to our business. The machinery of

civilization has become so complex, and its activities are in themselves so dangerous, unless directed by trained heads, cool judgment, inflexible wills and capacity for sustained effort—which are the synonyms of strength in men. The very vastness of modern activities demands a strength our fathers knew not. The leaders in the finances of this great nation bear responsibilities that may well test the strength of the stoutest. I am glad to know that the young men succeeding to the more responsible positions are eager to learn whatever is worth learning; they seem ready, also, to recognize the fact that it is impossible to touch business in a large way without a certain amount of culture and technical education. This is very evident to the Committee on Education of the American Bankers' Association, as that committee has recently received several petitions signed by a large number of the employees of a considerable number of the banks of the country, praying the American Bankers' Association to provide an Institute of Bankers similar to the one in very successful operation in England. One petition reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned bank clerks, desiring a higher development of banking as a profession in this country, and enlarged facilities for its thorough study, respectfully call the attention of the American Bankers's Association to the fact that there is not in this country, at the present time, an Institute of Bankers, or any other means for acquiring an education in the profession of banking available to all those desiring such an education; that banking is not practiced as a profession in this country as it should be.

That much of the ill-will shown towards banks arises from ignorance of their economic value and true function; that with the facilities for special training in banking and finance, and the laws relating thereto, the standard of the profession would be greatly raised, banks conducted upon safer and more scientific principles, and the people in general better informed of, and in harmony with, an institution which is so essential to the business of this country. This will lead to more economical and scientific banking and currency laws, and we may hope some time to lead other countries in our financial system instead of being led.

Believing that the future of banking in this country demands better training than it is now possible for bankers to acquire, and with the desire on our part to use all available means which our circumstances will permit for qualifying ourselves for our profession, we, therefore, respectfully petition that the American Bankers' Association will father a movement toward the founding of an Institute of American Bankers, opening to us—and to all in this country who follow our profession—the facilities for study and training similar to those followed in England and Scotland, and which shall be adequate to our needs and an honor to our country and the American Bankers' Association."

At the suggestion of the gentleman who requested me to present this subject to you, I venture to suggest a list of those acquirements which seem to me most essential. I do not offer this list as entirely my own; I have been assisted in part by gentlemen whom I consider better qualified than myself, one of them a professor of political science in one of our Western universities, the other a gentleman largely interested in this direction, living in the East. Neither of the persons referred to is a banker by profession. In considering their suggestions I have wondered more than once at their knowledge of our needs. Among these suggestions I give the following:

The science of political economy.
The science of the State and Government.
The elements of law.
The science of money and banking.
The science of credits.
The history of commerce and industry.
The science of public revenue.
The history of banking and exchange.
The National bank system.
Clearing-houses.

One of these gentlemen has laid out the work of the student as follows:

First Year.—Political economy; elementary instruction in the general principles governing sound currency and a good banking system.

Second Year.—Two courses could be offered—one on history and principles of banking, which might in part be based on text-books supplemented by such exercises as the experience of the instructor might suggest; and another offered a more limited number who should have time to make investigation of the financial history of the United States.

Third Year.—A still more advanced class could be formed, whose members would themselves investigate legislative and statistical problems of banking and finance, under the direction of an instructor, and whose reports would serve at once as a means of mutual instruction for the class and as a basis for valuable information to the public.

To these lines of work may be added: Laws governing corporations, insurance, bankruptcy and contracts, and commercial paper, labor laws and financial international law, and more especially private international law, and various modern languages; these last seem to me of great importance.

I am made well aware, by a recent perusal of the course of instruction pursued in some of our larger universities (including our own) that a number of the subjects mentioned already form no inconsiderable part of the instruction given, but I plead for a more comprehensive as well as technical line of study.

In conclusion may we not assume as agreed to these propositions:

(1st) That there is already a need of a higher education for the men who are to conduct and direct the higher commercial, financial affairs of this great country.

(2d) That this need will expand rapidly in the near future.

(3d) That this education must be given in schools or classes organized according to successful precedent.

Where can this be done so well or quickly as in our great universities? Already the Columbia University has instituted this present year a chair, at the urgent suggestion and at the expense of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, that will give instruction along the lines deemed by that most influential and able body of men the most essential in the fitting of the young men who are to succeed them. The curriculum of this course comprises, fundamentally, courses in the principles governing business, combined with detailed courses in practice, and it is intended that many of these latter courses, as well as some of the former, should be given by men having an intimate personal acquaintance with actual business life.

Insufficient Education of Bankers.

It is my settled conviction that we may attribute the large share of failures in business, both in the line of our general industries and more particularly in banking, to the lamentable fact that so many persons who enter upon a business career are unfitted by lack of that mental discipline which education gives. There may be once in a generation a "David Harum," and yet David's natural gifts were not altogether of a quality to be coveted by the young men who will, I trust, live a more comprehensive life. We have the ever-present fact staring us in the face that men entirely unfit by training and experience are entrusted with the handling of capital and credits.

"It is high time for the banker, the merchant, the insurance and the railroad men to have their special classes of science; it is to be expected that they will be demanding them; if they don't the country will. Ignorance and presumption (ever allied) in these places have cost us untold millions."

It is hardly necessary to go out of any considerable center of business for examples of men who assume to run banks because they have made a little pile of money in the wheat pits, on the stock exchange, or in real estate deals. One of the duties laid upon the American Bankers' Association is to insist upon a practical educational test. While it is true that many of our leading bankers and financiers have educated

themselves through their business career, and while a peculiar honor attaches to the self-educated man, yet the day of small things is passing away, indeed it has passed. The day ought to be near at hand when the college or university certificate should be the passport for the young men who choose a business career. I am not here to criticize any lack of interest on the part of the universities in this matter; I know full well that those who have directed them have only delayed action because of insufficient appropriations or an empty treasury. No, I rather lay the responsibility for this long delay upon the bankers themselves. Some fifteen years ago, in a paper presented at the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, held at Saratoga Springs, I made use of these words:

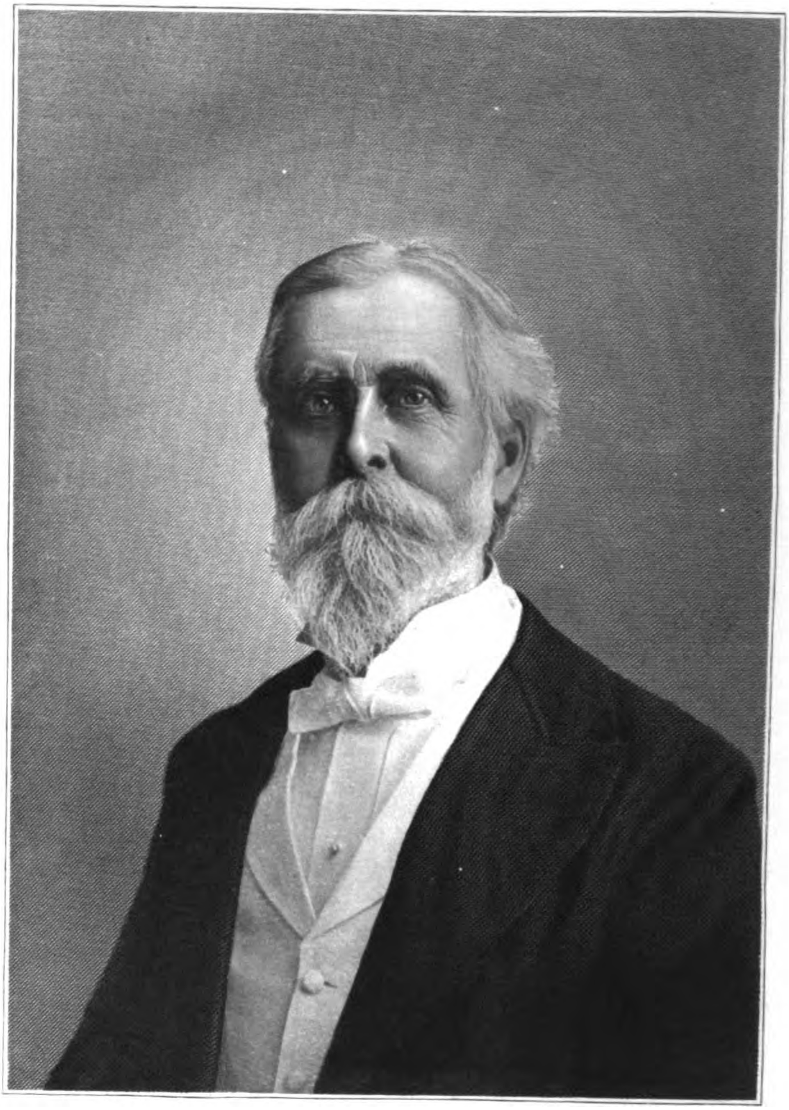
"There are schools for every profession but our own. Agriculture, medicine, the arts, mechanics, law and theology are provided, at great expense to the State and individual, with schools of a high order. Men and States vie with each other in the establishment of centers of practical knowledge covering many avocations, while the banker and his line of work are practically unrecognized. It should be possible in our universities for our young men to acquire the foundation principles that underlie practical business affairs and the science of banking. I believe in the unity of the professions; they all spring from one source and are branches of the same tree; their fruit is the evidence of a higher civilization. In order that any or all of them should render the highest service to mankind they should be elevated by culture and education."

The American Bankers' Association has a membership of nearly four thousand, embracing most of the important banks of the country. It is, as it should be, a conservative body. Its opportunities, however, press upon it, and many of its members are very solicitous that it should not fail to embrace them. Among the most apparent is similar action to that taken by the New York Chamber of Commerce. The association should institute a chair in at least two of our leading universities where the future bankers of this country can be educated.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE.—In his annual message to Congress the President recommends legislation providing for greater elasticity in the circulation of National banks and for the organization of banks with $25,000 capital. He further says:

"I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain 'the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts,' the Secretary of the Treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the Government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the Treasury demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the Government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. * * * It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures, deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the Secretary of the Treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold."



Harvey J. Hollister

HARVEY J. [illegible]

Harvey J. Hollister, Cas[illegible] [illegible] was born at Romeo, Mac[illegible] [illegible] he goes back to the pioneers of [illegible] [illegible] country being Lieutenant John Ho[illegible] [illegible] the age of thirty, and settled in We[illegible] [illegible] s a representative of the eighth ge[illegible] [illegible] John Bently Hollister, who was [illegible] [illegible] gave distinguished service as a [illegible] [illegible] Michigan.

At the time of Mr. Har[illegible] [illegible] territory, not becoming a State until [illegible] [illegible] lit-tle save courage, energy and [illegible] [illegible] were very limited. Mr. Hollister seems [illegible] [illegible] faithful student when at school and a [illegible] [illegible] seven-teen years old he taught school [illegible] [illegible] the em-ploy of a drug firm in Pontiac. [illegible] [illegible] had moved to Grand Rapids. For a few [illegible] [illegible] house, then for a time in a drug store [illegible] [illegible] in the banking house of Daniel Ball & [illegible] [illegible] lous times of 1861 compelled [illegible] [illegible] in the city, to close out their bu[illegible] [illegible] tions were all met in full. Hon. [illegible] [illegible] with Mr. Hollister as Manager. [illegible] [illegible] Bank, of Grand Rapids, was organized [illegible] Manager made Cashier and director. [illegible] expired was succeeded by the Old Na[illegible] Cashier. He is the pioneer banker in [illegible] in the State, having served nearly [illegible]

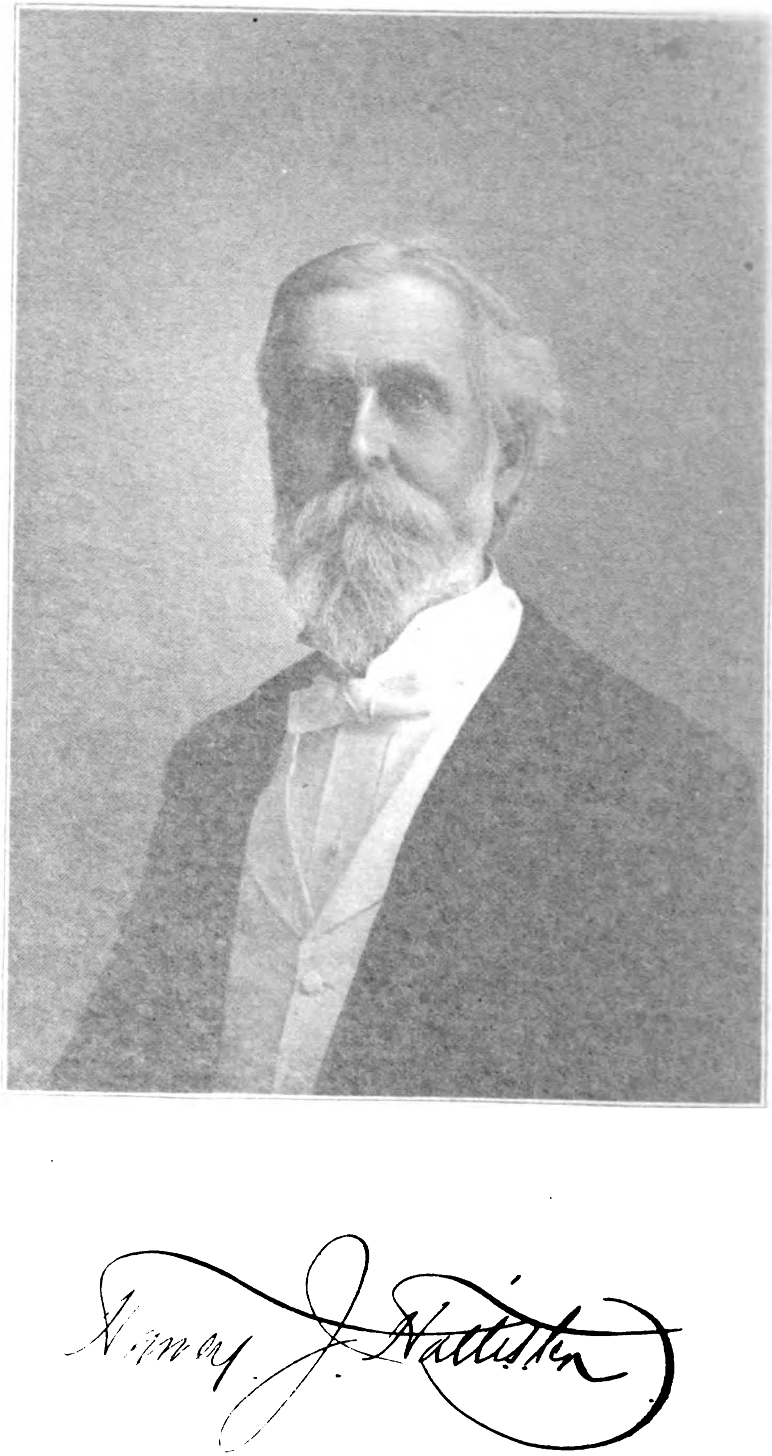
Mr. Hollister is always [illegible] identified with many other [illegible] House, a position he has held [illegible] holder in the Grand Rapids [illegible] Company; President of the M[illegible] Brass Company and the Antrim [illegible] treasurer of the [illegible] Lumber [illegible]

It has been Mr. Hollister's [illegible] work in harmony with and be of [illegible]

In addition to his business inte[illegible] Organization Society, and formerly [illegible] School, Trustee of Olivet College [illegible] dent of the Michigan Social Science As[illegible] charitable and educational institutions of [illegible] supporter of the principles of the Republican [illegible] engaged in politics, is closely connected with [illegible]

He has been a member of the First Congre[illegible] of its deacons, and has been its treasurer for [illegible] with the Y. M. C. A. since its organization, and is [illegible] can benefit young men and better fit them for the[illegible]

When Mr. Hollister went to Grand Rapids fifty [illegible] 3,000 souls. Now the small hamlet has become one [illegible] terprising of our Western cities, with a population of [illegible]



HARVEY J. HOLLISTER.

Harvey J. Hollister, Cashier of the Old National Bank, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was born at Romeo, Macomb county, Mich., August 29, 1830. For his ancestry he goes back to the pioneers of Connecticut, the first settler of his family in this country being Lieutenant John Hollister, who came from England in 1642, at the age of thirty, and settled in Wethersfield, Conn. The subject of this sketch is a representative of the eighth generation from Lieutenant Hollister, the son of Col. John Bently Hollister, who was one of the early pioneers in Michigan. Col. Hollister gave distinguished service as a civil engineer in the territorial organization of Michigan.

At the time of Mr. Harvey J. Hollister's birth Michigan was a frontier territory, not becoming a State until several years later. Its people had at that early day little save courage, energy and hope, and the advantages for an education were very limited. Mr. Hollister seems to have made the most of what offered, was a faithful student when at school and a hard worker on his mother's farm. When but seventeen years old he taught school for a winter near Romeo, then entered into the employ of a drug firm in Pontiac. Two years later he joined his family, who had moved to Grand Rapids. For a few months he was a clerk in a mercantile house, then for a time in a drug store, but in 1853 he became confidential clerk in the banking house of Daniel Ball & Co., and later a partner in the firm. The troublous times of 1861 compelled Daniel Ball & Co., the last of the three banking houses in the city, to close out their business at a great loss to themselves, but their obligations were all met in full. Hon. M. L. Sweet opened almost at once another bank, with Mr. Hollister as Manager. This continued until 1864, when the First National Bank, of Grand Rapids, was organized. The Sweet bank was merged in it, and its Manager made Cashier and director. The bank was successful, and when its charter expired was succeeded by the Old National Bank, with Mr. Hollister as director and Cashier. He is the pioneer banker in the city and the oldest banker in active service in the State, having served nearly forty-seven years continuously in these relations.

Mr. Hollister is always a busy man, and besides his banking business has been identified with many other interests. He is President of the Grand Rapids Clearing-House, a position he has held since its organization ten years ago; director and stockholder in the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway; director in the Michigan Trust Company; President of the Michigan Barrel Company; director in the Grand Rapids Brass Company and the Antrim Iron Company, of Mancelona, Mich.; director and treasurer of the Cummer Lumber Company, of Norfolk, Va., and Jacksonville, Fla.

It has been Mr. Hollister's wish and aim that all his business connections should work in harmony with and be of benefit to the interests of the community at large.

In addition to his business interests, Mr. Hollister, as President of the Charity Organization Society, and formerly one of the Board of Control of the State Public School, Trustee of Olivet College, Trustee of Butterworth Hospital, and President of the Michigan Social Science Association, has become identified with the charitable and educational institutions of the State and country. He is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and although at no time actively engaged in politics, is closely connected with the councils of that party in the State.

He has been a member of the First Congregational Church for fifty years, is one of its deacons, and has been its treasurer for twenty years. He has been identified with the Y. M. C. A. since its organization, and is greatly interested in anything that can benefit young men and better fit them for their life work.

When Mr. Hollister went to Grand Rapids fifty years ago it contained less than 3,000 souls. Now the small hamlet has become one of the most attractive and enterprising of our Western cities, with a population of 100,000.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TO THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 4, 1899.

SIR:—In compliance with the requirements of Section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I submit herewith the thirty-seventh annual report of the operations of the Currency Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1899.

CONDITION OF BANKS.

On September 7, 1899, reports of condition were submitted by 3,595 National banks, with a paid-in capital of $605,772,970. The surplus fund and undivided profits amounted to $248,449,234, and $102,066,430, respectively. The individual deposits reached $2,450,725,595, and the aggregate liabilities $4,650,355,133. The loans and discounts on the date named aggregated $2,496,751,251.

By comparison of the September 7 returns with those made on September 20, 1898, there is shown an increase in loans and discounts of $340,789,623. Of the aggregate loans on the former date, $1,063,701,180 were secured by stocks, bonds, and other collateral; $907,109,804 represents two or more name paper, and $525,940,817 single-name paper, including both demand and time.

An examination of the loans, as classified in the returns, indicates that 62.83 per cent. of the loans of banks in central reserve cities is secured by stocks, bonds, or other collateral, 21.65 per cent. is paper with two or more individual or firm names, and 15.52 per cent. single-name paper. Of the loans of the banks in other reserve cities, 46.68 per cent. is with collateral, 29.66 per cent. two or more name paper, and 23.65 per cent. single name. Outside of the reserve cities, 26.76 per cent. of the loans is covered by collateral, 50.12 per cent. is represented by two or more name paper, and 23.13 per cent. single-name paper. Of the total loans of all National banks, forty-two per cent. is with collateral security; nearly thirty-seven per cent. is paper with two or more individual or firm names, and twenty-one per cent. paper with one or more individual or firm names, including both demand and time.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATIVE TO BANK-NOTE CURRENCY.

Section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that the Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report to Congress, shall suggest amendments to the banking laws by which the system may be improved.

There is one reform needed in the bank-note currency of the United States, concerning the general principles of which there seems little room for honest controversy. This is a provision for an emergency circulation which can be used in those seasons of the year in which the moving of crops requires an increase in the circulating medium, and to lessen the disastrous effects of the immense liquidation of credits incident to a financial panic. The widespread ruin and misery affecting all classes of citizens and all kinds of business, which result from an industrial and financial panic, is such that any measure designed to forestall or to lessen its destructive power should properly demand the highest degree of consideration. A

time of active commerce and normal financial conditions such as we are enjoying at present is most opportune for the deliberate and careful discussion of measures which, if adopted now, may in a measure relieve the embarrassments above indicated and the keenness of the distress of commercial and industrial interests incident to such panics as those of 1873 and 1893.

It is true that the enactment of legislation by which the credit of our governmental currency may be protected from the effects of deficient revenues and from the influences of commercial panic, is important as a measure of governmental policy at this time. The panic of 1893 and an ensuing period of deficiency in governmental revenue demonstrated that fact; but they likewise demonstrated the necessity of circulation of some nature by the banks which could be used to supply the demands during such an extreme emergency for a liquidating medium whose existence would tend to protect solvent institutions of all kinds from forced bankruptcy resulting from a money panic. The object of such a circulation is neither to provide profits to the banks nor to serve as a basis for the expansion of commercial credits under normal conditions. It would be to the country at large what the clearing-house certificates have proved to be in times of panic in some of our larger cities.

The necessity for such circulation, designed for the mutual protection of banks and the public in times of panic and money stringency, and so heavily taxed as to compel its retirement after the period of acute demand for money is passed, is made clearer by a reference to conditions prevailing in 1893.

The deposits of the National banks of the country between May 4 and October 4, 1893, were reduced in the sum of $378,767,691; the contraction in balances on deposit with other banks was $51,198,856; the contraction in stocks and securities was $2,177,912. The banks took out $31,265,616 of new circulation and borrowed $36,615,092 in their efforts to meet the general demands upon them. As a matter of fact, the necessary delay incident to printing National bank notes by the Government after receiving the order for circulation by the banks, amounting on the average to twenty-five days, prevented the issuance of a larger circulation at this time, the acute crisis having passed by the time the notes were ready for delivery, and the order for the notes canceled by the banks in consequence.

The amount of orders canceled for this cause during the period above named is estimated at $11,000,000. Even with the aid of this additional circulation and borrowing, the National banks of the country to meet this drain in deposits were compelled to contract their loans during this period in the sum of $318,767,691, taking this immense amount from the productive industries of the country and carrying disaster, not only to employer and employee, but to every class of our citizens.

The records of this office show that with our banking system as a whole the money stringency incident to a financial panic is soon over. At most it is a matter of but a few months. The crisis of a panic once passed, the arrested wheels of general business start moving very slowly, and the unproductive and unloaned capital of the country stagnates in the banks.

In May, 1893, during the panic, the average reserve of the banks of the United States was 26.4 per cent., and in December, 1893, 35.7 per cent. In May, 1893, the banks of New York city held reserves of only 28.5 per cent., and in December, 1893, they held 41.2 per cent., or $66,663,000 above the required legal reserve of twenty-five per cent.

These facts prove that emergency circulation which could be used to lessen the diastrous effects of the liquidation incident to an industrial and bank panic would be needed for but a few months, and would not remain as a disturbing and unusual factor in business long after its time of maximum influence.

In connection with the recommendations which he embodies hereafter, the Comptroller repeats the recommendation made by him in his last report to Congress, to wit:

"For the purpose of allowing elasticity to bank-note issues to protect the banks and the community in times of panic, a small amount of uncovered notes, in addition to the secured notes, should be authorized by law under the following limitations: They should be subjected to so heavy a tax that they could not be issued in normal times for the purpose of profit, but would be available in times of emergency. The tax should be so large upon the solvent issuing banks as to provide a fund, which, in connection with the pro rata share of the assets of an insolvent bank, would be sufficient to redeem the notes in full, without necessitating any preference of note holders over depositors of any insolvent issuing bank. The tax should be so large as to force this currency into retirement as soon as the emergency passes. Such a currency could be used only to lessen the evil effects of the too rapid liquidation of credits which are collapsing under a financial panic, but could not be profitably used as a basis of business speculation and inflation. It should be to the business community what the clearing-house certificates are to our cities in times of panic—a remedy for an emergency, not an instrument of current business."

Possible Elasticity Under Present System.

In view of the fact that our National banking system is composed of over 3,600 separate institutions scattered throughout our great country and surrounded by diversified business conditions, the problem of the enactment of such a law, involving as it does a departure to some extent from the principle of a bond-secured circulation, presents grave difficulties, arising partly out of the natural conservatism of our people and from the fact that the plan will be somewhat experimental. That such a law providing for the protection of the business community shall be ultimately passed is of great importance. A marked degree of elasticity, however, is possible of attainment in connection with our present system of bond-secured National bank notes.

The Comptroller believes that, in accordance with the President's recommendation, National banks should be allowed to issue circulation to the par of the United States bonds deposited by them for circulation, and that, in connection with the law authorizing this, provision can be made for a secured emergency circulation.

The object of allowing banks to take out circulation to the par of the bonds is to induce them to furnish for the use of the public a larger amount of circulation than is in existence at present. The present rate of profit to be derived by the banks from their circulation is not sufficient to justify them in offering a larger amount, but any method of increasing the profits on circulation will result in an increase.

It is true that the authorization of an issue of currency to the par of the deposited bonds, subject to the present rate of tax, is one method of inducing a larger circulation, but it is not the only method. By a modification of the present rate of taxation on bank notes, coupled with the authorization of issues to the par of the bonds, the same inducements can be offered for a larger circulation and yet provision be made for a secured emergency circulation.

Issue of Circulation to the Par Value of Bonds Deposited.

The Comptroller, therefore, would recommend legislation authorizing the issuance of National bank-note circulation to the par of the deposited United States bonds, and that the additional ten per cent. circulation thus allowed the banks be subjected to a tax at the rate of two or three per cent. per annum for the time used, which will tend to prevent its unrestricted use under normal conditions, and to save it for use at those periods of the year when crops are to be moved, and in those periods of panic when it is most valuable both to the banks and the business public as a means of assisting the general liquidation of credits. With the object of securing an increase in the present bank-note circulation, he would recommend the reduction or abolishment of the present tax of one per cent. per year on the circulation to ninety per cent. of the deposited bonds—the amount of the reduction in the tax on currency to be collected from the necessary per cent. of tax on the capital and surplus of National banks if requisite to the public revenues. To allow the banks to

issue up to the par of the bonds, unsubjected to additional tax on the ten per cent. extra circulation, will result in their immediately taking out their additional circulation for the purpose of profit. Business credits will be extended and adjusted to correspond with such increase of the currency, and practically the same inelasticity will characterize our bank-note issues then as now. With the advent of a panic we would have no additional means of lessening the necessity of a call upon the business community to furnish, by the repayment of loans, practically the bulk of the deposits drawn by frightened depositors.

It will be seen from an examination of the calculations given hereinafter that exactly the same rate of profit could be realized by the banks upon circulation to ninety per cent. of the bonds deposited, taxed at four-ninths of one per cent. per annum, as they could realize upon circulation to the par of the bonds at the present tax of one per cent.

It will also be seen that if the tax on the ninety per cent. of circulation should be entirely abolished, or shifted to the franchise of banks, that the profit on circulation would be much larger than could be realized upon circulation issued to the par of the bonds subjected to the present tax.

This rate of profit to be realized upon untaxed circulation issued to ninety per cent. of the bonds would be so large that upon circulation issued to the par of the bonds it would be necessary to reduce the tax down to three-fifths of one per cent. before an equal profit upon par circulation could be made.

It will also be noted that exactly the same rates of profit could be made upon ninety per cent. circulation taxed one-sixth of one per cent. as could be made upon par circulation taxed three-fourths of one per cent.

In the judgment of the Comptroller these tables show conclusively that by modification in forms of taxation the same relative increase in general bank-note circulation, with an emergency circulation in addition, can be obtained, while only an increase, without any elasticity, could be obtained under any system of uniform taxation upon par circulation.

Profits on Circulation Under Proposed Plan.

For the purpose of indicating that within the range of the possible modification of taxation on a circulation to ninety per cent. of the bonds, provision can be made for an emergency circulation of ten per cent. to the par of the bonds, while amply encouraging the increase in general note circulation desired, the Comptroller summarizes the result of calculations given more in detail hereafter.

Profit in dollars upon Circulation Issued against a Deposit of $100,000, Government four per cent. Bonds Maturing in 1907, at Present Price, being the Possible Amount to be Realized under Different Rates of Taxation in addition to six per cent. on the Capital Invested in Bonds, with Money Worth six per cent.

On $90,000 circulation, being ninety per cent. of $100,000 bonds, one per cent. tax on circulation under present laws	$279.88
On $100,000 circulation to par of bonds, uniform one per cent. tax	779.88
On $90,000 circulation to ninety per cent. of bonds, taxed four-ninths of one per cent. making possible an issue of $10,000 emergency circulation, to be taxed at the rate of two or three per cent. for the time issued	779.88
On $100,000 circulation to par of bonds, uniform tax of three-fourths of one per cent.	1,029.88
On $90,000 circulation to ninety per cent. of par on bonds, taxed one-sixth of one per cent., making possible an issue of $10,000 emergency circulation, to be taxed at the rate of two or three per cent. for the time issued	1,029.88
On $100,000 circulation to par of bonds, uniform tax of three-fifths of one per cent.	1,179.88
On $90,000 circulation to ninety per cent. of par of bonds without taxation, making possible an issue of $10,000 emergency circulation, to be taxed at the rate of two or three per cent. for the time issued	$1,179.88

In the foregoing figures no profit is calculated as accruing upon the emergency circulation.

The Comptroller believes that the levying of a tax of one-sixth of one per cent. upon circulation to ninety per cent. of the par of the bonds and allowing the banks to issue currency to the par of the bonds by paying a tax at the rate of two or three per cent. per annum on the excess up to the par when outstanding, will result in the desired increase in our general bank-note issues, and provide a marked degree of elasticity in our circulation.

In this connection the Comptroller can not properly discuss the question of taxation of banks as related to the public revenues further than to say that the imposition of a tax upon the capital and surplus of the banks to offset any reduction in the tax on currency will remove any objection to his recommendation on the grounds that it lessens the share of the public burden which the banks should properly bear.

In considering the probable effect on the amount of bank circulation outstanding which will result from a change in rates of taxation it must be remembered that the calculation would properly include, if it could be safely made, an estimate of the increased price of Government bonds, which will probably be incident to a greater demand for these bonds from the banks seeking profit on circulation under the modified rate of taxation.

This increased price of bonds may be such as to negative to some degree the desired effect of an increased bank-note circulation, since it will tend to lessen the profits on circulation. It must be remembered, however, that this objection can be made to any method of increasing the apparent profits on bank-note circulation, including the method of authorizing issues to par, subject to a uniform tax.

The Comptroller believes that from the passage of laws altering, as suggested, the rate and method of taxation of National bank notes, an increase of at least $100,000,000 may be reasonably expected.

Based upon our present bond-secured bank-note circulation which amounts to about $207,000,000, and this added amount, we would have, under such laws, an available bond-secured emergency circulation of at least $30,000,000.

As a summary of his views on this subject, the Comptroller would call attention to the following propositions:

First.—Whether or not legislation be passed providing for an uncovered emergency circulation for needed protection from the disastrous effects of panics, a very much larger degree of elasticity can be imparted to our present bond-secured bank-note currency, thus making it of greater use in seasons of the year in which the demand for currency is above the normal, and of invaluable assistance in times of panic.

Second.—This result can be obtained by the enactment into law of the President's recommendation that National banks be allowed to issue to the par of the Government bonds deposited by them as security, and by the modification of the present tax upon National banks as follows:

After determining approximately the lowest rate of profit which will call into circulation the additional amount of National bank notes deemed necessary for public convenience, this rate of profit should be reached by lessening or shifting to the franchise of banks the present one per cent. tax on circulation to ninety per cent. of the par of the Government bonds securing it. A tax of two or three per cent. should then be levied on the excess of circulation over ninety per cent. of the bonds, which will make of such excess circulation a secured emergency circulation only to be used when it becomes a public necessity, and not as a means of profit by the banks under normal conditions.

The general increase in bank circulation desired being possible of attainment through the lowering of the tax on the ninety per cent. circulation, this additional

tax on the ten per cent. excess circulation to the par of the bonds will not materially interfere with such general increase, and will only operate to create an emergency circulation of great value.

Third.—As the use of rediscounts and bills payable on the part of the Western and Southern banks at certain seasons of the year is regarded as evidencing the need of an elastic circulation, and as bearing upon the question of the measure of relief which may be expected from the bond-secured emergency circulation here recommended, the Comptroller will state that without any general increase in bank-note circulation as a result of new legislation, the possible emergency circulation of $20,000,000 immediately available, based on bonds securing the present circulation, amounts to more than the combined bills payable and rediscounts of all the National banks of the United States outstanding at any time within the last three years.

If the Comptroller's estimate of a possible bond-secured emergency circulation of $30,000,000 be correct, this amount is about double the average combined bills payable and rediscounts of the entire National system outstanding within that period.

As the elastic and uncovered issues of the joint-stock banks of England, Scotland, and Ireland, comprising all the uncovered bank notes there issued, may be cited as illustrating the advantages of an elastic circulation, the Comptroller would also call attention to the fact that these entire issues are but a small amount more than the $20,000,000 bond-secured emergency circulation which would be immediately available on existing bond deposits in the United States under the legislation recommended. And with an increase in general bank-note circulation, resulting from modified laws, we would probably have a bond-secured emergency circulation in this country larger than the emergency circulation of the joint-stock banks of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which is secured only by the general assets of the banks, without preference over other creditors.

Fourth.—Even if a special uncovered emergency circulation be provided, to be used only in case of panics, the plan here suggested of changing the taxation and issues of secured bank notes will afford an elastic circulation of value in times of money stringency not approaching the severity of a panic.

With or without the legislation for the special uncovered emergency circulation, the bond-secured emergency circulation will be of great public use.

Fifth.—If provision be made for an uncovered emergency circulation for use in times of panic, subject to a tax so large as to be repressive at all other times, the ten per cent. bond-secured emergency circulation herein recommended might be taxed at the rate of two per cent. per annum for the time issued instead of at the rate of three per cent., thus allowing its freer use under more normal conditions. But if no uncovered circulation for panics be provided, the more repressive tax of three per cent. seems desirable upon the bond-secured emergency circulation.

Sixth.—There is no need, under normal conditions, of a large amount of emergency circulation or a high degree of elasticity in bank-note circulation. The immense volume of checks, drafts, and bills of exchange, based upon the assets of banks and often called bank-credit currency, expands and contracts in accordance with the demand of trade and business, and is the medium through which the great bulk of the business of our country is transacted. It is extremely elastic, and varies in amounts at different seasons of the same year. It is generally amply adequate to the business needs of the country, except in times of disturbed confidence and financial panic.

Seventh.—The issuance of bank-asset notes under normal conditions and in the present development of our banking system can not be justified by the plea that without them the needed elasticity of bank-note currency can not be obtained. Nothing except the avoidance of panic can at present justify any experiments with bank-asset currency. When authorized for use in times of panic the notes should

be so heavily taxed that they can circulate only while a panic lasts, and like clearing-house certificates should be a remedy simply for a rare emergency.

In seeking the theoretical advantages of fluidity in bank circulation we should take no risks with its solidity.

The following table, to which reference has already been made, shows the calculation in detail of profits on bond-secured National bank-note circulation under the present and different methods of taxation and issue:

Profit on National Bank Circulation, secured by $100,000, United States four per cent. Bonds of 1907 at $113.125, Money being Worth six per cent: First, with Circulation ninety per cent. of Bonds, Tax one per cent.; Second, Circulation par of Bonds, Tax one per cent.; Third, Circulation ninety per cent. of Bonds, Tax four-ninths of one per cent.; Fourth, Circulation par of Bonds, Tax three-fourths of one per cent.; Fifth, Circulation ninety per cent. of Bonds, Tax one-sixth of one per cent.; Sixth, Circulation par of Bonds, Tax three-fifths of one per cent.; and Seventh, Circulation ninety per cent. of Bonds, with no Tax.

CAPITAL INVESTED.	*Bonds purchased.*	*Amount of circulation on bonds.*	RECEIPTS.		
			Interest on circulation at six per cent.	*Interest on bonds.*	*Gross receipts.*
$113,125	$100,000	90 per cent. $90,000	$5,400	$4,000	$9,400
$113,125	100,000	Par. $100,000	6,000	4,000	10,000
$113,125	100,000	90 per cent. $90,000	5,400	4,000	9,400
$113,125	100,000	Par. $100,000	6,000	4,000	10,000
$113,125	100,000	90 per cent. $90,000	5,400	4,000	9,400
$113,125	100,000	Par. $100,000	6,000	4,000	10,000
$113,125	100,000	90 per cent. $90,000	5,400	4,000	9,400

CAPITAL INVESTED.	DEDUCTIONS.				*Net receipts.*	*Interest on capital invested.*	*Yearly profit on circulation in excess of interest on the investment.*
	Tax.	*Expenses.*	*Sinking fund to retire premium on bonds.*	*Total deductions.*			
$113,125	1 per cent. $900	$62.50	$1,370.12	$2,332.62	$7,067.38	$6,787.50	$279.88
$113,125	1 per cent. $1,000	62.50	1,370.12	2,432.62	7,567.38	6,787.50	779.88
$113,125	4/9 of 1 per cent. $400	62.50	1,370.12	1,832.62	7,567.38	6,787.50	779.88
$113,125	3/4 of 1 per cent. $750	62.50	1,370.12	2,182.62	7,817.38	6,787.50	1,029.88
$113.125	1/6 of 1 per cent. $150	62.50	1,370.12	1,582.62	7,817.38	6,787.50	1,029.88
$113,125	3/5 of 1 per cent. $600	62.50	1,370.12	2,032.62	7,967.38	6,787.50	1,179.88
$113,125	No tax.	62.50	1,370.12	1,432.62	7,967.38	6,787.50	1,179.88

REPEAL OF SECTION 9 OF ACT OF JULY 12, 1882.

Section 9 of the Act of July 12, 1882, prohibits the increase of bank circulation within six months after the deposit of lawful money to reduce circulation. The repeal of this section is necessarily precedent to any reform in National banking cur-

rency which provides for a greater elasticity, and is recommended. Even under the present laws a greater elasticity will be incident to our National bank-note issues if this section be repealed. A plethora of money leads the banks to retire their currency, and when a money stringency afterwards occurs there should be no unnecessary obstructions to an increase by the banks of their note issues, then doubly important to the needs of the business community.

Remedy for Delay in Filling Orders for Bank-Note Currency.

The Comptroller would respectfully call attention to the very great importance of an appropriation to increase the size of the vaults for the storage of incomplete National bank currency in this Bureau in order to enable it to respond to the demand of the banks and the business community for circulating notes in case of sudden need. With the present inadequate facilities for storage, a sufficient amount of incomplete currency can not be kept on hand, and as it requires from twenty-five to thirty days to complete an order received from a bank for bank-note plate printing, the public and the banks are frequently put to great inconvenience by this necessary delay. In the panic of 1893 the suffering and damage to which the business community and the banks of the country were put, because of the fact that there had not been provided for this Bureau a few feet additional of needed storage room, can be inferred from the fact that of total orders for currency during the panic, amounting to $42,000,000, orders for over $11,000,000 were countermanded, the crisis of the money panic having passed before the twenty-five days necessary for the preparation of the currency had expired. With additional storage room, the Bureau will be enabled to keep on hand a sufficient stock of incomplete currency, so that orders from the banks can be filled upon receipt without delay.

Limitation of Loans.

In his last report the Comptroller called attention to the desirability of a modification of the law limiting certain loans to ten per cent. of the capital of the bank, and pointed out that the effect of this provision was to encourage the making of loans, large in proportion to their total assets, in smaller banks and smaller communities, while it prohibited such loans in the larger cities where they could be made in accordance with the urgent demands of trade and consistent with the soundest banking principles. He pointed out that the defective and unequal working of the present provision was due to the greater ratio borne by banking resources to banking capital in the larger communities as compared with the like ratio in smaller communities.

The present section of the law regulating excessive loans should be so altered as to allow the banks of larger communities to have more nearly the privilege of loaning a given per cent. of their total assets to one individual, which now belongs, under a strict compliance with the present provision, to the banks of the smaller communities. The law against excessive loans should then be made enforcible by the enactment of an amendment providing a penalty for infractions.

The Comptroller, as before, would recommend that Section 5200 of the Revised Statutes be amended by adding after the words "shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in" the following words:

"*Provided*, That the restriction of this section as to the amount of total liabilities to any association, of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm for money borrowed, shall not apply where a loan in excess of one-tenth part of the capital stock shall be less than two per cent. of the total assets of said bank at the time of making said loan. Said loan shall be at all times protected by collateral security

equal to or greater in value than the excess in the amount of said loan over one-tenth of the capital stock."

A strict penalty should then be provided for infractions of the amended section.

National Banks of $25,000 Capital.

In accordance with the recommendation of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and for the purpose of affording our smaller communities the business advantages incident to increased banking facilities, the Comptroller would urge the enactment of laws authorizing the organization of National banks with a capital of $25,000 in towns of 2,000 or less population.

The Comptroller would renew his recommendations of one year ago that laws be passed authorizing the incorporation of banks organized for the purpose of carrying on international and intercolonial banking, as distinguished from domestic banking, and that as preliminary thereto a commission be established to investigate local conditions and report upon the nature of the legislation best adapted for the interests of this country and her new possessions.

Insolvent National Banks.

At the date of the last annual report of this Bureau the number of National banks remaining in the hands of Receivers was 158. During the past year twelve banks have been placed in the hands of Receivers, and thirty-five receiverships terminated, leaving at the present time 135 insolvent banks in the hands of Receivers appointed by the Comptroller.

The assets of these insolvent National banks at the date of the present report are of the nominal value of $39,894,770.

Special attention has been given to the reduction of expenses of the several receiverships; and in the remaining receiverships, as compared with last year, a total reduction of about $50,000 in salaries, legal and other annual expenses, has been attained. There are at this time nineteen receiverships in the hands of one Receiver at Washington. The assets of this latter class of banks are nominal in value, and by the plan adopted a considerable additional annual saving has been made, which goes to increase the dividends to creditors.

In addition to the number of receiverships which have been completely liquidated, thirty-eight receiverships have been placed on the inactive list. In such cases the fixed salaries of the Receivers are terminated, and they are allowed compensation only for services actually performed.

There are at present ninety-four Receivers who have in charge the assets of the 135 insolvent banks, a number of such Receivers administering upon the affairs of two or more banks.

The twelve National banks which failed during the year makes a total of 387 failures from the organization of the Bureau to the date of this report, including seventeen banks restored to solvency.

The policy of consolidating two or more banks and placing them in the hands of one Receiver in the same city or locality has been found to be satisfactory, inasmuch as it results in the saving of salaries of Receivers and in a lessening of legal and other expenses.

The administration of all insolvent banks is well advanced, and within a few months a number of receiverships will be closed.

General Cost of Administration of the Affairs of Insolvent Banks.

Nominal Assets at Date of Suspension.

Estimated good	$79,376,277
Estimated doubtful	71,154,423
Estimated worthless	53,538,125
Additional assets secured since suspension	31,567,953
Total assets	$235,636,778

DISPOSITION OF ASSETS.

Offsets allowed and settled	$17,436,261
Losses on assets compounded or sold under order of court	70,721,452
Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders	5,966,121
Nominal value of remaining assets	39,894,770
Collected from assets	101,618,174
Total	$235,636,778
Collected from assets as above	$101,618,174
Collected from assessments upon shareholders	16,166,815
Total collections from all sources	$117,784,989

DISPOSITION OF COLLECTIONS.

Loans paid and other disbursements	$21,106,742
Dividends paid	83,087,236
Legal expenses	3,571,685
Receivers' salaries and all other expenses	6,095,799
Cash on hand	2,604,290
Cash returned to stockholders	1,319,237
Total	$117,784,989
Total amount assessed against shareholders	$37,032,070
Total amount of claims proved	127,002,895
Percentage of collections from assets, including offsets allowed	60.82
Percentage of collections from assessments upon stockholders	43.65
Percentage of legal expenses to collections from all sources, including offsets	2.64
Percentage of all other expenses to collections from all sources, including offsets	4.51
Percentage of total expenses to collections from all sources, including offsets	7.15

RULING AS TO SECOND ASSESSMENT UPON STOCKHOLDERS AND REBATE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN CASE OF INCORRECT ASSESSMENTS.

Since the inauguration by the Comptroller of the rule of making a second assessment upon stockholders of an insolvent National bank when the first assessment, through miscalculation of the value of assets, was less than the legal liability of the stockholders, and of rebating to the stockholders any excess beyond their legal liability which had been mistakenly collected through like error, as was delineated in the report of 1898, the stockholders of ten insolvent banks have been subjected to a second assessment aggregating in amount the sum of $386,000. In the same period of time there has been rebated to stockholders of six insolvent banks a sum aggregating $46,831.37 in cases where the amount realized from the first assessment was greater than the individual liability of each stockholder.

The power of the Comptroller, under his ruling, to make the second assessment has been tested in four courts of competent jurisdiction. In two different circuit courts of the United States and in the circuit court of appeals of the ninth circuit the action of the Comptroller has been sustained, and in one circuit court of the United States the power of the Comptroller to make subsequent assessments was denied. The last-mentioned case will be appealed to the circuit court of appeals.

LOAN AND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, RATES OF INTEREST, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND LOANS OF ALL BANKS.

During the past year the Comptroller has made an effort to gather statistics which would best evidence the later growth and development not only of the National banking system, but of the other banking institutions of the country operating under State laws. In this connection he has instituted an investigation as to the number of loans and deposit accounts, the interest received on loans and paid on deposits, and the amount of loans and deposits of the banks of all systems in the United States in the years 1889, 1894, and 1899.

In considering the deductions to be drawn from the figures herewith presented, it must be remembered that allowance should be made for those individuals or corporations who use more than one bank for both borrowing and depositing. There was, of course, no way practicable in which exact information upon this subject could be obtained, and unquestionably certain borrowers and depositors have been counted twice or more times, since several banks may have included the same person as a borrower or depositor in making their returns to the Comptroller. The actual number of depositors and borrowers is, of course, much less than the number of deposit and loan accounts which are indicated by the tables given herewith; and considering the number of corporations doing a large business through agents keeping local deposits for branch offices, as well as the other causes for duplication of deposits and loans for account of the same individual or corporation, the Comptroller is unable to arrive at a satisfactory basis for estimating the per cent. of allowance to be made in determining the approximate number of individual depositors and borrowers.

Among the general deductions to be made from this investigation may be mentioned the following:

First.—That the number of individual depositors in the banks of the United States is constantly increasing, as indicated by the regular increase in the number of deposit accounts of the different systems estimated as follows:

DATE.	*Banks, etc.*	*Number of banks reporting.*	*Estimated number of depositors' accounts.*	*Estimated number of loans.*
July 12, 1889	National banks	3,239	1,650,044	1,106,377
July 18, 1894	"	3,770	2,071,360	1,332,722
June 30, 1899	"	3,583	2,744,459	1,550,084
July 12, 1889	Savings banks	849	3,811,059	223,709
July 18, 1894	"	1,024	4,818,247	301,685
June 30, 1899	"	942	5,207,653	357,728
July 12, 1889	State and private banks	2,995	1,071,267	804,725
July 18, 1894	" "	4,490	1,699,958	1,281,085
June 30, 1899	" "	4,947	2,838,326	1,905,566
July 12, 1889	Loan and trust companies	120	177,601	53,670
July 18, 1894	" "	224	404,201	73,202
June 30, 1899	" "	260	642,198	98,281
July 12, 1889	Total all banks reporting	7,208	6,709,971	2,188,541
July 18, 1894	" "	9,508	8,993,766	2,990,694
June 30, 1899	" "	9,732	11,432,636	3,911,664

Second.—That there is a demand from borrowers for the use of the greater proportion of the deposits of banks, and while the number of individual borrowers is increasing, the depositors greatly outnumber the borrowers, and the increase in the number of borrowers is much less than the increase in the number of depositors, as indicated by the rate of increase in the number of loans.

DATE.	*Banks, etc.*	*Average rate of interest charged on loans.*	DATE.	*Banks, etc.*	*Average rate of interest charged on loans.*
		Per cent.			Per cent.
July 12, 1889	National banks	6.1	July 12, 1889	State and private banks	7.6
July 18, 1894	"	5.8	July 18, 1894	" "	7.2
June 30, 1899	"	5.3	June 30, 1899	" "	6.7
July 12, 1889	Savings banks	5.2	July 12, 1889	Loan and trust companies	4.9
July 18, 1894	"	5.2	July 18, 1894	" "	5.0
June 30, 1899	"	4.9	June 30, 1899	" "	4.6

Third.—That the growth of the banking systems is being characterized by a gradually lessening rate of interest charged on loans, the average rates being estimated as shown in the foregoing table.

Fourth.—That a gradually lessening rate of interest is being paid upon deposits, the average estimated rates, where paid, being as follows:

DATE.	*Banks, etc.*	*Average rate of interest paid on deposits.*	DATE.	*Banks, etc.*	*Average rate of interest paid on deposits.*
		Per cent.			Per cent.
July 12, 1889	National banks...	3.6	July 12, 1889	State and private banks.	4.0
July 18, 1894	" ...	3.5	July 18, 1894	" "	3.9
June 30, 1899	" ...	2.9	June 30, 1899	" "	3.4
July 12, 1889	Savings banks ...	4.0	July 12, 1889	Loan and trust companies........	3.6
July 18, 1894	"	3.7	July 18, 1894	" "	3.4
June 30, 1899	"	3.4	June 30, 1899	" "	3.1

Fifth.—That, considering the larger clientage of National and Savings banks, the average deposit of the individual or corporation is slowly incr asing, as evidenced by the estimated average deposit account.

DATE.	*Banks, etc.*	*Average deposit account.*	*Average amount of loan.*
July 12, 1889..............	National banks....................................	$874	$1,608
July 18, 1894..............	"	810	1,459
June 30, 1899..............	"	919	1,618
July 12, 1889..............	Savings banks....................................	379	3,591
July 18, 1894..............	"	369	3,404
June 30, 1899..............	"	419	3,071
July 12, 1889..............	State and private banks..........................	551	747
July 18, 1894..............	" "	426	577
June 30, 1899..............	" "	433	505
July 12, 1889..............	Loan and trust companies........................	1,687	5,432
July 18, 1894..............	" "	1,166	4,980
June 30, 1899..............	" "	1,301	6,092

Sixth.—That the average size of the loans, all classes of banks considered, has not varied much in the last decade, the estimates being as given above.

Seventh.—That the growth in the aggregate of individual deposits and loans has been as follows:

DATE.	*Banks, etc.*	*Number of banks reporting.*	*Total deposits.*	*Total loans and discounts.*
July 12, 1889........	National banks.......................	3,239	$1,442,137,979	$1,779,054,528
July 18, 1894........	"	3,770	1,677,801,201	1,944,441,315
June 30, 1899........	"	3,583	2,522,157,509	2,507,954,980
July 12, 1889........	Savings banks.......................	849	1,444,391,325	803,554,096
July 18, 1894........	"	1,024	1,777,963,242	1,026,937,806
June 30, 1899........	"	942	2,182,006,424	1,098,598,589
July 12, 1889........	State and private banks.............	2,995	590,268,199	601,129,314
July 18, 1894........	" "	4,490	724,182,043	739,186,067
June 30, 1899........	" "	4,947	1,228,995,364	962,311,008
July 12, 1889........	Loan and trust companies...........	120	299,612,899	291,534,324
July 18, 1894........	" "	224	471,298,816	374,504,202
June 30, 1899........	" "	260	835,499,064	599,031,033
July 12, 1889........	Total all banks reporting...........	7,203	3,776,410,402	3,475,272,262
July 18, 1894........	" "	9,508	4,651,215,302	4,085,069,412
June 30, 1899........	" "	9,732	6,768,658,361	5,167,895,610

Information relative to the resources and liabilities of incorporated and private banks in 1899 has been received from 9,732 such institutions. By reference to the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year 1899 it is found that 12,804 banks and bankers paid tax on capital and surplus under the war-revenue act of June 13, 1898. This indicates that there are practically 3,000 incorporated and private banks in the country relative to whose condition no definite knowledge was obtainable, the cause being in many instances a lack of State laws requiring statements of condition. From an estimate based upon the returns to the Internal Revenue Bureau the capital of all banks of all kinds is approximately $1,150,000,000, and on the assumption that the capital, loans and deposits of the 3,000 non reporting banks will average about the same as of the State and private banks from which reports have been received, the aggregate capital of the non-reporting banks is $180,000,000; loans, $583,572,000; and deposits, $745,296,000. Adding these amounts to loans and discounts, respectively, of reporting banks, makes the estimated aggregate loans of all banks for 1899, $5,751,467,610, and deposits $7,513,954,361.

Assuming that the average loans and deposits of non-reporting banks are the same as in State and private banks from which returns have been received, their total estimated number of loans is 1,115,588, and deposit accounts 1,721,238, which, added to the results given for reporting banks, makes the estimated total loans in all banks of the country for 1899, 5,067,252, and the estimated number of deposit accounts 13,153,874.

Lost and Destroyed National Bank Notes.

From the date of the organization of the National banking system to the close of the year 1869, covering a period of six years, fifteen National banks were declared insolvent and placed in the hands of receivers. The total outstanding circulation of these banks at the date of failure was $1,554,400, of which amount there had been presented to the Department for redemption up to October 31, 1898, $1,548,262, leaving outstanding of the original amount only $6,138. As this is at the rate of only 3.9 mills on the dollar, or a little less than two-fifths of one per cent., and as unquestionably some portion of this small amount will yet be presented for redemption, it is safe to conclude that the gain to the Government on account of lost, destroyed and unredeemed National bank notes is very small.

Organization of National Banks.

On October 31, 1898, there were in existence, 3,598 National banks, with authorized capital stock of $624,552,195. During the year ended October 31, 1899, seventy-eight banks, with capital of $16,495,000, were organized, and fifteen associations increased their capital stock, in the aggregate, $2,985,000. Within the same period sixty-six banks, with capital of $26,510,000, were placed in voluntary liquidation by the shareholders: twelve insolvent banks, with capital of $800,000 (including two banks with $150,000 capital, heretofore in voluntary liquidation), were placed in the charge of Receivers, and seventy-nine banks reduced their capital to the extent of $8,994,150. These transactions occasioned a net reduction of the capital stock since October 31, 1898, of $16,024,150. The authorized capital stock of the 3,601 National banks on October 31, 1899, was $608,528,045.

The number and capital of banks organized during the past year exceed the number and capital of those in 1898 by twenty-two and $6,805,000, respectively. Pennsylvania exceeds other States in point of number, eleven banks having been organized, with capital aggregating $1,760,000. Eight banks were established in Ohio, and the same number in Texas; six in New York; five in Iowa; four in Illinois; three each in Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Oklahoma; two each in Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, West Virginia, and

one each in Alabama, California, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and Virginia. In aggregate capital Massachusetts leads, with $4,500,000; followed by Ohio with $3,350,000, and Missouri with $2,150,000. In addition to the banks organized the Comptroller has approved applications for the organization, in the various States and Territories, of thirty-six banks, with capital aggregating $2,550,000. Of the seventy-eight associations formed during the year sixty-nine were primary organizations, and nine, with capital aggregating $2,250,000, were conversions of State banks. Since the establishment of the National banking system 5,229 banks have been organized, of which 1,258 have been placed in voluntary liquidation and 387 in the charge of Receivers. This indicates that only about seven per cent. of the total number of National banks organized have failed.

Twenty-two National banks, with capital stock of $3,155,000, reached the expiration of their corporate existence during the past year and renewed their charters for a further period of twenty years. During the coming year forty-five associations, with capital aggregating $6,942,100, will reach the expiration of their corporate existence, and during the ten years ending December 31, 1909, the corporate existence of 1,255 banks, with capital aggregating $175,538,150, will expire. Since the passage of the act of July 12, 1882, providing for the extension of the corporate existence of National banks, renewals of charters have been granted to 1,692 banks, with capital aggregating $410,686,115.

Earnings, Dividends, Etc.

Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1869, requiring every National banking association to report within ten days after the declaration of any dividend the amount of such dividend, and the amount of net earnings in excess of such dividend, the reports issued from this Bureau have contained statements relative thereto for each semi-annual period. The average capital and surplus of National banks for the year ended March 1, 1899, were $610,426,625 and $248,209,205, respectively. The gross earnings during that period were $147,031,571.36, of which $32,333,875.43 were devoted to losses and premiums: $65,382,255.18 to expenses and taxes, and $46,331,009 to the payment of dividends. The average rate of dividends to capital was 7.6 per cent., dividends to capital and surplus 5.4 per cent., and net earnings to capital and surplus 5.8 per cent.

The semi-annual duty on National bank circulation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, amounted to $1,991,743.81; expense of redemption of circulating notes, $121,291 (an average per $1,000 of $1.34); examiners' fees, $244,903.62. From the returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as shown by his report for 1899, the tax imposed by the war-revenue act of June 13, 1898, collected on capital and surplus of the 12,804 incorporated banks and bankers of the United States, based on the average capital and surplus during the year ended June 30, 1898, aggregated $3,750,836.99. The returns from National banks were not compiled separately in that Bureau, but an estimate based upon the average capital and surplus of such banks during the year named, as shown by reports of condition to this Bureau, indicates the payment by them of $1,752,802.

The average capital of National banks during the thirty years ended with March 1, 1899, is shown to have been $543,244,571, the average surplus $166,255,080, dividends $44,468,735, the average rate of dividends to capital 8.2 per cent., and dividends to capital and surplus 6.2 per cent.

Financial Institutions and Banks Other Than National.

The Comptroller is enabled to present in this report, for June 30, 1899, detailed information relative to the condition of 6,149 State and private banking institutions

of the country, including practically ninety per cent. of the incorporated banks in existence, although only about twenty per cent. of the private banks and bankers. As stated, the returns are for June 30, although in a few States the returns for that date were not obtainable, State laws prohibiting calling for reports other than at fixed dates. It is satisfactory to note that official returns were received relative to incorporated banks in all of the New England and Middle States, all of the Eastern States except Delaware, all of the Southern States except South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and all of the Western States with the exception of South Dakota. From the last-named State official returns were received, but at too late a date for incorporation with the returns from other States. In the Pacific States official returns were received from Washington, California, and Arizona only.

In detail, information has been received relative to the condition of 4,191 State banks, 260 loan and trust companies, 942 Saving banks, and 756 private banks and bankers.

To enable comparisons to be made, in the following table are shown the principal items of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks other than National for the years 1895–1899, inclusive.

ITEMS.	*1895.*	*1896.*	*1897.*	*1898.*	*1899.*
Loans	$2,417,468,494	$2,279,515,283	$2,231,013,262	$2,480,874,360	$2,659,940,630
Bonds	1,875,026,025	1,210,827,389	1,248,150,146	1,304,890,322	1,527,595,160
Cash	227,743,308	169,196,601	193,094,029	194,918,450	210,884,047
Capital	422,052,618	400,831,399	380,090,778	370,078,788	368,746,648
Surplus and undivided profits	370,397,003	362,602,702	382,436,990	399,706,497	418,798,087
Deposits	3,185,245,810	3,276,710,916	3,324,254,807	3,664,797,296	4,246,500,852
Resources	4,138,990,529	4,200,124,955	4,258,677,065	4,631,328,357	5,196,177,381

By reference to the foregoing table, it is noted that the aggregate resources of the banks have increased from $4,138,990,529 in 1895 to $5,196,177,381 in 1899. There have been slight fluctuations in the capital stock and surplus accounts during the five years, but the individual deposits have increased steadily from $3,185,245,-810 in 1895 to $4,246,500,852 in 1899.

In the following table is exhibited in a condensed form the principal items of assets and liabilities of National and all other banks reporting on June 30, 1899:

	3,583 National banks.	*6,149 other banks.*	*9,732 banks.*
Loans	$2,507,954,980	$2,659,940,630	$5,167,895,610
United States bonds	346,114,413	173,973,738	520,088,151
Other bonds	305,428,927	1,353,621,422	1,659,050,349
Cash	512,414,941	210,884,047	723,298,988
Capital	604,865,327	368,746,648	973,611,975
Surplus and profits	342,321,752	418,798,087	761,119,839
Deposits	2,522,157,509	4,246,500,852	6,768,658,361
Total resources	4,708,833,904	5,196,177,381	9,905,011,285

As this table indicates, information has been received from 9,732 N tional banks, State banks, and private banks and bankers, with resources aggregating $9,905,-011,285, of which $5,167,895,610 constitute the loans and discounts, $520,088,-151 United States bonds, $1,659,050,349 other bonds, stocks and securities, and $723,298,988 cash in bank. Of the cash resources, sixty-two per cent. is in specie, viz., gold fifty-three per cent. and silver nine per cent. The capital stock of the banks aggregates $973,611,975, surplus and undivided profits $761,119,839, and deposits $6,768,658,361.

In connection with the information relative to the resources and liabilities of banks other than National, an attempt was made to obtain returns relative to the

amount and per cent. of dividends paid. Returns with respect to this point were confined to 949 banks, with capital of $63,468,827. The amount and per cent. of dividends paid were $4,871,142, and 7.7 per cent. respectively. Reports relative to dividends paid by loan and trust companies were confined to twenty-one corporations, with capital aggregating $5,946,100, the average rate of dividends paid being 6.05 per cent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Savings banks of the country from which returns have been received number 942, of which 655 are mutual Savings banks, the latter being institutions without capital stock operated by trustees for the exclusive benefit of the depositors. With the exception of eleven (four in Ohio, five in Indiana, and one each in West Virginia and Wisconsin), institutions of this character are located in the New England and Eastern States The assets of these banks aggregate $2,150,717,200; the surplus funds and undivided profits accounts $165,572,734 and $19,511,471, respectively. The deposits, aggregating $1,960,709,131, are held by 5,079,732 depositors, the average deposit being $385.99.

The stock Savings banks number 287, with capital aggregating $17,492,223; surplus fund and other undivided profits, $8,235,114 and $1,927,720, respectively. Banks of this character hold savings deposits to the amount of $218,759,168 and deposits subject to check $2,538,125. The savings depositors number 443,870, the average account being $492.84.

The aggregate resources of the 942 mutual and stock Savings banks amount to $2,400,881,472; savings deposits, $2,179,468,299; number of depositors, 5,523,602, and average deposit account $394.57. The loans of the Savings banks aggregate $1,098,598,589, of which $878,126,859 are secured by real estate, $156,359,308 by collateral other than real estate, and $64,112,422 by personal and other security. The investments in United States bonds amount to $136,930,208; State, county, and municipal bonds, $512,777,336; railroad bonds and stocks, $167,998,336; bank stocks, $36,637,920; other stocks, bonds, and securities, $230,796,388.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES AND PRIVATE BANKS.

Reports of condition have been received from 260 loan and trust companies, with capital aggregating $104,308,722; surplus $79,707,194; other undivided profits, $25,-908,973. The individual deposits of these companies aggregate $835,499,064, and their total resources $1,071,525,994.

In a number of instances returns from private banks are included with State institutions, but returns have been received separately from 756 private banks and bankers, whose resources aggregate $87,787,253. These banks have capital amounting to $13,987,676, and individual deposits, $64,974,392.

A table has been compiled showing the population of each State and geographical division on June 1, 1899, as estimated by the Government Actuary, and in connection therewith, the banking funds, that is, capital, surplus, undivided profits, and individual deposits of National, State, and private banks on or about June 30, 1899. These funds aggregate $8,512,300,108, the average per capita of all banks being $111.61. The average per capita of National banks is $45.59; State banks, $19.81; loan and trust companies, $13.71; savings banks, $31.40, and private banks, $1.10.

STATE AND PRIVATE BANK FAILURES.

During the year ended August 31, 1899, twenty-six State and private banks and bankers have failed, with assets aggregating $7,790,244, and liabilities $10,448,159, as shown by reports furnished to this office by the Bradstreet Company.

During the past summer, through the courtesy of the Bradstreet Company, the Comptroller was placed in possession of a list of all banking institutions other than

National which were closed between January 1, 1893, and June 30, 1899. A copy of this list was furnished to each National bank examiner, with instructions to ascertain by correspondence with the liquidating agents the results of the liquidation of all such banks in his territory. The investigation entailed a great amount of time and labor on the part of the examiners, but it is believed that the results obtained are more satisfactory than heretofore published with respect to insolvent State and private banks.

The list referred to includes 923 State and private banks which suspended temporarily and resumed, those placed in voluntary liquidation, and those which were insolvent and placed in charge of receivers or assignees. It is impossible, owing to the meagerness of the returns to state the number of each class. More or less satisfactory information is at command relative to the affairs of 283 banks which were insolvent and were liquidated by receivers or assignees. The capital of these insolvent banks aggregated $14,754,169; other liabilities at date of suspension, $55,103,915; nominal assets at date of suspension, $62,739,332; collections from assets. $32,925,233; collections from shareholders, $1,517,178; amount and per cent. of dividends paid, $30,965,165 and 56.19 per cent., respectively.

Of the 283 failures 117 occurred in 1893, the liabilities of the banks which failed in that year being $32,858,222, and dividends paid $21,970,559. There were forty-eight failures in 1896, liabilities and dividends paid being $8,848,908, and $3,122,298, respectively. In 1895 the failures numbered forty-five, with liabilities of $5,935,740; 1897, twenty-eight failures, liabilities, $2,398,973; 1894, eighteen failures, liabilities, $1,889,400; 1898, thirteen failures, liabilities, $1,349,828, and during the first six months of 1899, fourteen failures, with liabilities aggregating $2,323,344.

The forms used by the examiners in obtaining returns called for data with respect to the expenses incident to liquidation of the trusts, but the information received on that subject was confined to 189 banks, with liabilities aggregating $31,319,811. These banks paid dividends to the amount of $13,458,485, or 42.97 per cent., the expenses being $2,626,661, or 16.3 per cent. of the total collections.

In conclusion, it is with pleasure that the Comptroller calls attention to the faithful and efficient services of his associates in the Bureau, and he desires to express his sincere appreciation of their fidelity to the public service.

CHARLES G. DAWES, *Comptroller of the Currency.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PURCHASE OF BONDS BY THE TREASURY.—The following circular was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on November 15:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1899.

The Treasury Department announces its readiness to purchase any part or all of $25,000,000 in Government bonds of the four per cent. funded loan of 1907, or the five per cent. loan of 1904 at the prices below indicated:

The four per cents. of 1907 will be received and paid for at 112.75 net.

The five per cents of 1904 will be received and paid for at 111 net.

Bonds of either class, or mixed offerings of both, may be presented at the sub-Treasuries in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco.

The above proposal to hold good until the close of business on November 30th inst., or until the amount of $25,000,000 shall have been secured if prior to that date.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

This offer was later extended to December 23.

THE BANKERS' DIRECTORY.—The work of compiling the January edition of the BANKERS' DIRECTORY is now in progress. In a recent letter the Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Florence, Ala., says:

"You have a wonderfully complete and convenient book."

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL TO BE INCREASED TO TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

NEW YORK, December 1, 1899.

To the Shareholders of The National City Bank of New York:

The board of directors of this bank, acting upon the recommendation of the adjourned annual meeting of shareholders, have resolved to call a special meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of increasing, if deemed expedient, the capital stock of the bank from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000.

The undersigned, a committee appointed at the adjourned annual meeting of Shareholders, desire to call your attention to the facts which make such an increase of capital expedient.

I. As to the expediency, and, indeed, necessity, of this increase of capital, there can hardly be two opinions.

The business of the bank has enormously grown during the last three years. In October, 1896, the deposits were less than $26,000,000. During the year 1899 they have rarely fallen below $100,000,000. But the bank capital, strictly so called, is only $1,000,000; while the capital and surplus together are less than $6,000,000. There has been no increase in the capital of the bank, and no increase in its surplus proportionate to the increase in deposits.

This rapidly-growing business has, moreover, made it imperative that the bank should purchase much larger quarters for the accommodation of its business. This involves the permanent investment of a very large sum; and it must be evident that the purchase money should be taken from fixed capital and not borrowed from deposits.

II. As to the method of distribution of the increase of the capital stock. In the early history of this bank, its directors had a substantial share in its capital stock, and had thus a direct interest in promoting its prosperity. These directors have passed away; their shares have long since passed into other hands; the stock has become widely scattered by the natural process of distribution; and now there are hardly enough shares upon the market to supply directors with suitable qualification in stock ownership. The prosperity of the bank necessarily depends entirely upon the fidelity, wisdom, diligence and skill of its directors. It cannot reasonably be expected that the directors will permanently continue to promote the bank's prosperity, without a substantial share in the result of their work. Moreover, they have to assume very great liabilities, being responsible for all damages which may arise from their neglect of duty, in matters which involve a continuous risk of many millions of dollars.

Bank directors, as such, according to general usage, receive no salary and are expected to find their compensation from their share in the general prosperity of the institution which they manage. So long as a majority of the directors were large shareholders, this plan worked very well in this bank, as it does in other banks where such continues to be the fact. But this is no longer the case in our bank. A large majority of the directors own very little of its stock; and under the present conditions there is no possibility of increasing their holdings. The immense growth of the business of the bank, which has so recently taken place, has been due for the greater part to the efforts and good-will of directors owning only a trifling interest in its capital. Their services have been and, if continued, promise to be of very

great value to the bank; but they cannot reasonably be expected to continue these services, unless the shareholders generally undertake to more largely interest the directors in the results the latter help to obtain.

There is no doubt that the shareholders so far appreciate the services of the present directors as to desire their unanimous re-election. The undersigned are, however, of opinion that more than this is demanded, both by justice and a judicious self-interest. The directors should receive some substantial appreciation of their services by the shareholders, if those services are to be permanently assured. Pecuniary compensation could not be offered to, nor would it be accepted by, the directors; but they should be accorded the privilege to subscribe for a reasonable portion of the enlarged capital, at a fair price, without being charged for the good-will of the new business, which owes its existence so largely to their efforts. Such an arrangement would be fully as advantageous for the general body of the shareholders as it would be for the directors.

The new shares of stock, which will be issued under the proposed increase of capital, can be disposed of, either by selling them upon the market for the highest price, and adding the premium to the surplus capital, or by giving to the shareholders the privilege of subscribing for them at par. The undersigned believe that it would be for the advantage of all shareholders that they should receive the privilege of subscribing to eighty-five per cent. of the new stock at par; while the board of directors, to be elected in January, 1900, should be allowed to subscribe to the remaining fifteen per cent. of the capital, together with any shares not subscribed for (which will be very few, if any) at a price equal to the amount which would be realized upon those shares, in case the bank were wound up; in other words, the actual value, as it appears upon the books.

This value, when the new shares are issued, may be approximately stated at $10,000,000 cash capital, and $4,900,000 undivided profits, making a total of $14,900,000, actual value, against $10,000,000 paid-up capital, or $149 per share.

The undersigned, therefore, strongly advise that the new issue of shares should be disposed of, by permitting the shareholders to subscribe thereto, at par, to the extent of eighty-five per cent. thereof, and the directors to subscribe for the remainder of the new shares at the rate of $150 per share, which is somewhat in excess of the actual value on the books; the premium of $50 per share to be divided *pro rata* among the present shareholders. This will reduce the cost of the new stock to shareholders to about $91 per share. Under this plan the directors will pay about sixty-five per cent. more for their stock than shareholders do.

The undersigned, therefore, with the concurrence of a large number of other shareholders, earnestly recommend the signing of the proxies which will be forwarded herewith.

PHILIP SCHUYLER,
PERCY R. PYNE,
JAMES ROSS CURRAN,
CHARLES W. MORSE,
Special Committee.

The following is a list of the directors:

FRANCIS M. BACON, of Bacon & Co., dry goods, 92 Franklin Street.
ROBERT BACON, of J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers, 23 Wall Street.
CLEVELAND H. DODGE, of Phelps, Dodge & Co., metals, 11 Cliff Street.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President of New York Security and Trust Co.
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, President of American Sugar Refining Co., 117 Wall Street.
JOHN A. MCCALL, President of New York Life Insurance Co.
STEPHEN S. PALMER, President of New Jersey Zinc Co., 52 Wall Street.
JAMES H. POST, of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., sugar, 109 Wall Street.
M. TAYLOR PYNE, Trustee of Moses Taylor Estate, 52 Wall Street.
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER, President of Standard Oil Co.
JOHN W. STERLING, of Shearman & Sterling, lawyers, 44 Wall Street.
JACOB H. SCHIFF, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers, 27 Pine Street.
JAMES STILLMAN, of Woodward & Stillman, merchants, President.
WILLIAM DOUGLAS SLOANE, of W. & J. Sloane, carpets, 884 Broadway.
SAMUEL SLOAN, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co.
HENRY A. C. TAYLOR, capitalist, 52 Wall Street.
H. WALTER WEBB, capitalist, New York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—Charles Parsons, former President of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, was recently elected a trustee of the Continental Trust Company.

—Offices have been taken in the Central National Bank Building for the Merchants' Trust Company, which opened for business December 11.

—Three vacancies having occurred in the board of trustees of the Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn, Walter C. Humstone, John N. Partridge and Patrick H. Flynn, all men of affairs, have been elected trustees of the institution.

—Members of the jewelers' trade are organizing the Sterling Trust and the Sterling Safe Deposit Company, to be capitalized at $750,000 and $150,000, respectively. The former institution will also have $750,000 surplus.

—Announcement is made elsewhere of the plan of operation of the new Domestic Exchange National Bank, which will begin business shortly. It has been organized to perform a special service for which there is believed to be a demand, and its progress will be watched with much interest by bankers. The gentlemen identified with the new enterprise are experienced in banking, and their reputation is a guarantee of capable management.

—A branch of the Williamsburg Trust Company has been opened at 361 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

—William Halls, Jr., Cashier of the Hanover National Bank, was recently elected a director of the Schermerhorn Bank, of Brooklyn.

—At a meeting of the incorporators of the Trust Company of New York, on November 28, Hon. Willis S. Paine, former Superintendent of the State Banking Department, was elected President; Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, was elected Vice-President, and Edmund C. Lockwood, Secretary. It was decided that the capital should be $1,000,000, with the same amount of paid-in surplus. Subscriptions to the stock amounted to $8,800,000. The company will have temporary offices at 60 Wall street, and will commence business the first week in January.

—A seat on the New York Stock Exchange sold recently for $40,000, establishing a new high-record price.

—Messrs. Farson, Leach & Co. have received the award of the $4,765,000 three and one-half per cent. city corporate stock recently offered. Their bid was 106.10, or $5,055,655, for the entire issue. This is on an interest basis of 3.158 per cent., and a premium of $61 for each $1,000 bond.

—The National City Bank will increase its capital from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000, with $5,000,000 surplus. Added to this will be shareholders' liability to the amount of $10,000,000, which will make the bank not only the one with the largest capital but the strongest in the United States. A circular giving full details of the proposed new departure is printed on another page of this issue of the MAGAZINE.

—Senor L. Carbajal, Marquis de Pinar del Rio, of Havana, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the North American Trust Company. He is the owner of the oldest cigar manufacturing establishment in America, former President of the Sagua Railway Company, and an ex-member of the Spanish Cortes.

—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has increased its reserve fund from $10,000,000 to $11,000,000.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Boston.—Clinton Viles was recently elected President of the North End Savings Bank, succeeding Dr. Thomas L. Jenks, deceased. He was one of the incorporators of the bank and its Vice-President since 1872.

Holyoke, Mass.—That there is sometimes value in a vigorous protest against unjust taxation is shown by the experience of the Holyoke National Bank, which had been assessed at a rate which it deemed unfair. A strong presentation of the facts was made to the taxing authorities, and the assessment was reduced.

Savings Bank Resumes.—The Norway (Me.) Savings Bank, which closed in August, a deficit having been discovered in the accounts of its late Treasurer, was permitted to resume business on November 20. An adjustment of the shortage, which amounted to over $17,000, was made by the late Treasurer's bondsmen.

Providence, R. I.—Col. William Goddard, long the President of the Providence Institution for Savings, will retire from that position early in the year, and will probably be succeeded by Gilbert A. Phillips, President of the Manufacturers' National Bank.

Medford, Mass.—The $100,000 capital stock for the new National bank here was largely over-subscribed, and an organization has been effected.

Pittsfield, Mass.—The annual report of the Berkshire County Savings Bank shows the amount deposited during the year to have been $706,663; amount of dividends added to depositors' accounts, $140,007; amount of withdrawals, $687,847; number of depositors, 10,656; number of payments, 8,901; number of open accounts, October 31, 11,697. Of the total deposits made during the year, 5,904 were by women. The assets of the bank are $4,161,046 and the increase during the past twelve months is $166,824.

Portland, Me.—It is reported that the plan of transferring the clearings of Maine checks from this city to Boston has made it necessary for some of the banks to reduce their clerical force, and that further reductions will be made after January 1.

MIDDLE STATES.

Albany, N. Y.—Incorporation papers were filed on December 4 by the Albany Trust Co., with $800,000 capital and a like amount of surplus. Capitalists of this city and New York are interested in the new enterprise.

—It is reported that the Savings banks will reduce interest on deposits after January 1 to 3½ per cent.

Jersey City, N. J.—Prominent capitalists of this city and New York have incorporated the Commercial Trust Co., with $500,000 capital and $500,000 surplus. The company has purchased the Taylor's Hotel site on which it will put up a modern fire-proof office building.

Taxation of U. S. Notes.—On November 20 the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals rendered an opinion in the case of the Howard Savings Bank against the City of Newark. The bank carried up on a writ of error the decision of the Supreme Court that the United States securities in the hands of the bank were taxable by the local assessors. The opinion of November 20 holds that these securities are not taxable in New Jersey, notwithstanding the act of Congress of 1894, which makes the taxing of Federal securities permissible in the different States. The opinion holds that under a law passed in New Jersey previous to the act of Congress referred to, United States securities were made exempt, and that this situation was not changed by the Congressional act, except to allow the States to tax the securities if they so wished. No statute has yet been passed in New Jersey taking advantage of the Congressional permission, and therefore the securities still continue exempt.

The point involved in this decision appears to be that United States notes and Treasury notes are not taxable in the State of New Jersey.

Allegheny, Pa.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the New Ohio Valley Bank, on November 17, further progress was made in the organization by electing Geo. W. Eisenbeis as Cashier. Although no formal election was held for these officers, it was arranged that Francis J. Torrance shall be President, and W. C. Jackquette, Vice-President. The board of directors is representative of the large manufacturing firms in this district, and the prospects for the new bank are bright.

New York Bankers Meet.—Group VII of the New York State Bankers' Association, comprising the Long Island banks, met at the Union League Club in Brooklyn, November 15. These officers were elected at the business meeting for the ensuing year: H. Bernard Coombe, Cashier of the People's Bank of Brooklyn, chairman; Hiram R. Smith, Cashier of the Bank of Rockville Center, secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee consisting of W. E. Frew, of the Queens County Bank; C. H. Roberts, Cashier Schermerhorn Bank, Brooklyn; H. E. Hutchinson, President of the Brooklyn Bank; Joseph Dykes, President of the Flushing Bank; H. J. Oldring, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Brooklyn.

After the business meeting the members and their wives gathered about the banquet tables. Chairman James M. Brush acted as toast-master. Stephen M. Griswold, President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, was the first speaker. Judge Thomas Young, Vice-President

of the Bank of Huntington, spoke on a "Financial Education." "What Congress Can Do to Regulate the Finances of the Country" was the subject of Congressman James W. Covert's address. Cornelius A. Pugsley, President of the Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, spoke on "Expansion." He said, in part: "Expansion is not a new phase in our history, but has been the rule of every great progressive nation on the globe, including most conspicuously the United States. I do not fear the expansion of our territorial limits nor the adaptability of our institutions to any race or clime, providentially placed in our care and over which our flag may wave as the sign of better things, better conditions, better institutions, of nobler manhood and womanhood for those under its sheltering folds."

Passaic, N. J.—The Hobart Trust Co. is being organized here with $100,000 capital and $50,000 surplus. It will occupy the former quarters of the People's Bank and Trust Co., the latter institution having moved into its new building.

To Encourage Saving.—The Wyoming Valley Trust Co., of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has introduced the dime feature into its Savings department, which will further build up its deposits, already amounting to almost half a million dollars. Glenn C. Page succeeds W. C. Young as Treasurer.

Rochester, N. Y.—At a meeting of Group II of the New York State Bankers' Association, held in this city November 11, the following officers were chosen: chairman, A. M. Holden, Bank of Honeoye Falls; secretary and treasurer, M. S. Sandford, Cashier Geneva National Bank.

Pittsburg, Pa.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Trust Co., November 29, it was decided to increase the capital stock to $500,000 and the undivided profits to $750,000. This was effected by issuing 2,500 shares of new stock, par value $100, which was sold at $300 a share.

—At the annual meeting and election of the Bankers and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, November 20, H. M. Landis was elected President. The report of the retiring president, John W. Taylor, showed that during the year sixty-eight active and seven honorary members have been elected, making a total membership of 613. The report of Edward E. Duff, Treasurer, showed that the receipts had been $9,485, expenses and death benefits, $7,518, leaving a balance of $1,966.

—The Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank will put in an armor-plate vault in its building, in which thirty-three tons of Harveyized plate will be used.

SOUTHERN STATES.

New Orleans, La.—Philip Helm, paying teller of the State National Bank, completed a half century of service with that institution on November 2, and the event was made the occasion of a substantial testimonial from the bank, in addition to suitable resolutions expressing appreciation of his long and faithful services.

Mobile, Ala.—The City National Bank is a new institution recently opened for business here.

A Careful Bookkeeper.—The Citizens' Bank and Trust Co., of Franklin, Tenn., takes pride in its bookkeeper and teller, Thomas M. Campbell, who has made only two mistakes in twelve months in bringing down daily balances on the individual ledger. Mr. Campbell was raised in Franklin, his father being President of the old Planters' Bank for a number of years before the war. After the war he organized the National Bank of Franklin, and was one of its principal officers until his death. Thomas M. Campbell has had several years' experience as a bookkeeper in a wholesale dry goods house, and several years in the banking business. He is cautious in his work, and his manner unassuming and affable. He is not a rapid penman but is extremely careful, pushes his work and never lets it get behind. He is also very systematic.

Norfolk, Va.—Caldwell Hardy, President of the Norfolk National Bank, and Chairman of the Committee on Fidelity Insurance of the American Bankers' Association, is taking an active interest in the work of the committee. He reports that in addition to the companies mentioned in the report of the committee to the Cleveland Convention, as being willing to write the copyrighted form of bond adopted by the association, the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, of London, and the Mercantile Trust Company, of Pittsburg, have also signified their willingness to write the association's standard form of bond.

WESTERN STATES.

Chicago.—On January 2 the State Bank of Chicago will increase its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000, giving its present shareholders the right to subscribe for the new stock at par.

—A meeting of the associated Clearing-Houses appointed to take some concerted action in regard to charges for collecting checks was held here November 23. Progress is being made

toward more uniform methods, and the opinion is becoming general that all the larger cities will shortly adopt a plan similar to that now prevailing in New York.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Union Trust Company announces the following changes: John H. Holliday, who has been President of the company since its organization, having tendered his resignation in order to re-engage in the newspaper business, Henry Eitel, Vice-President and Treasurer, has been chosen as his successor, and Mr. Holliday has been elected Vice-President. Howard M. Foltz has been elected Treasurer in the place of Mr. Eitel, and Charles S. McBride, Secretary, in place of Mr. Foltz.

The company is in a strong condition, having $600,000 capital and about $180,000 surplus and profits. Deposits exceed $1,000,000, and the total resources are $2,176,372.

Change of Organization.—The Bank of Arthur, Ill., has been reorganized as the First National Bank, with $50,000 capital.

Nebraska Banks Consolidate.—The Hamilton County Bank and the First National Bank, of Aurora, Nebr., have consolidated. The business will be continued with the shareholders and officers of the Hamilton County Bank, under the charter of the First National Bank.

Columbus, Ohio.—Announcement is made of the formation of the Columbus Trust and Savings Co., to commence business soon after January 1.

A Creditable Liquidation.—After being in process of liquidation for thirty days, the Exchange Bank, of Stockton, Kan., reported to the State Bank Commissioner that it had collected every loan made, had enough to pay all deposits, return the $25,000 capital to stockholders and pay a dividend of thirty per cent.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Mercantile Trust Co. was recently incorporated here with $750,000 capital. It will absorb the business of the Anderson-Wade Realty Co.

St. Paul, Minn.—The directors of the Second National Bank of St. Paul on November 27 unanimously elected S. R. Flynn, of Minneapolis, President of the bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President D. A. Monfort, the term expiring January 9, 1900. On that date Mr. Flynn will be chosen President for the full term of one year. There will be no change in the staff of the bank, until after the annual meeting of directors in January next. For the last three years Mr. Flynn has been National bank examiner for the Minnesota district, which includes St. Paul and Minneapolis. Prior to that service he was bank examiner for the States of Montana, Idaho, and Eastern Washington. His relation to the banking business as examiner and Receiver has covered a period of many years. The new President of the Second National is cordially welcomed to the banking and business circles of St. Paul.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Chehalis, Wash.—The First National Bank has given up its charter, and will hereafter merge its business into the private banking firm of Coffman, Dobson & Co. As it was formerly a private bank, this is merely a return to conditions which seem to be more suitable than organization under the National system.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co. will put up a two-story brick and stone building 50 by 100 feet. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy about May 1 next.

Draft Manipulator Caught.—Owing to the alertness of M. P. Freeman, President of the Consolidated National Bank, Tucson, Ariz., a stranger who tried to draw money from that bank by depositing bogus drafts is now in custody of the authorities. The stranger purported to be a cattle dealer, and deposited drafts for large amounts, and sought to have checks cashed, but Mr. Freeman refused to honor them until he could hear from the makers of the drafts; and on making investigations he found the alleged cattle operator was a fraud and caused his arrest.

CANADA.

Toronto.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Dominion Bank, Theodore G. Brough, Manager of the Toronto branch of the bank, was appointed General Manager to succeed the late Mr. Gamble. Mr. Brough has served the bank in various capacities for about twenty-four years.

Montreal.—G. W. Ducharme succeeds Hon. Alphonse Desjardins as President of the Bank Jacques Cartier.

Banking in the Klondyke.—A recent number of "The Canadian Journal of Commerce" contained an illustration of the Dawson City office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. It is a substantial two-story building, built of logs. The branch is reported to be doing a very large and profitable business.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

5232—First National Bank, Lakewood, New Jersey. Capital $50,000.
5233—First National Bank, Arthur, Illinois. Capital $50,000.
5234—First National Bank, Lansford, Pennsylvania. Capital $50,000.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

Rockingham National Bank, Harrisonburg, Va.: by Geo. G. Grattan, *et al.*
Medford National Bank, Medford, Mass.; by William P. Martin, *et al.*
First National Bank, Oakdale, Pa.; by Alex. McFarland, *et al.*
National Bank of Commerce, Lorain, Ohio; by E. A. Braun, *et al.*
National Bank of Morrow County, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; by S. P. Gage, *et al.*
First National Bank, Augusta, Okla.; by Geo. D. Orput, *et al.*
Perry County National Bank, Newport, Pa.; by William C. Pomeroy, *et al.*
Oil City National Bank, Oil City, Pa.; by H. H. Stephenson, *et al.*

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

COURTLAND—The Merchants' Bank (branch of Florence); Pres., M. B Shelton; Cas., S. S. Broadus.

LOUISVILLE—Louisville Bank.

MOBILE—Leinkauf Banking Co. (successor to Wm. H. Leinkauf & Son); capital, $150,000; Pres., Wm. H. Leinkauf; Vice-Pres., H. W. Leinkauf; Cas., Alfred Proskomer.

ARIZONA.

NOGALES—P. Sandoval & Co.

COLORADO.

DELTA—Delta State Bank; capital, $30,000.

FOWLER—Bank of Fowler; capital, $15,000; Cas., A. M. Lipsey.

CONNECTICUT.

TORRINGTON—Torrington National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., Geo. D. Workman; Cas., Hosea Mann.

FLORIDA.

BRAIDENTOWN—Bank of Manatee; capital, $16,500; Pres., W. H. Vanderipe; Cas., John T. Campbell.

OCALA—Ocala Branch Commercial Bank; J, M. Barco, Manager.

ILLINOIS.

ARTHUR—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Arthur); capital, $50,000; Pres., Fred Matters; Cas., James E. Morris.

PERU—People's Bank.

TOLEDO—Metropolitan Bank.

INDIANA.

COLUMBIA CITY—Provident Trust Co.; capital, $25,000.

CYNTHIANA—Cynthiana Banking Co.; Cas., Z. T. Emerson; Asst. Cas., F. Emerson.

INDIANAPOLIS—Central Trust Co.; organizing.— Indiana Title Guaranty & Loan Co.; capital, $150,000.——Kahn, Fisher & Co.

MORGANTOWN—Morgantown Bank; Pres., R. C. Griffith; Cas., J. E. Carter.

IOWA.

BELMOND—Belmond Savings Bank; capital, $11,000.

HANLONTOWN—Bank of Hanlontown.——Farmers & Merchants' Bank.

KIRON—Epyer Valley Banking Co.

NORA SPRINGS Bank of Nora Springs.

OSAGE—Home Trust & Savings Bank; capital, $25,000.

SCHALLER—State Bank; capital, $50,000.

SCHLESWIG (Hohenzollern P. O.)—German Bank.

ST. BENEDICT—People's Savings Bank.

WINTHROP - Security Savings Bank; capital, $15,000.

KANSAS.

BONNER SPRINGS — Bonner Springs State Bank.

HUMBOLDT—Humboldt State Bank (successor to Bank of Humboldt); capital, $10,000; Pres., W. S. Fallis; Vice-Pres., E. H. Lutzbach; Cas., W. A. Byerley.

LA HARPE — State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., Geo. Curry; Cas., W. O. Lenhart.

LOUISIANA.

ABBEVILLE—Vermillion State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., S. L. Blanc; Vice-Pres., D. L. McPherson; Cas., A. J. Golden.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—C. S. Cummings & Co.——Philip S. Davis, 60 State St.

MICHIGAN.

ADDISON—O. B. Bowen.

BENTON HARBOR—Citizens' State Bank; Pres., Fred. E. Lee; Vice-Pres., C. M. Edsick; Asst. Cas., Ray E. Lee.——Benton Harbor State Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Irving W. Conkey; Cas., Wm. Rupp, Jr.

HARBOR SPRINGS—Bank of Harbor Springs; capital, $10,000.

REMUS—Remus Exchange Bank (J. L. Crittenden).

MINNESOTA.

BRAHAM—Bank of Braham.

COMFREY—State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Oscar Erickson; Cas., Eugene Fernholz.

CORRELL—Bank of Correll; Pres., Philip McConnell; Cas., A. H. Anderson.

LAFAYETTE—Bank of Lafayette; capital, $5,000; Pres. A. T. Swenson; Cas., S. G. Swenson; Asst. Cas., R. G. Olson.

LAKE BENTON—Citizens' State Bank.

LAKE PARK—Becker County State Bank (successor to Bank of C. E. Bjorge); capital, $10,000; Pres., Christian Olson; Cas., F. M. March; Asst. Cas., H. E. Weiss.

LOWRY—Bank of Lowry; Pres., Andrew Jacobson; Cas., I. M. Engebretson.

MILACA—Mille Lacs County Bank.

TRUMAN—Truman State Bank.

MISSISSIPPI.

CORINTH—Bank of Corinth; capital (authorized), $50,000; Pres., William J. Lamb; Vice-Presidents, A. M. Young and J. G. Wilkinson; Cas., John F. Osborne.

GOODMAN—Bank of Goodman; capital, $30,000.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY—National Brokerage Co.; capital stock, $5,000.

ST. LOUIS—Mercantile Trust Co.; capital, $750,000; surplus, $800,000; Pres., Festus J. Wade; Corwin H. Spencer, Lorenzo E. Anderson and Jonathan Rice, Vice-Presidents; Treas., Geo. W. Wilson; Asst. Treas., William Maffitt; Sec., C. H. McMillan; Asst. Sec., J. B. Moberly.

NEBRASKA.

VERDIGRE—Bank of Verdigre; Pres., Robt. M. Peyton; Vice-Pres., A. G. Peyton; Cas., B. S. Long.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY—Continental Trust Co.

LAKEWOOD—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Oliver H. Brown; Vice-Pres., W. J. Harrison; Cas., C. F. Roach.

PASSAIC—Hobart Trust Co.; capital, $100,000; surplus, $50,000.

PATERSON—Hamilton Trust Co.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—Albany Trust Co.; capital, $300,000; surplus, $300,000.

BROOKLYN—Williamsburg Trust Co.; new branch opened at 361 Fulton St.

NEW YORK—Merchants' Trust Co., 220 Broadway.——J. H. Sulzbacher & Co.——Sterling Trust Co.——Sterling Safe Deposit Co.——Walsh, Tailer & Co., 80 Broadway.

NORTH DAKOTA.

DELAMERE—Delamere State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., W. L. Winslow; Cas., D. E. Blake.

OHIO.

ASHTABULA HARBOR—Iron and Coal Savings Bank.

CINCINNATI—Guarantee Title and Trust Co. (branch of Cleveland).

CLEVELAND—Chamber of Commerce Savings and Loan Association.

COLUMBUS—Columbus Trust and Savings Company.

OHIO CITY—Farmers' Bank.

SPRINGFIELD—Brown Banking and Trust Company.

YOUNGSTOWN—People's Savings and Banking Co.

OKLAHOMA.

OKEENE—Bank of Okeene; capital, $5,000; Pres., S. P. Richardson; Cas., F. E. Gilmore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG—Exchange Banking Company; capital, $20,000.

LANSFORD—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Albert J. Thomas; Vice-Pres., T. J. Nusbaum; Cas., William H. Kohler.

PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia Casualty Co.

WEST NEWTON—Farmers and Merchants' State Bank.

UNIONTOWN—Fayette Title and Trust Co.; capital, $150,000; Pres., R. H. Lindsey; Vice-Pres., S. M. Graham; Treas., A. W. Bliss.

TENNESSEE.

GAINESBORO—People's Bank; capital, $20,000.

TEXAS.

CLARENDON—Citizens' Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., E. A. Kelly; Cas., W. H. Cooke.

EL PASO—Lowdon National Bank (successor to H. L. Newman & Son); capital, $100,000; Pres., L. M. Openheimer; Cas., J. G. Lowdon; Asst. Cas., J. W. Hampton.

STEPHENVILLE—Cage & Crow.

VIRGINIA.

BERKLEY—Merchants and Planters' Bank; capital, $100,000.

LEBANON—Russell County Bank; Cas., V. B. Gilmer.

WASHINGTON.

CHEHALIS—Coffman, Dobson & Co. (successors to First National Bank).

WEST VIRGINIA.

BEVERLY—Beverly Bank; capital, $25,000.

ELKINS—Trust Company of W. Va.; capital, $1,000,000.

WISCONSIN.

RICE LAKE—Citizens' Bank (Sewall A. Peterson.)

STOUGHTON—Department State Bank; Pres., F. B. Hyland; Cas., F. J. Morris.

WILTON—The Wilton Bank (S. W. Brown); capital, $5,000.

CANADA.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

PINCHER CREEK — Cowdry Bros.; Charles Gigot, Manager.

WETASKIWIN—Imperial Bank of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ST. PETERS—Union Bank of Halifax; C. A. Gray, Manager.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK—Citizens' Bank; Hal C. Rather, Cas.

PINE BLUFF—Citizens' Bank; Hal C. Rather, Cas., resigned.

CONNECTICUT.

BRISTOL—Bristol National Bank; John H. Sessions, Jr., Vice-Pres. in place of N. L. Birge.

LITCHFIELD—First National Bank; Geo. M. Woodruff, Pres. in place of Charles B. Andrews.

TORRINGTON—Brooks National Bank; John W. Brooks, Vice-Pres.; John N. Brooks. Asst. Cas.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—West End National Bank; John H. Moore, Vice-Pres. in place of Walter R. Wilcox.

ILLINOIS.

BIGGSVILLE—First National Bank; R. A. McKinley, Pres. in place of H. M. Whiteman, deceased; John M. McIntosh, Vice-Pres. in place of R. A. McKinley.

CHICAGO—State Bank; capital increased to $1,000,000.

DANVILLE—First National Bank; C. L. English, Pres. in place of J. G. English.

MILFORD - First National Bank; F. D. Vennum, Pres. in place of John L. Donovan; no Vice-Pres. in place of F. D. Vennum.

PEORIA—Merchants' National Bank; Walter L. Wiley, Asst. Cas.

WAUKEGAN—First National Bank; Chauncey J. Jones, Asst. Cas.

INDIANA.

BOONVILLE—Boonville National Bank; J. P. Weyerbacher, Pres. in place of Lewis J. Miller, deceased; Eugene H. Gough, Cas. in place of J. P. Weyerbacher; W. J. Veeck, Asst. Cas.

MONTPELIER—Farmers' Deposit Bank; D. A. Walmer, Pres. in place of Joseph Shoemaker; Joseph Shoemaker, Cas. in place of D. A. Bryson.

IOWA.

DAVENPORT—Citizen's National Bank; Aug. A. Balluf, Cas. in place of E. S. Carl.

ROCKWELL CITY—First National Bank; T. P. Huff, Cas. in place of C. D. Case; J. F. Hutchison, Asst. Cas. in place of C. D. Case.

KANSAS.

GARDEN CITY—First National Bank; James W. Green, Pres. in place of Frederick Cole.

LEAVENWORTH — Manufacturers' National Bank; Otto H. Wulfekuhler, Cas. in place of W. B. Nickels.

PAOLA—Miami County National Bank; J. W. Sponable, Pres., deceased.

WINFIELD—Winfield National Bank; William E. Otis, Pres. in place of C. Perry; James Lorton, Cas. in place of William E. Otis; no Asst. Cas. in place of James Lorton.——First National Bank; Geo. W. Robinson, Vice-Pres.; E. W. Bolinger, Cas. in place of Geo. W. Robinson.

KENTUCKY.

HORSE CAVE—Farmers' Deposit Bank; T. Holman Perkins, Pres., deceased.

MAINE.

BATH—Bath National Bank; William D. Sewall, Vice-Pres.

BELFAST—Belfast Savings Bank; John H. Quimby, Treas., deceased.

NORWAY—Norway Savings Bank; resumed business.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.; Louis C. Fisher, Sec., deceased; Bernard Cahn, director, resigned.——Realty Trust Co.; Geo. Blakistone, Pres. in place of J. D. Wheeler, resigned.

SNOW HILL—First National Bank; I. T. Matthews, Cas., deceased.

UPPER MARLBORO — Southern Maryland Bank; W. S. Hill, Asst. Cas. in place of Geo. W. Wilson, Jr., resigned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMESBURY—Powow River National Bank; Porter Sargent, Cas. in place of Albert B. Brown.

BOSTON—North End Savings Bank; Clinton Viles, Pres. in place of Thomas L. Jenks, deceased.

HOLYOKE—Holyoke National Bank; Geo. W. Prentiss, Pres. in place of R. B. Johnson, deceased; Robert Russell, Vice-Pres. in place of Geo. W. Prentiss.——Holyoke Savings Bank; C. W. Johnson, Treas. in place of R. B. Johnson, deceased.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH—First National Bank; C. D. Shepard, 2d Asst. Cas.

MISSISSIPPI.

SCRANTON — Scranton State Bank; E. H. Lamprey, Cas. in place of A. F. Thomasson, resigned.

MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH—National Bank of St. Joseph; Daniel D. Burnes, director, deceased.

NEBRASKA.

AURORA—Hamilton County Bank and First National Bank; consolidated under latter title.

ELGIN—Bank of Elgin; T. F. Menninger, Pres. in place of Jas. Stuart.

ORD—Ord State Bank; Vincent Kokes, Cas.

NEW JERSEY.

EAST ORANGE—East Orange National Bank; O. H. Condit, Cas. in place W. H. Bryan.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—Merchants' National Bank: Frederick Tillinghast, Pres. in place of J. W. Tillinghast, deceased; no Asst. Cas.

BROOKLYN—Hamilton Trust Co.; Walter C. Humestone, John N. Partridge and Patrick H. Flynn, elected trustees.——Schermerhorn Bank; William Halls, Jr., elected director in place of Clarence W. Seamans. ——Germania Sav. Bank; F. A. Schroeder, Pres., deceased.

CANAJOHARIE—Canajoharie National Bank; Adelbert G. Richmond, Pres., deceased.

CUBA—Cuba National Bank; Chas. S. Davis, Pres., deceased.

FORT PLAIN—Farmers and Mechanics' Bank; Adelbert G. Richmond, Pres., deceased.

HAMBURG—Bank of Hamburgh; George M. Pierce, Pres., deceased.

NEW YORK—Manhattan Co.; Jno. W. Harper, director, retired.——North American Trust Co.; L. Carbajal, Marquis de Pina del Rio, elected director.——Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; surplus increased to $11,000,000.——Continental National Bank; John T. Agnew. Vice-Pres., deceased.——State Bank; A. I. Voorhis, Cas. in place of Jacob H. Rosenbaum, deceased.——Mercantile National Bank; Chas. Montgomery Vail, Vice-Pres., deceased.——Price, McCormick & Co.; Walter W. Price, admitted to firm; B. J. Harrison, retired.

OGDENSBURG—National Bank of Ogdensburg; corporate existence extended until December 3, 1919.

SALAMANCA — Salamanca National Bank; William H. Hazard, 2d Vice-Pres.

SANDY HILL—People's National Bank; C. R. Paris, Pres. in place of Charles Stone; Winfield A. Huppuch, Vice-Pres. in place of C. R. Paris; no Cas. in place of E. C. Riley.

UTICA -A. D. Mather's Bank; Charles W. Mather, Pres., deceased.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE—Blue Ridge National Bank; E. Sluder, Cas. in place of E. R. Lucas; no Asst. Cas. in place of E. Sluder.

WADESBORO—First National Bank; J. D. Leak, Pres. in place of J. A. Leak.

OHIO.

BARBERTON—First National Bank; Ethan A. Belford, Vice-Pres.

CLEVELAND—First National Bank; J. H. Morley, Vice-Pres. in place of W. H. Corning, deceased.

GALLIPOLIS—First National Bank; John S. Vance, Jr., Pres. in place of H. R. Bradbury.

GREENVILLE—Farmers' National Bank; no Cas. in place of James M. Landsdowne, deceased.

OKLAHOMA.

GUTHRIE—Capitol National Bank; Charles E. Billingsly, Pres.; Fred. Dolcater, Cas.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CORRY—National Bank of Corry; Henry Keppel, Pres. in place of Manley Crosby; Manley Crosby, Cas. in place of Lew R. Darrow.

PHILADELPHIA—Equitable Trust Co; John A. Johann, director, deceased.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE — Providence Institution for Savings; Gilbert Phillips, Cas. in place of William Goddard, resigned.

TENNESSEE.

MURFREESBORO—First National Bank; H. H. Williams, Pres. in place of E. L. Jordan, deceased; H. L. Fox, Cas. in place of H. H. Williams; no Asst.Cas. in place of H. L. Fox.

NASHVILLE—First National Bank; A. F. Thomasson, Asst. Cas.

TEXAS.

FORT WORTH—State National Bank; W. B. Harrison, Pres. in place of Sidney Martin; N. E. Grammer, Vice-Pres. in place of W. B. Harrison; James Harrison, Asst. Cas. ——Traders' National Bank; W. R. Edrington, Actg. Cas.

LAMPASAS—First National Bank and Harris & Key; consolidated under former title; H. N. Key, 2d Vice-Pres.

VIRGINIA.

DANVILLE—Bank of Danville; D. A. Overbey, Pres. in place of Pleasant R. Jones, deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MANNINGTON—First National Bank; E. C. Martin, Pres. in place of James H. Furbee, deceased.

WELLSBURG—Wellsburg National Bank; Z. Jacob, Cas. in place of E. W. Paxton.

WISCONSIN.

MENOMONIE—A. Tainter & Son; succeeded by L. S. Tainter.

NEILLSVILLE — Commercial State Bank; Harry W. Bryden, Asst. Cas. in place of Fred Hunzicker, resigned.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

TORONTO—Dominion Bank; Theodore G. Brough, Mgr. in place of R. D. Gamble, deceased.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL—Banque Jacques Cartier; G. W. Ducharme, Pres. in place of Alphonse Desjardins, resigned.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN DIEGO—Consolidated National Bank; Charles H. Hale, Receiver in place of William J. Cook, resigned.

GEORGIA.

ATHENS—Exchange Bank; in hands of Receiver.

COLUMBUS—Georgia Home Savings Bank; closing.

ILLINOIS.

WARREN—Clark, Hawley & Co.

INDIANA.

WEST LEBANON—Central State Bank of Lebanon; in hands of Receiver, November 23.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Traders' National Bank; in voluntary liquidation November 15.

MICHIGAN.

GREENVILLE—A. J. Ecker & Co.; winding up banking business.

NEBRASKA.

BUTTE—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; in hands of Wilfred Standiford, Receiver.

OHIO.

EUCLID—Garfield Savings Bank Co.; discontinued.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA—National Bank of Commerce; in voluntary liquidation November 28. —— Investors' Trust Co. —— Stahl & Straub.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

YANKTON—Yankton Savings Bank.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

GUELPH—Howitt's Bank.

STRATFORD—W. Mowat & Son.

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Colorado.—The American National Bank, of Denver, which went into liquidation some time ago, will pay off all its remaining deposit liabilities, with interest, early in January. It is expected that stockholders will ultimately receive a considerable amount of their investment, perhaps more than one-half.

Georgia.—The Exchange Bank, of Athens, was placed in the hands of a Receiver November 13. It is claimed that the assets are more than sufficient to pay all deposits.

Indiana.—On November 23 the Central State Bank, of West Lebanon, was placed in the hands of a Receiver. It is reported that the capital has all been sunk in bad investments. Some time ago an assessment of fifty per cent. was levied on the capital stock by the State Auditor.

Maine.—The failure of Woodbury & Moulton, of Portland, appears to be more disastrous than at first reported. Liabilities are $837,000. The face value of the assets not pledged as collaterals for loans is $559,000, and the estimated real value about $10,000. Of the total liabilities, $585,000 is secured by collaterals, the actual value of which is believed to be $500,000.

Nebraska.—On November 27 the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, of Butte, was placed in the hands of a Receiver. Its President died recently. The bank is reported to be in bad condition.

Pennsylvania—PHILADELPHIA.—Stahl & Straub, bankers and brokers, suspended November 24. The firm had been doing business about twenty years. Liabilities are said to be within $100,000, and an early settlement is expected.

Rhode Island.—After having been in liquidation for more than twenty years, the Rhode Island Institution for Savings is about to wind up its affairs. A final dividend of ten and one-half per cent. on the deposits has beeen declared, and when its payment has been completed the bank will cease to exist. The Institution for Savings is one of the concerns that were carried down as a result of the failure of Gov. Sprague in 1875. The bank has paid ninety-five and one-half per cent. since the collapse.

South Dakota.—The Yankton Savings Bank closed November 22 owing to a run caused by a defalcation.

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, December 4, 1899.

A STRINGENT MONEY MARKET and the offer of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds were the dominant features last month. Local rates for money had advanced in October and ruled as high as thirty-five per cent. for call loans about November 1. Rates had fallen, but the money situation caused some anxiety. On November 11, the Clearing-House banks in this city reported a deficit in reserves of nearly $2,800,000. Deposits were being withdrawn and loans reduced and a squeeze in money was feared.

The intervention of the Treasury came somewhat as a surprise, although the complete justification of the Secretary's action is to be found in the interference of the Treasury with the currency supply. The extraordinary revenues of the Government are producing a surplus again. In November the Treasury, outside of its disbursements for bonds, took out of circulation $6,000,000, representing excess of revenues over disbursements. In October it took over $3,000,000, and in the last four months $21,000,000.

With a cash balance of $286,000,000 now in the Treasury, the need of further accumulation of money in its vaults is not apparent, while the increased activity in the business of the country and the advance in prices cause a demand for an increased supply of money. The Secretary of the Treasury, recognizing the part the Government was playing as a disturber of the money market, on November 15 offered to redeem $25,000,000 bonds, the five per cents of 1904 at 111 net, and the four per cents of 1907 at 112.75. The Secretary limited the time of the offerings to November 30.

The bonds presented for redemption up to the close of the month amounted to only $16,496,100, including premium and interest. There were $9,731,200 of the four per cents and $4,150,800 of the five per cents purchased. The Secretary has extended the time for offering the remaining $11,000,000 bonds until December 23.

The money market became easier on the issue of the Secretary's circular of November 15, although the money actually disbursed under the circular is not very large. In fact the New York banks, between September 28 and November 4, lost in reserve nearly as much money as the Government has disbursed for bonds, the loss in specie being $14,000,000.

While the money market has been benefited by the action of the Treasury some satisfaction will be found in the beginning of a further reduction in the National debt. From 1865 to 1892 there was a steady reduction in the debt until the interest-bearing debt which in 1865 was $2,381,000,000 was only $585,000,000 in 1892. Since 1892 the debt has been increased more than $460,000,000. The bonded debt at the present time, deducting the $25,000,000 the Government has offered to pay, is just about what it was in 1887.

The future of the money market is somewhat problematical. Aid from the Government is not to be depended upon, and at the pace trade and industry are now going, to leave out of the account speculation, no supply of money is likely to be permanently sufficient.

The remarkable outpouring of money into the hands of the "Franklin Syndicate," whose manager has disappeared, is a useful illustration of the wealth of the people and of the speculative fever that is burning its way into the masses.

The broadening demand for money exists not only here but abroad. The advance on November 30 of the rate of discount of the Bank of England to six per cent., while not unexpe ted, was a sharp reminder that the situation is one involving very serious problems. London's principal supply of gold has been cut off for awhile by the war in the Transvaal. It is to protect her gold that the Bank of England has raised her rate of discount to the highest point recorded in twenty years, and recorded only three times in all that time. In 1882 this rate was maintained from January 30 to February 23. On December 30, 1889, the six per cent. rate was made and it was maintained until February 20, 1890. Again, on November 6, 1890, in consequence of the Baring failure, the Bank advanced the rate to six per cent., reducing it to five per cent., however, on December 4 following. The exceptional character of the six per cent. rate is indicated by the following record of rates made by the Bank of England in the past twenty years:

	High.	*Low.*		*High.*	*Low.*
1880	3	2½	1890	6	3
1881	5	2½	1891	5	2½
1882	6	2	1892	3½	2
1883	5	3	1893	5	2½
1884	5	2	1894	3	2
1885	5	2	1895	2	2
1886	5	2	1896	4	2
1887	5	2	1897	4	2
1888	5	2	1898	4	2½
1889	6	2½	1899	6	3

The six per cent. rate, if maintained by the Bank of England, will probably have the effect to check gold exports to this country, although the immense merchandise export movement referred to below must give this country a great advantage in any struggle for the precious metal.

The evidences of prosperity in general business are multiplying. They are presented in the records of the Clearing-House associations, in the gross and net earnings of the railroads, in the deposits in Savings banks and in the reports published in trade journals of every class.

The iron trade is the most important index of the present conditions. The furnaces now in blast are producing iron at the rate of 15,000,000 tons a year. Two years ago the product was less than 10,000,000 tons. Prior to 1886 the highest annual output was only 5,000,000 tons. Prices in some cases have doubled within a year.

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange are still of large volume. Nearly 14,000,000 shares of stock were traded in during November, as against 11,000,000 shares in 1898, and 6,000,000 shares in 1897. In the ten months of the year the stock sales aggregated 159,000,000 shares, against 97,000,000 shares in 1898, and about 50,000,000 shares in 1896.

No more important factor in the prosperity of the country exists at this time, than our enormous foreign trade movement. It is fully four years since the exports began to exceed all previous records, and the volume is now almost at the maximum. In October the exports reached nearly $127,000,000, an amount which is not only larger than recorded in any previous October, but is also greater than for any other month, with the exception of November and December last year.

With two months of the year yet to be reported, the aggregate exports for the year now exceed the total for any full year prior to 1897. The amount for the ten months is $1,029,000,000, or $41,000,000 in excess of the total for the corresponding period last year. If the exports in November and December this year equal those of the same months last year, the year's aggregate will reach $1,300,000,000.

An important feature of the export movement is the increased diversity in the commodities exported. The fact is that in some of the principal articles of export which heretofore have made up the bulk of our exports, there has been a decrease. Exports of breadstuffs in the ten months were $33,000,000 less than in 1898, and exports of cotton were $14,000,000 less. The exports of other commodities than the

principal domestic products on the other hand increased $78,000,000. In the following table are shown the exports of leading domestic products in the ten months ended October 31, in each of the last six years.

TEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31.	*Breadstuffs.*	*Cattle and hogs.*	*Provisions.*	*Cotton.*	*Mineral Oils.*	*Total.*
1894............	$108,768,244	$32,374,142	$117,453,857	$132,871,962	$32,873,299	$419,341,504
1895............	97,622,354	20,644,625	104,953,941	127,956,311	44,973,499	396,150,730
1896............	136,163,188	29,215,544	106,136,169	153,628,563	52,325,276	477,468,735
1897............	186,416,853	32,334,642	114,272,397	140,828,295	49,227,523	522,079,710
1898............	250,237,455	27,9 2,410	134,921,931	153,122,196	43,860,541	610,094,533
1899............	216,978,685	24,358,771	140,155,155	138,737,390	52,717,862	572,947,863

The exports of the above classes of products were $37,000,000 less than in 1898, and yet the exports of all classes of commodities were $41,000,000 in excess of the total in that year, making an increase in the unspecified classes of $78,000,000. The following table shows the comparative exports in each of the six years:

TEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31.	*Principal Domestic Products.*	*Other exports.*	*Total exports.*	*Net exports.*
1894..	$419,341,504	$240,929,893	$660,271,397	$96,661,369
1895..	396,150,730	248,967,708	645,018,438	*31,106,045
1896..	477,468,735	302,109,741	779,598,476	207,022,866
1897..	522,079,710	335,903,049	857,982,759	219,248,144
1898..	610,094,533	377,803,174	987,897,707	460,169,226
1899..	572,947,863	456,294,423	1,029,242,286	370,867,157

* Net imports.

The above table shows very plainly that but for the extraordinary increase in the articles of export not classified as among the principal products, the net exports would be less than $200,000,000, instead of $370,000,000.

The increase since 1894 is $215,000,000, while the exports of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, etc., increased only $153,000,000. In any forecast of the future it is of importance that this change should be given due attention. Were our foreign trade balances to depend solely upon our ability to sell our grain, and cotton, and provisions, and petroleum abroad, at any time a falling off in exports might occur that would wipe out the export balance or leave it so small that gold exports would be imminent.

How different the present situation is from what prevailed in 1880, 1881 and 1882, the table printed below will show. In the first two of these years the total exports exceeded anything ever before witnessed, the aggregates being $835,000,000, and $902,000,000 respectively. The net exports in 1881 were nearly $260,000,000. In 1882 the total exports fell to about $750,000,000, and the net exports to less than $26,000,000. The following table shows the exports for each of the three years by classes similar to those in the tables printed above.

	1880.	*1881.*	*1882.*
Breadstuffs..	$288,036,835	$270,333,744	$182,670,728
Cattle and hogs..	13,765,284	14,876,241	8,309,878
Provisions..	121,700,814	145,794,291	114,656,541
Cotton..	211,535,905	247,695,746	199,812,644
Petroleum..	36,218,625	40,315,593	51,232,706
Total..	$671,257,463	$719,015,618	$556,682,497
Other exports..	164,381,195	183,361,728	193,859,760
Total exports..	$835,638,658	$902,377,346	$750,542,257
Net exports..	167,683,912	259,712,718	25,902,683

In 1880 and 1881 the exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, etc., were about the same as in 1899, but in 1882 they were considerably less, the figures in the last table being for full twelve months' periods. The total value of all other exports was less than $200,000,000 in each of the three years, while in 1899 they have been at the rate of about $550,000,000 per annum. While some of these exports will undoubtedly be affected by any general depression, still some of them are likely to be increased by any decline in prices here—our very prosperity acting to retard certain exports by reason of the enhanced cost of labor and material. Our foreign trade is built upon a broader and a more enduring basis than ever before, and it is not a very extravagant prediction that the time is near at hand when exports of $1,000,000,000 a year will be a normal condition. Congress begins its long session to-day, December 4. Both houses will probably take up currency legislation at any early day. Caucus committees of each have prepared bills looking to an extension of bank circulation, and the maintenance of the gold standard. As both the legislative and executive departments of the Government are now in the control of one party, financial legislation of some kind seems to be assured if for no other reason than political necessity.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Until the Secretary of the Treasury came to its relief the money market presented a condition of stringency. Call money was up to thirty-five per cent. early in the month, but had fallen to a lower level before the Secretary made his offer to redeem $25,000,000 of Government bonds. Time loans, however, had advanced to six per cent. plus a commission of one quarter per cent. After the Secretary's offer the market became easier. At the close of the month call money ruled at 5 to 7 per cent., the majority of loans being at 6 per cent. Banks and trust companies quoted 6 per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 5½ per cent. for four months on prime dividend securities and 6 per cent. for all dates from 90 days to 6 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days endorsed bills receivable, 5½ @ 6 per cent. for first-class four to six months single names, and 6 @ 7 per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	July 1.	*Aug. 1.*	*Sept. 1.*	*Oct. 1.*	*Nov. 1.*	*Dec. 1.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Call loans, bankers' balances........	4 —15	2 —4	3 —3½	3 —15	3 —35	5 —7
Call loans, banks and trust companies..................	6 —	4 —	3 —	6	6 —	6 —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days..................	3 —	4 —	4 —	6	6 —	6 —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months..................	3 —3½	4 —4½	4 —4½	6	6 —	6 —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months..................	3 —4	4 —4½	4 —4½	6	6 —	6 —
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days..........	3¼—3¾	3¾—4	3¾—4	5	5 —	5½—
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months..............	3½—4	4 —4½	4 —4½	5 —5½	5 —5½	5½—6
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months..............	4 —5	5 —6	5 —6	6	6 —	6 —7

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The New York Clearing-House banks until the last week of the month were reducing their loans, and on November 25 the decrease for the previous four weeks was nearly $19,000,000 making a reduction since July of $117,000,000. Until the redemption of bonds by the Government began the cash reserves and deposits of the banks were declining, but since November 18 the former have increased nearly $12,000,000 and the latter more than $11,000,000. For three weeks the reserves were below the twenty-five per cent. limit, the deficit reaching nearly $3,000,000 on November 11. A surplus of more than $8,500,000 is now shown,

however, which compares with $3,000,000 at the close of October. The latter figures, however, should be reduced $1,000,000, an error of $1,000,000 having occurred in the statement of one bank which was not reported until after the incorrect figures had been published.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	*Specie.*	*Legal tenders.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Nov. 4...	$695,536,100	$140,461,000	$48,167,700	$755,868,200	*$338,850	$16,211,700	$1,284,266,145
" 11...	688,385,000	137,074,100	46,337,200	744,801,000	*2,788 950	16,366,400	1,091,754,797
" 18...	679,762,200	136,778,300	47,118,900	736,836,900	*312,025	16,462,300	1,264,884,833
" 25...	676,636,400	142,010,600	49,131,100	737,958,000	6,652,200	16,471,600	1,086,762,288
Dec. 2...	682,159,800	145,314,500	50,241,700	748,078,000	8,536,700	16,480,900	1,039,136,966

* Deficit.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The changes in the condition of the clearing-house banks of Boston and Philadelphia are shown in the following tables:

BOSTON BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal Tenders.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Nov. 4........	$198,066,000	$213,536,000	$14,920,000	$7,169,000	$6,433,000	$157,961,900
" 11........	197,450,000	213,606,000	14,910,000	7,296,000	6,439,000	150,629,900
" 18........	194,279,000	210,643,000	15,221,000	7,298,000	6,442,000	148,140.000
" 25........	192,038,000	205,384,000	15,124,000	7,602,000	6,447,000	141,670,600
Dec. 2........	191,310,000	208,813,000	14,243,000	7,100,000	6,495,000	114,558,800

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Lawful Money Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Nov. 4..................	$142,139,000	$162,260,000	$40,868,000	$5,559,000	$97,831,800
" 11..................	140,771,000	159,747.000	38,209,000	5,580,000	88,530,400
" 18..................	139,117,000	161,849,000	40,908,000	5,575,000	100,962,200
" 25..................	139,410,000	160,679,000	40,791,000	5,576,000	95,360,900
Dec. 2..................	138,394,000	161,604,000	41,542,000	5,589,000	86,588,900

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount from five to six per cent. on November 30 indicates the condition of the money market in London. At this time there is talk of an advance to seven per cent. in the rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany. The present rate of the Bank of

MONEY RATES IN FORRIGN MARKETS.

	June 16.	*July 14.*	*Aug. 18.*	*Sept. 8.*	*Oct. 13.*	*Nov. 10.*
London—Bank rate of discount.....	8	3½	3½	3½	5	5
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts......	2	3½	3½— ⅝	3½— ⅝	4½ 4⅝	4½
6 months bankers' drafts....	2⅜— 7/16	3¾—4	3¾	3¾	5 —5¼	4⅞
Loans—Day to day...........	1½	2	2	2	3½	3½
Paris, open market rates............	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	3	8
Berlin, "	4	3⅝	4¾	4¾	4⅞	5¾
Hamburg, "	4	3¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	5¾
Frankfort, "	4	3¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	5¾
Amsterdam, "	2¼	3¼	3⅝	3⅞	4¾	4⅞
Vienna, "	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	5½	5⅝
St. Petersburg, "	6	6	5½	6	6½	6½
Madrid, "	3	3	3	3	3	3
Copenhagen, "	5	5½	5½	5½	6	5½

England is the highest recorded since the Baring failure in 1890. There is very great activity in trade and the scarcity of money is felt in England, Germany and Russia. The Paris banks have curtailed their lending abroad and this may prevent

an advance in the Bank of France rate. The British supply of gold is cut off by the Boer war and the question now is whether London will draw gold from New York. Discounts of sixty to ninety day bills in London at the close of the month were 5⅝ @ 5¾ per cent., against four per cent. a month ago. The open rate at Paris was 3½ @ 4 per cent., against 3¼ per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 6½ per cent., against 5½ per cent. a month ago.

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The Bank of England lost $13,000,000 of gold last month, a large part of which was exported to the Argentine Republic and some to India. The Bank of Austro-Hungary gained $7,000,000 while the changes in the other leading Banks were not important.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	October 1, 1899.		*November 1, 1899.*		*December 1, 1899.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
England	£34,592,710	....	£33,766,717	....	£31,130,689	....
France	76,941,763	£47,517,907	75,615,502	£46,834,288	75,507,859	£46,755,929
Germany	26,462,000	13,631,000	24,086,000	12,408,000	24,664,000	12,706,000
Austro-Hungary	36,755,000	12,662,000	36,918,000	12,584,000	38,327,000	12,541,000
Spain	13,430,000	13,728,000	13,591,000	13,776,000	13,600,000	14,123,000
Netherlands	2,742,000	5,962,000	2,895,000	5,851,000	3,660,000	5,856,000
Nat. Belgium	2,899,000	1,450,000	3,019,000	1,509,000	2,963,000	1,482,000
Totals	£193,822,473	£94,950,907	£187,885,219	£92,962,288	£189,852,548	£93,463,929

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	Aug. 16, 1899.	*Sept. 13, 1899.*	*Oct. 11, 1899.*	*Nov. 15, 1899.*
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)	£28,724,265	£27,941,875	£28,444,600	£28,417,990
Public deposits	7,046,064	7,284,822	7,082,333	8,950,245
Other deposits	40,874,370	39,490,345	45,202,849	39,658,569
Government securities	13,074,858	13,462,858	15,840,990	14,840,990
Other securities	30,784,743	27,704,672	33,223,663	31,432,629
Reserve of notes and coin	22,272,573	24,470,892	21,113,122	20,282,863
Coin and bullion	34,196,838	35,612,767	32,757,722	31,900,853
Reserve to liabilities	$46\frac{5}{16}$%	52⅛%	40¼%	$41\frac{3}{16}$%
Bank rate of discount	3½%	3½%	5%	5%
Market rate, 3 months' bills	3⅝	3⅝	5¼	4⅝
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)	105⅞	$104\frac{11}{16}$	103⅜	$103\frac{11}{16}$
Price of silver per ounce	27¾d.	$27\frac{3}{16}$d.	26¾d.	27⅛d.
Average price of wheat	24s. 8d.	25s. 5d.	26s. 0d.	26s. 7d.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There were frequent fluctuations in the market for sterling during the month and the stringency in our local money market at first caused a considerable decline which brought rates near the gold importing point. The money market becoming easier on the news from Washington, while London rates of discount advanced, sterling sharply advanced but became weaker toward the close of the month.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

Week ended	BANKERS' STERLING.		*Cable transfers.*	*Prime commercial, Long.*	*Documentary Sterling 60 days.*
	60 days.	*Sight.*			
Nov. 4	4.83 @ 4.83¼	4.87 @ 4.87¼	4.87¾ @ 4.88	4.82½ @ 4.82¾	4.81¾ @ 4.82¾
" 11	4.81½ @ 4.81¾	4.85¾ @ 4.86	4.86¾ @ 4.87	4.81 @ 4.81¼	4.80½ @ 4.81¾
" 18	4.81¾ @ 4.82	4.86 @ 4.86¼	4.87 @ 4.87¼	4.81¼ @ 4.81½	4.80½ @ 4.81¾
" 25	4.81 @ 4.81¼	4.85¾ @ 4.86	4.86½ @ 4.86¾	4.80½ @ 4.80¾	4.79¾ @ 4.81¼
Dec. 2	4.81 @ 4.81¼	4.86¼ @ 4.86½	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.80½ @ 4.80¾	4.79¾ @ 4.81¼

SILVER.—There was a sharp advance in the London silver market early in the month which carried the price to 27 5-16d. on November 10. This was the highest price reached and though there was a subsequent decline, the closing price was at the highest point, a net advance for the month of 9-16d.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1897, 1898, 1899.

MONTH.	1897. High	1897. Low.	1898. High	1898. Low.	1899. High	1899. Low.	MONTH.	1897. High	1897. Low.	1898. High	1898. Low.	1899. High	1899. Low.
January..	29 11/16	29 11/16	26 7/8	26 1/8	27 5/8	27 1/4	July......	27 11/16	26 3/8	27 7/8	27	27 3/4	27 5/8
February	29 3/4	29 11/16	26 1/4	25 5/8	27 1/2	27 3/8	August ..	26 1/4	23 3/4	27 11/16	27 1/8	27 3/4	27 1/4
March....	29 5/8	28 5/16	26 1/16	25	27 9/16	27 3/8	Septemb'r	27 1/4	23 3/4	28 3/16	27 11/16	27 5/8	26 11/16
April.....	28 1/8	28 3/16	26 5/16	25 11/16	28 7/8	27 5/8	October..	27 1/2	25 9/16	28 1/4	27 3/16	26 13/16	26 5/8
May......	28 3/16	27 1/2	26 7/8	25 7/8	28 3/4	28	Novemb'r	27 1/2	26 5/8	28 3/16	27 1/2	27 3/16	26 11/16
June.....	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 11/16	28	27 11/16	Decemb'r	27 3/4	25 11/16	27 5/8	27 1/4		

COIN AND BULLION QUOTATIONS.—Following are the ruling quotations in New York for foreign and domestic coin and bullion:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ .60	$ .70
Mexican dollars	.47¼	.49
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos	.43	.45
English silver	4.82	4.86
Victoria sovereigns	4.85	4.86½
Five francs	.93	.96
Twenty francs	3.83	3.86
Twenty marks	$4.75	$4.78
Spanish doubloons	15.50	15.70
Spanish 25 pesos	4.78	4.81
Mexican doubloons	15.50	15.60
Mexican 20 pesos	19.55	19.60
Ten guilders	3.96	4.00

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 27 3/16d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 59½ @ 60¼c. Fine silver (Government assay), 59½ @ 60¼c.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that the coinage in November aggregated $9,511,070 of which $6,643,700 was gold, $2,612,000 silver and $255,370 minor.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1897. Gold.	1897. Silver.	1898. Gold.	1898. Silver.	1899. Gold.	1899. Silver.
January	$7,803,420	$1,964,800	$8,420,000	$1,624,000	$18,032,000	$1,642,000
February	10,152,000	1,519,794	4,085,302	1,167,564	14,848,800	1,598,000
March	13,770,900	1,617,654	5,385,463	1,488,139	12,176,715	2,346,557
April	8,800,400	1,535,000	8,211,400	948,000	7,894,475	2,159,449
May	4,489,950	1,600,000	7,717,500	1,433,000	4,803,400	2,879,416
June	2,100,547	1,856,754	6,903,932	1,432,185	8,159,630	2,155,019
July	377,000	260,000	5,853,900	1,027,834	5,981,500	794,000
August	8,756,250	701,436	9,344,200	2,350,000	10,253,100	2,233,636
September	8,762,375	1,050,092	7,385,315	2,178,389	6,860,947	2,441,268
October	3,845,000	2,301,000	5,180,000	3,354,191	8,220,000	3,313,569
November	3,544,000	2,103,000	5,006,700	2,755,251	6,643,700	2,612,000
December	3,626,642	1,977,167	9,492,045	3,275,481		
Year	$76,028,484	$18,486,697	$77,985,757	$23,034,034	$103,874,267	$24,174,914

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—With the exception of July, in every month of the current fiscal year the Treasury has reported a surplus, that for November amounting to over $6,000,000. This makes $13,400,000 for the five months since July 1. How great a change has taken place in the financial situation of the Government is suggested in the deficit for the same five months last year of $83,000,000. The Government spent $59,000,000 less for war and $9,000,000 less for the navy this year than last, while revenues increased $33,000,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Source.	November, 1899.	Since July 1, 1899.
Customs	$19,204,417	$94,769,586
Internal revenue	23,693,254	127,225,651
Miscellaneous	4,047,901	16,039,153
Total	$46,945,572	$238,034,390
Excess of receipts	6,175,725	13,413,390

EXPENDITURES.

Source.	November, 1899.	Since July 1, 1899.
Civil and mis	$7,247,244	$45,483,077
War	11,455,103	68,773,322
Navy	3,803,079	23,324,235
Indians	968,202	4,182,628
Pensions	13,686,986	61,455,166
Interest	3,609,233	21,402,572
Total	$40,769,847	$224,621,000

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—For the first time in a number of years the monthly public debt statement shows a decrease in the bonded debt. The statement for November 30 shows that under the Treasury offer to redeem bonds about $6,400,000 of the four per cent. bonds of 1907 and $2,600,000 of the five per cent. bonds of 1904 have been retired, making a reduction in the bonded debt of $9,000,000. The net cash in the Treasury was reduced $3,000,000 making, with other changes, a decrease in the net debt of $6,500,000. The principal other change in the statement is an increase of more than $22,000,000 in gold certificates of which there are now nearly $175,000,000 issued. All but about $24,000,000 are now outstanding.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*Oct. 1, 1899.*	*Nov. 1, 1899.*	*Dec. 1, 1899.*
Interest bearing debt:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent.........	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$25,364,500
" " 1907, 4 "	559,650,200	559,652,650	559,653,100	553,251,500
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent......	39,100	37,580	37,300	37,270
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent................	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	97,402,300
" 1925, 4 "	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent........	192,846,780	198,678,720	198,678,720	198,678,720
Total interest-bearing debt...........	$1,040,215,980	$1,046,048,850	$1,046,049,020	$1,037,049,690
Debt on which interest has ceased... ...	1,237,200	1,215,030	1,210,030	1,209,820
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes.....	346,735,013	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct..	28,868,814	35,721,240	35,145,799	34,433,338
Fractional currency.....................	6,883,974	6,881,408	6,881,408	6,880,558
Total non-interest bearing debt......	$382,487,801	$389,337,512	$388,762,071	$388,048,760
Total interest and non-interest debt.	1,423,940,982	1,436,601,392	1,436,021,121	1,426,308,270
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the treasury:				
Gold certificates.........................	36,808,999	135,501,504	152,438,119	174,896,119
Silver "	399,430,504	405,197,504	400,633,504	400,643,504
Certificates of deposit...................	20,685,000	16,100,000	13,765,000	13,695,000
Treasury notes of 1890	96,523,280	91,167,280	89,828,280	89,026,280
Total certificates and notes...........	$553,447,783	$647,965,903	$656,664,903	$678,260,903
Aggregate debt	1,977,388,765	2,084,567,295	2,092,686,024	2,104,569,173
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	930,431,351	1,015,241,086	1,025,155,849	1,043,128,288
Demand liabilities.......................	635,666,656	727,545,474	735,764,309	756,911,849
Balance	$294,764,695	$287,695,612	$289,391,540	$286,216,439
Gold reserve.............................	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Net cash balance........................	194,764,695	187,695,612	189,391,540	186,216,439
Total	$294,764,695	$287,695,612	$289,391,540	$286,216,439
Total debt. less cash in the Treasury.	1,129,176,286	1,148,905,780	1,146,629,581	1,140,091,831

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—Nearly $18,000,000 of money was taken out of the Treasury last month to go into circulation. The Treasury gained in total cash $3,000,000, but there was an increase of $21,000,000 in certificates issueed. There was a loss in net gold of $12,500,000. The decrease of $7,000,000 in silver dollars leaves the Treasury with only about $4,000,000 of silver dollars and bullion in excess of silver certificates and Treasury notes outstanding.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*Oct. 1, 1899.*	*Nov. 1, 1899.*	*Dec. 1, 1899.*
Gold coin................................	$139,654,545	$221,271,988	$240,800,256	$248,843,801
Gold bullion.............................	142,074,889	131,730,392	139,017,060	141,809,806
Silver Dollars..................	405,061,304	413,367,133	411,760,636	404,389,922
Silver bullion...........................	92,192,207	83,783,745	82,359,030	81,749,336
Subsidiary silver.....................	5,959,343	2,477,571	2,379,613	3,187,384
United States notes.....................	34,265,278	31,726,416	29,416,350	28,869,040
National bank notes.....................	5,480,141	3,640,442	3,999,431	4,006,282
Total................................	$824,687,707	$887,997,687	$909,732,376	$912,855,071
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding............................	542,939,995	604,654,615	625,198,652	646,247,682
Net cash in Treasury.....................	$281,747,712	$283,343,072	$284,533,724	$266,607,389

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—The amount of National bank notes outstanding increased $775,554 last month, the increase in circulation based on bonds being $1,241,128, while the deposit of lawful money to retire circulation was reduced $465,574. The total circulation is now only about $1,000,000 greater than it was a year ago.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	Aug. 31, 1899.	*Sept. 30, 1899.*	*Oct. 31, 1899.*	*Nov. 30, 1899.*
Total amount outstanding	$242,071,792	$243,290,128	$242,984,694	$243,760,248
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	206,173,349	207,314,173	207,920,774	209,161,902
Circulation secured by lawful money	35,898,443	35,975,955	35,063,920	34,598,346
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	20,789,100	20,878,100	20,907,600	20,957,350
" " 1907, 4 per cent	128,182,800	128,878,800	128,822,050	127,737,800
Five per cents. of 1894	14,709,100	14,704,100	14,665,600	15,155,600
Four per cents. of 1895	17,801,250	18,007,750	18,242,750	18,410,750
Three per cents. of 1898	49,181,360	49,046,760	49,825,160	51,959,960
Total	$230,663,610	$231,515,510	$232,463,160	$234,221,460

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 2 per cents of 1891, $1,807,500; 4 per cents of 1907, $28,634,600; 5 per cents. of 1894, $8,241,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $7,358,500; 3 per cents. of 1898, $24,678,340; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $75,000; a total of $70,194,940.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is $81,820.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

MONTH.	*1898.*			*1899.*		
	Receipts.	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*	*Receipts.*	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*
January	$37,333,628	$36,696,711	$164,236,793	$41,774,930	$51,122,771	$228,652,341
February	28,572,358	26,599,256	167,623,182	37,909,332	43,918,929	231,124,638
March	32,958,750	31,882,444	174,584,116	57,030,239	42,978,571	245,413,707
April	33,012,943	44,314,062	181,238,137	41,611,587	65,949,106	246,140,226
May	30,074,818	47,849,909	171,818,055	44,786,013	40,518,004	228,415,238
June	33,509,313	47,852,281	167,004,410	47,126,915	31,382,762	240,737,211
July	43,847,108	74,263,475	189,444,714	48,054,258	56,561,090	245,254,534
August	41,782,707	56,260,717	217,904,485	49,978,173	45,522,312	248,757,971
September	39,778,070	54,223,921	243,297,543	45,334,145	37,579,373	254,328,820
October	39,630,051	58,982,276	239,885,162	47,533,588	44,174,036	*252,252,984
November	38,900,915	49,090,980	241,663,444	46,945,572	40,769,847	*241,008,960
December	41,404,793	41,864,807	246,529,176			

* This balance as reported in the Treasury sheet on the last day of the month.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Government estimate of the stock of money in the country on December 1 shows an increase of about $4,300,000 since November 1. There was an increase in gold coin and bullion of $3,700,000 and in National bank notes of about $800,000. The amount of silver dollars is stated at $500,000 less than it was a month ago, which may possibly be an error.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*Oct. 1, 1899.*	*Nov. 1, 1899.*	*Dec. 1, 1899.*
Gold coin	$807,451,124	$867,833,173	$875,450,989	$876,333,402
Gold bullion	142,074,889	131,730,392	139,017,060	141,809,806
Silver dollars	470,244,857	482,122,376	483,122,376	482,622,376
Silver bullion	92,192,207	83,783,745	82,359,090	81,749,336
Subsidiary silver	76,587,161	76,523,333	78,552,777	79,510,349
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	243,817,870	243,372,233	243,066,624	243,842,068
Total	$2,179,049,124	$2,232,046,258	$2,248,249,872	$2,252,538,353

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The export movement of merchandise is again attracting attention by its unparalleled magnitude. In October the exports were valued at nearly $127,000,000, exceeding all previous records for that month, and surpassing the record of last year by $8,000,000. In only two months has the total for last October been equalled, in November and December last year when the aggregates were about $130,000,000 and $138,000,000 respectively. The total exports for the calendar year promise to surpass any previous year, the total for ten months being $1,029,000,000 which is $41,000,000 in excess of the total for the corresponding period of last year. The imports of merchandise continue to increase and in October were nearly $73,000,000, more than $20,000,000 larger than a year ago. For the ten months of the present year the imports amount to $658,000,000, an increase of $130,000,000 compared with 1898 and of $20,000,000 compared with 1897. We imported nearly $7,000,000 net of gold in October and for the ten months of the year have gained $8,000,000.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF OCTOBER.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	*Imports.*	*Balance.*		
1894	$83,653,121	$60,019,986	Exp., $23,633,135	Imp., $598,685	Exp., $2,988,412
1895	87,090,972	75,080,344	" 12,010,628	" 123,352	" 2,123,461
1896	113,516,586	50,467,319	" 63,049,267	" 27,825,762	" 2,490,592
1897	111,744,517	49,979,712	" 61,764,805	" 11,462,172	" 1,942,014
1898	118,619,563	52,349,526	" 66,270,037	" 15,458,427	" 1,959,883
1899	126,764,786	72,705,894	" 54,058,892	" 6,790,009	" 2,792,385
TEN MONTHS.					
1894	660,271,397	563,610,028	Exp., 96,661,369	Exp., 72,808,322	Exp., 25,319,801
1895	645,018,438	676,123,483	Imp., 31,105,045	" 43,247,532	" 23,778,909
1896	779,578,476	572,555,608	Exp., 207,022,868	Imp., 87,085,861	" 27,834,258
1897	857,982,759	638,734,615	" 219,248,144	Exp., 4,612,574	" 20,667,431
1898	987,897,707	527,728,481	" 460,169,226	Imp., 130,020,320	" 20,293,659
1899	1,029,242,286	658,375,129	" 370,867,157	" 8,180,592	" 18,806,721

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The volume of money in circulation was increased more than $22,000,000 in November. About $16,000,000 was in gold, effected by an increase of $23,000,000 in gold certificates and a decrease of $7,000,000 in gold coin. There was an increase of about $6,900,000 in silver dollars and a decrease of $2,100,000 in silver certificates and Treasury notes. There was a net gain of about $1,000,000 in legal-tender notes and National bank notes. The total circulation is now nearly $90,000,000 larger than at the beginning of the year.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*Oct. 1, 1899.*	*Nov. 1, 1899.*	*Dec. 1, 1899.*
Gold coin	$667,796,579	$646,561,185	$634,650,783	$627,480,101
Silver dollars	65,183,553	68,755,243	71,361,740	78,232,454
Subsidiary silver	70,627,818	74,045,762	76,173,164	76,822,965
Gold certificates	35,200,259	98,673,559	127,593,519	150,908,202
Silver certificates	392,331,995	400,153,881	394,976,239	394,292,800
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	94,942,741	89,957,175	88,893,894	87,441,680
United States notes	312,415,738	314,954,600	317,264,666	317,811,976
Currency certificates, Act June 8, 1872	20,465,000	15,870,000	13,735,000	13,605,000
National bank notes	238,337,729	239,731,781	239,067,193	239,835,786
Total	$1,897,301,412	$1,948,703,186	$1,963,716,148	$1,985,980,964
Population of United States	75,330,000	76,561,000	76,699,000	76,838,000
Circulation per capita	$25.19	$25.45	$25.60	$25.85

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of November, and the highest and lowest during the year 1899, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1898:

	Year 1898.		Highest and Lowest in 1899.		November, 1899.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	19⅝	10¼	24⅞—Feb. 23	17 —May 9	23⅜	21½	23⅝
• preferred	52⅜	22⅞	68⅛—Aug. 24	50⅝—Jan. 7	67⅜	63¾	66⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	72¾	12⅝	61⅛—Apr. 12	43⅞—June 22	59⅝	50	58⅝
Bay State Gas	9½	2⅜	8⅞—Jan. 10	2¾—Mar. 11	....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78⅞	35	137 —Apr. 15	75⅛—Sept. 20	91⅝	85	87¾
Canadian Pacific	90⅛	72	99⅛—May 31	84⅝—Mar. 15	96	94	95
Canada Southern	58	44½	70 —Jan. 23	50⅛—June 2	54⅞	52¾	54¼
Central of New Jersey	99	83¼	126⅝—Nov. 25	97 —Jan. 3	126⅝	120¼	122¾
Central Pacific	44½	11	60⅝—Aug. 21	41 —Jan. 5	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs	26⅜	17¼	31¼ Feb. 2	23¾—May 31	30¾	26⅞	30¾
Chicago & Alton	172	150	175½—Mar. 25	168 —Jan. 11	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	125¼	85⅞	149¼—Feb. 18	124¼ Jan. 7	134⅞	130⅝	133⅝
Chicago & E. Illinois	66	49	100¼—Sept. 1	59¾ Jan. 4	95¾	95	95½
• preferred	118½	102	132⅝—Sept. 7	112¾—Jan. 3	126	125	126
Chicago, Great Western	18	9½	20⅝—Jan. 23	13 —June 1	15⅝	14¼	14⅞
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	11	7	19 —Nov. 23	7¾ Jan. 6	19	11½	17
• preferred	38½	23	52½—Nov. 23	31 —Jan. 4	52½	42½	51½
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	120¾	83¼	136⅛—Sept. 7	120⅛—Jan. 3	127⅞	123⅝	124⅝
• preferred	166½	140	179 —Sept. 5	166¼—Jan. 3	174¼	171½	174¼
Chicago & Northwestern	143¾	113¼	173 —Sept. 6	141¼—Jan. 4	171½	165¾	168
• preferred	191½	163	210⅞ Sept. 7	188 —Jan. 19	204⅞	202½	203
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	114⅞	80	122⅛—Jan. 27	107½—May 13	115¾	112	113⅝
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.	94	65	126½—Sept. 22	91 —Feb. 8	121½	115	118
• preferred	170	148	185 —Sept. 1	170 —Jan. 16	....	....	....
Chicago Terminal Transfer	9⅝	4½	25¼—Mar. 27	7⅛—Jan. 6	15	11	14
• preferred	37½	22½	56⅛—Mar. 27	36½—Jan. 3	45	37½	43⅝
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	47½	25	64⅝—Nov. 27	42½—Jan. 4	64⅝	57¾	64
• preferred	97	77½	107 —Nov. 24	94 —May 10	107	100	107
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	19¼	11¼	16¾—Jan. 26	9 —July 5	15	11	14¾
Col. Fuel & Iron Co	82⅞	17	64 —Sept. 11	30½—Feb. 8	57¼	51⅝	53
Consolidated Gas Co	205½	164	223¼—Mar. 11	163 —June 6	201	187	191
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co	114½	93	125¾—Apr. 20	106½—Jan. 3	123⅞	118½	120¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159	140	194½—Oct. 30	157 —Jan. 7	192½	187	189¾
Denver & Rio Grande	21½	10	25⅞—Apr. 27	18⅛—Jan. 7	21⅞	20¼	20⅝
• preferred	71⅜	40	80 —Apr. 27	68½—Jan. 11	77¼	74	74⅝
Edison Elec. Illum. Co., N. Y.	195	119	199 —Jan. 20	190 —Jan. 4	....	....	....
Erie	16¼	11	16¼—Jan. 19	12⅛—June 28	13¾	13	13¼
• 1st pref	43⅜	29¼	42 —Jan. 24	33⅛—June 21	39⅛	36¾	37⅞
• 2d pref	21⅜	15½	22½—Jan. 30	16¼—May 8	20	19	19½
Evansville & Terre Haute	41⅝	22	46½—Nov. 17	36 —Mar. 28	46½	43	45
Express Adams	180	97¼	119 —Feb. 25	108¾—Jan. 16	116½	111	115
• American	153	116	160 —Aug. 29	133 —June 19	151½	146	146
• United States	58¼	38	60 —Jan. 11	46 —June 9	50½	47¾	50½
• Wells, Fargo	131½	112½	135½—Sept. 6	125 —Jan. 10	132½	128	128
Great Northern, preferred	180	122	195 —Mar. 13	142¼—Jan. 6	177¾	171¼	176½
Hocking Valley	....	....	37⅝—Sept. 6	21 —June 5	35¼	30½	34⅞
• preferred	....	....	66¼—Sept. 6	54¼—May 13	66¼	62⅞	66
Illinois Central	115⅝	96	122 —Jan. 23	110 —June 1	116¾	113¾	115⅝
Iowa Central	11½	7¼	15¾—Aug. 24	10¼—Mar. 7	14½	13½	14
• preferred	42½	25	62¼—Aug. 25	42⅛—May 31	60⅛	57¾	58½
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf	25⅛	15	18 —Jan. 6	7 —Mar. 15	10½	7¾	10
Laclede Gas	54⅜	37½	84¼—Nov. 29	51 —Mar. 4	84¼	74⅜	83½
Lake Erie & Western	23½	12	22¼—Jan. 27	14¾—June 9	21½	18½	21
• preferred	83	53	81½—July 27	60 —Jan. 15	80¼	78	80½
Lake Shore	215	170¾	208 —Jan. 24	196½—Jan. 5	208	205	205
Long Island	59½	40	85 —Apr. 4	46 —Nov. 9	55½	46	55
Louisville & Nashville	65¼	44	88⅝—Oct. 30	63 —Mar. 6	88¼	84¼	86
Manhattan consol	120¼	90	133⅝—Apr. 3	97 —Jan. 4	113¾	101⅛	105⅞
Metropolitan Street	194¾	125¼	269 —Mar. 28	187½—Sept. 18	200	190½	193½
Michigan Central	118	99½	116 —Jan. 24	110 —Aug. 28	....	....	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	38¾	24	78 —Aug. 29	35¼—Jan. 6	72½	65	66
• 1st pref	100	84	101 —Apr. 28	97¾—Jan. 9	....	....	....
• 2d pref	78½	46	99½—Nov. 18	73½—Jan. 10	99½	95	97½
Missouri, Kan. & Tex	14¼	10	15 —Jan. 10	11¾—May 10	13½	12	12¾
• preferred	41	28¾	45¼—Aug. 31	30½—May 31	41½	38	39¾

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	Year 1898.		Highest and Lowest in 1899.		November, 1899.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Missouri Pacific	46¼	22	52⅛—Apr. 4	38¾—June 1	50⅜	46⅜	48⅛
Mobile & Ohio	32½	24	52 —Aug. 28	32 —Jan. 3	47¼	45	45
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	124⅞	105	144¾—Mar. 29	121¾—Jan. 3	140⅛	135⅛	122¾
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis	15⅝	11⅝	19¾—Jan. 23	12 —June 29	15¼	13	15
• 1st preferred	76	65	85 —Oct. 24	65 —Mar. 7	85	80⅛	84
• 2d preferred	40¼	28	41 —Jan. 23	29⅛—May 24	37	33	36
N. Y., New Haven & Hartf'd.	201	178¼	222 —Apr. 20	199 —Jan. 19	218	215	215
N. Y., Ontario & Western	19⅛	13⅜	28⅞—Mar. 27	18⅜—Jan. 3	26¾	24⅞	25¼
Norfolk & Western	19⅝	11½	28⅝—Aug. 23	17⅜—Mar. 17	28⅛	25½	27¼
• preferred	68⅞	42½	74¼—Aug. 23	61⅜ - Jan. 6	72¼	69	71
North American Co.	7¾	4¼	17⅜—Nov. 21	6⅞—Jan. 6	17⅜	12⅝	15¼
Northern Pacific tr. receipts.	44¼	19	57½—Aug. 24	42⅞—Jan. 7	56½	53¼	56¼
• pref tr. receipts	79⅞	56⅞	81½—Jan. 28	72¼—Oct. 3	77½	73¾	76⅞
Oregon Railway & Nav.	61½	35½	52 —Jan. 23	33 —June 2	....	....	....
• preferred	78	65½	77¾—Sept. 22	68¾—June 16	....	....	....
Oregon Short Line	43	19⅝	48 —Jan. 23	41 —Feb. 8	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	46	21	55 —Jan. 30	37¼—Oct. 14	48	38¼	46
Pennsylvania R. R.	123⅛	110¾	142 —Jan. 23	122⅛—Jan. 5	137⅛	128½	136⅜
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	112	86½	129⅛—Apr. 3	101 —May 13	116⅞	110⅛	113⅞
Pitts., Cin. Chic. & St. Louis	63⅞	38⅞	88 —Jan. 23	43 —May 11	76	73	74
• preferred	84½	57	99 —Aug. 31	80 —Feb. 10	89¼	89¼	89¼
Pullman Palace Car Co.	216	182	207¾—Oct. 20	156 —Jan. 21	198	192½	195⅞
Reading	23⅝	15⅛	25 —Jan. 24	19⅜—May 13	22	20⅛	20¾
• 1st prefered	54⅜	36	68⅛—Apr. 4	51¾—Jan. 7	62¼	56⅞	59⅜
• 2d preferred	29	17¾	38¼—Mar. 22	26½—Jan. 7	33¾	29	31
Rome, Wat. Ogdens' g	128⅛	116¼	132 —Apr. 25	130 - Jan. 10	....	....	....
St. Louis & San Francisco	9¼	6	14⅞—Feb. 1	8⅝—Jan. 6	11¾	10⅛	11
• 1st preferred	70	52½	75⅛—Jan. 26	64 —May 13	73½	71	73⅛
• 2d preferred	35	22½	44⅞—Jan. 31	33¼—Jan. 5	37¾	35¼	36½
St. Louis & Southwestern	7⅝	3¾	18¼—Aug. 3	6¾—Jan. 4	14	12¾	12¾
• preferred	18	7¾	40⅜—Aug. 3	17 —Jan. 3	38⅞	30¼	32
Southern Pacific Co.	35	12	44¼—Nov. 16	27 —May 9	44¼	38¾	43⅛
Southern Railway	10¾	7	14¼—Oct. 30	10¼—Jan. 5	14	12⅝	13
• preferred	43⅜	28⅝	58⅝—Nov. 29	40⅞—Jan. 4	58⅝	55⅛	58⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	38¾	17	126 —Sept. 11	36 —Jan. 9	119¾	110	115
Texas & Pacific	20⅛	8⅞	25⅝—Mar. 1	17¼—Jan. 5	20½	18	18½
Union Pacific	44⅜	16⅛	51¼—Nov. 27	38⅛—June 20	51¼	46⅛	50⅜
• preferred	74⅜	45⅞	84⅛—Jan. 23	72 —June 1	78½	75⅜	77½
Union Pac., Denver & Gulf	18⅜	5⅜	14½—Jan. 6	11⅞—Mar. 3	....	....	....
Wabash R. R.	9⅛	6¼	8⅞—Jan. 24	7¼—June 19	8⅛	7¾	8
• preferred	24¼	14¼	25½—Apr. 5	19 —May 24	24	21⅛	22⅞
Western Union	95⅞	82¼	98¼—Jan. 24	86⅝—Oct. 13	89¾	87¾	88
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¾	¾	13 —Aug. 31	8¼—June 1	12½	10¾	11⅜
• second preferred	30¾	8	32⅞—Sept. 25	21½—June 23	31⅞	29	30⅜
"Industrial"	Stocks:						
American Co. Oil Co.	39¾	15½	46 —Nov. 2	33¾—Mar. 6	46	37	37½
• preferred	90⅜	66	97⅞—Oct. 26	88¼—Jan. 5	97	92	96
American Spirits Mfg Co.	15⅜	6⅛	15⅛—Mar. 13	4 —Oct. 14	5½	4½	4½
• preferred	41¾	16	41⅛—Mar. 13	29 —June 1	....	....	....
American Sugar Ref. Co.	146⅞	107½	182 —Mar. 20	123¼—Jan. 4	161½	150⅛	156¼
• preferred	116	108	123 —Mar. 20	110 —Jan. 16	119	117½	119
American Tobacco Co.	153¾	83¾	229½—Apr. 5	88½—June 21	123⅛	116¼	118¼
• preferred	135½	112¼	150 —Mar. 9	132 —Jan. 4	145¼	144	145¼
Consolidated Ice Co.	52	27¼	50½—Jan. 30	20 —Aug. 16	....	....	....
Federal Steel Co.	52	29	75 —Apr. 3	46⅜—Feb. 8	62⅜	55	62
• preferred	85¼	69¾	93⅛ - Apr. 3	72½—May 13	82⅜	77	82⅜
General Electric Co.	97	76	132 —Nov. 27	95⅛—Jan. 3	132	120⅛	129
International Paper Co.	67	48	68⅛—Jan. 23	24¼—Oct. 17	27¾	25	25
• preferred	95	85	95 —Jan. 5	67 —Oct. 30	71¾	69⅛	70
National Lead Co.	39⅝	26¼	40½—Jan. 20	28 —May 31	31¼	28	29½
• preferred	114½	99	115 —Jan. 21	107 —Nov. 13	108½	107	108½
Standard Rope & Twine Co.	10⅛	3¼	15¼—Nov. 2	6½—Sept. 20	15¼	9¼	12¼
U. S. Leather Co.	8⅞	5¼	40⅞—Nov. 6	5⅝—June 21	40⅞	10¾	11⅜
• preferred	75½	53¾	84½—Nov. 2	68 —June 1	84½	77½	79¾
U. S. Rubber Co.	48½	14¼	57 —Apr. 5	42⅝—Jan. 5	49½	46	47½
• preferred	113¼	60	121 —July 8	110 —Nov. 14	118⅞	110	110

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	November Sales. High.	November Sales. Low.	November Sales. Total.
Ala. Midland 1st gold 6s	1928	2,800,000	M & N	101	June 19,'99	....	....	....
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's	1995	7,000,000	Q J	92⅝	Nov. 31,'99	93	92½	108,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's	1995	129,637,000	A & O	98¾	Nov. 29,'99	99⅛	98⅛	1,548,000
" registered		....	A & O	101½	Sept. 18,'99	....	....	....
" adjustment, g. 4's	1995	51,728,000	NOV	82¼	Nov. 29,'99	83⅛	81	1,064,000
" registered		....	NOV	83	Feb. 20,'99	....	....	....
" Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's	1902	750,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's	1915	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Atlan. av. of Brook'n imp. g. 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s	1925	69,798,000	J & J	96¾	Nov. 29,'99	97⅛	94	1,205,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1948	57,419,000	A & O	99¾	Nov. 29,'99	100	97¼	1,510,000
" g. 4s. registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s	1925	39,874,000	J & J	92⅝	Nov. 29,'99	92⅞	89¾	1,365,000
" " registered			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
W. Virginia & Pitts. 1st g. 5's	1990	4,000,000	A & O	111	Dec. 12,'95	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's	1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s,	1930	2,500,000	M & S	111	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's	1945	6,625,000	A & O	109½	Nov. 23,'99	110	109½	34,000
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916.	1941	4,373,000	J & J	116	Nov. 27,'99	116	116	2,000
" Qu. Co. & Sur. 1st con. gtd. g. 5's	1941	2,255,000	M & N	104½	Nov. 17,'99	104½	104½	4,000
" Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s.	1950	12,890,000	F & A	97¼	Nov. 29,'99	98	96	145,000
Brunswick & Western 1s g. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & J	74	Sept. 1,'96	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's	1937	4,407,000	M & S	108	Nov. 28,'99	108¼	108	16,000
" deb. 6's	1947	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's	1921	1,300,000	F & A	129	June 28,'99	....	....	....
" cons. 1st 6's,	1922	3,920,000	J & D	126¼	Nov. 20,'99	126¼	126¼	1,000
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's	1943	650,000	J & J	134¼	June 16,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's,	1913	1,211,500	A & O	100	Nov. 18,'99	100	100	1,000
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's,	1906	6,500,000	J & D	108	Nov. 28,'99	108	108	2,500
" con. 1st & col. tst 5's	1934	7,250,000	A & O	116	Nov. 9,'99	116	116	13,000
" registered			A & O	110½	Feb. 4,'99	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's, g.	1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug. 24,'95	....	....	....
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's.	1921	1,905,000	A & O	105	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's,	1908	13,920,000	J & J	108¼	Nov. 29,'99	108½	108	92,000
" 2d mortg. 5's,	1913	5,100,000	M & S	107¾	Nov. 21,'99	108⅜	107¾	60,000
" registered			M & S	106½	May 28,'09	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's.	1948	2,500,000	J & D	89	Nov. 27,'99	89	88	23,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's,	1937	4,880,000	M & N	93	Nov. 16,'99	93	93	10,000
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's.	1945	7,000,000	F & A	118½	Oct. 31,'99	....	....	....
" registered $1,000 & $5,000			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" con. g. 5's	1945	16,500,600	M & N	92½	Nov. 29,'99	94½	90	404,000
" con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000			M & N	97¾	Oct. 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	36	Nov. 28,'99	37⅛	36	114,000
" 2d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	9⅛	Nov. 27,'99	10	9⅛	28,000
" 3d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	6	Nov. 29,'99	6	4½	4,000
" Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's	1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 23,'98	....	....	....
" Mobile div. 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & J	99	July 6,'98	....	....	....
" Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s.	1947	413,000	J & J	102	June 29,'99	....	....	....
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's	1902	1,167,000	M & N	110	Sept. 18,'99	....	....	....
" con. deb. 6's	1908	430,800	M & N	112½	Mar. 20,'99	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1987	43,924,000	J & J	121½	Nov. 28,'99	121½	119¾	224,000
" registered			Q J	118½	Nov. 16,'99	118½	118	9,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest price and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	November Sales. High.	November Sales. Low.	November Sales. Total.
Lehigh & W.-B. con. assd. 7's	1900	5,384,000	Q M	100	Nov. 27,'99	100¼	98	6,000
” mortgage 5's	1912	2,691,000	M & N	102	Oct. 26,'99	....	....	....
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's	1921	4,987,000	J & J	115⅛	Nov. 1,'99	115⅛	115⅛	1,000
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's	1920	1,062,000	J & J	..	....	....	....	....
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's	1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'96	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A	1908	2,000,000	A & O	115	Oct. 24,'99	....	....	....
” Mortgage gold 6's	1911	2,000,000	A & O	121¾	Aug. 30,'99	....	....	....
” 1st con. g. 5's	1939	25,858,000	M & N	116⅛	Nov. 28,'99	116¾	116	64,000
” registered			M & N	117	June 2,'99	....	....	....
” Gen. m. g. 4½'s	1992	26,057,000	M & S	95½	Nov. 29,'99	95¾	95	499,000
” registered			M & S	97⅞	Aug. 30,'99	....	....	....
” (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's	1989	6,000,000	J & J	104	Nov. 27,'99	104	103½	25,000
” 2d con. g. 4's	1989	1,000,000	J & J	100	June 19,'99	....	....	....
” Craig Val. 1st g. 5's	1940	650,000	J & J	95½	May 27,'98	....	....	....
” Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's	1941	400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
” Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's	1902	3,007,000	M & S	100¼	Nov. 27,'99	101	100⅛	26,000
Chicago & Alton s'king fund 6's	1903	1,722,000	J & J	109	June 12,'99	....	....	....
Louisiana & Mo. Riv. 1st 7's	1900	1,785,000	F & A	103¾	Oct. 2,'99	....	....	....
” 2d 7's	1900	300,000	M & N	106⅛	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's	1912	501,000	A & O	105⅛	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's	1903	28,924,000	J & J	114¼	Nov. 28,'99	114⅛	113½	68,000
” 5's, sinking fund	1901	2,315,000	A & O	100½	Nov. 15,'99	100½	100½	1,000
” 5's, debentures	1913	9,000,000	M & N	110	Nov. 27,'99	110	109½	48,000
” convertible 5's	1903	3,119,900	M & S	132⅝	Nov. 17,'99	133	130	12,000
” Illinois div. 3½s	1949	16,166,000	J & J	103	Nov. 28,'99	104	102⅝	234,000
” ” ” registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
” (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's	1919	2,765,000	A & O	118⅝	Sept. 20,'99	....	....	....
” 4's	1919	8,874,000	A & O	104	Nov. 21,'99	104	104	2,000
” Denver div. 4's	1922	5,856,000	F & A	102	Nov. 14,'99	102¾	102	4,000
” 4's	1921	3,150,000	M & S	100	Apr. 11,'99	....	....	....
” Chic. & Iowa div. 5's	1905	2,320,000	F & A	105	Aug. 9,'99	....	....	....
” Nebraska extensi'n 4's	1927	26,077,000	M & N	110⅛	Nov. 29,'99	110¼	109⅛	10,000
” registered			M & N	111⅛	June 2,'99	....	....	....
” Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's	1911	8,000,000	M & S	120	Nov. 17,'99	120¼	120	16,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's	1907	2,989,000	J & D	114¾	Oct. 9,'99	....	....	....
” small bonds			J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
” 1st con. 6's, gold	1934	2,653,000	A & O	136	Nov. 9,'99	136	136	10,000
” gen. con. 1st 5's	1937	9,767,000	M & N	113	Nov. 13,'99	114	113	30,000
” registered			M & N	103½	Nov. 18,'98	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's	1936	4,626,000	J & J	107	Nov. 24,'99	107	107	1,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	115	Nov. 29,'99	115	113	19,000
Chic. Ind. & Louisv. ref. g. 5's	1947	3,242,000	J & J	100	Nov. 23,'99	101	98	35,000
” refunding g. 6's	1947	4,700,000	J & J	109	Nov. 21,'99	109	108	61,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's $ g, R. d.	1902	1,785,000	J&J	171⅛	Oct. 30,'99	....	....	....
” 1st 7's £	1902		J&J	120	Feb. 8,'94	....	....	....
” 1st m. C. & M. 7's	1903	1,566,000	J & J	172½	Sept. 27,'99	....	....	....
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's	1905	8,427,000	J & J	171½	Nov. 17,'99	171½	171½	2,000
” 1st 7's, Iowa & D. ex	1908	2,843,000	J & J	172	Nov. 21,'99	172	168⅛	4,000
” 1st 6's, Southw'n div.	1909	4,000,000	J & J	121	Sept. 22,'99	....	....	....
” 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav.	1919	2,500,000	J & J	118	Nov. 28,'99	118	118	1,000
” 1st So. Min. div. 6's	1910	7,432,000	J & J	121½	Nov. 21,'99	121½	119½	34,000
” 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's	1910	5,677,000	J & J	129⅛	Nov. 23,'99	129⅛	129⅛	6,000
” 5's	1910	990,000	J & J	109	Mar. 13,'99	....	....	....
” Chic. & Pac. div. 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	123	May 2,'99	....	....	....
” 1st Chic. & P. W. 5's	1921	25,340,000	J & J	120⅞	Nov. 27,'99	121¼	120½	64,000
” Chic. & M. R. div. 5's	1926	3,083,000	J & J	122	Nov. 20,'99	122	122	12,000
” Mineral Point div. 5's	1910	2,840,000	J & J	112	Aug. 3,'99	....	....	....
” Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's	1921	1,360,000	J & J	122½	June 1,'99	....	....	....
” Wis. & Min. div. 5's	1921	4,755,000	J & J	119⅝	Nov. 17,'99	119⅝	119⅝	8,000
” terminal 5's	1914	4,748,000	J & J	118¼	May 18,'99	....	....	....
” Far. & So. 6's assu	1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	....	....	....
” Dakota & Gt. S. 5's	1916	2,856,000	J & J	116	Oct. 3,'99	....	....	....
” g. m. g. 4's, series A	1989	23,676,000	J & J	111¼	Nov. 23,'99	111½	110½	51,000
” registered		....	Q J	105⅛	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
” gen. g. 3½'s, series B	1989	2,500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
” ” registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
” Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's	1910	2,155,000	J & D	121	Oct. 16,'99	....	....	....
” 1st convt. 6's	1913	5,092,000	J & D	125	July 10,'99	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	November Sales. High.	November Sales. Low.	November Sales. Total.
Chic. & Northwestern cons. 7's..	1915	10,308,000	Q F	143	Nov. 24,'99	143	143	2,000
" coupon gold 7's........	1902	9,223,000	J & D	112¾	Nov. 17,'99	112¾	111¾	13,000
" registered d. gold 7's .	1902		J & D	112¼	Aug. 30,'99	....	....	....
" sinking fund 6's..	1879-1929	6,069,000	A & O	120	Sept. 7,'99	....	....	....
" registered............			A & O	116	June 14,'99	....	....	....
" 5's.................	1879-1929	7,197,000	A & O	106⅝	Nov. 8,'99	106⅝	106⅝	2,000
" registered............			A & O	105¾	Mar. 28,'99	....	....	....
" debenture 5's..........	1933	9,800,000	M & N	118	Nov. 3,'99	118	118	1,000
" registered............			M & N	119¼	Dec. 27,'98	....	....	....
" 25 year deben. 5's.....	1909	5,900,000	M & N	107½	Nov. 18,'99	107½	107½	15,000
" registered............			M & N	109½	Mar. 19,'97	....	....	....
" 30 year deben. 5's.....	1921	10,000,000	A & O	117	Nov. 14,'99	117	117	5,000
" registered............			A & O	107	Nov. 20,'95	....	....	....
" extension 4's.....	1886-1926	18,632,000	F A 15	110	Nov. 21,'99	110½	110	2,000
" registered............			F A 15	106⅞	Feb. 20,'96	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s...........	1987	8,823,000	M & N	108½	Nov. 21,'99	108¼	107¼	54,000
" " registered			Q F	103	Nov. 19,'98	....	....	....
Escanaba & L. Superior 1st 6's..	1901	395,000	J & J	107¾	May 26,'98	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's.....	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Iowa Midland 1st mortg. 8's....	1900	961,000	A & O	103	Nov. 10,'99	103	103	8,000
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's.....	1907	1,592,000	M & N	124	June 19,'99	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's...	1905	1,600,000	M & S	117½	Feb. 6,'90	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. 1st 5's....	1909	1,600,000	M & S	110	Nov. 4,'99	110	110	1,000
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	114	Aug. 28,'99	....	....	....
Mil., Lake Shore & We'n 1st 6's.	1921	5,000,000	M & N	136	Nov. 14,'99	136	136	8,000
" con. deb. 5's..........	1907	436,000	F & A	105½	Feb. 24,'97	....	....	....
" ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	120	Nov. 29,'99	120¼	120	23,000
" Michigan div. 1st 6's..	1924	1,281,000	J & J	140	Nov. 9,'98	140	140	1,000
" Ashland div. 1st 6's....	1925	1,000,000	M & S	141	Oct. 11,'99	....	....	....
" income....................		500,000	M & N	112	Nov. 13,'99	112	112	5,000
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup...	1917	12,100,000	J & J	130	Nov. 10,'99	131	130	5,000
" registered............	1917		J & J	132½	Aug. 23,'99	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's...........	1988	53,581,000	J & J	106	Nov. 29,'99	106¾	105½	554,000
" registered			J & J	106½	Nov. 13,'99	106½	106½	10,000
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's.	1905	1,200,000	J & J	96	Sept. 21,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 2½'s................	1905	1,200,000	J & J	87½	Aug. 28,'99	....	....	....
" extension 4 s............		672,000	J & J	98½	May 18,'99	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's..	1923	2,750,000	A & O	114¼	Nov. 29,'99	114¼	113	23,000
" small bond............	1923	....	A & O	100	Apr. 15,'97	....	....	....
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's.	1930	13,857,000	J & D	136¾	Nov. 29,'99	137½	136	39,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's..	1918	2,556,000	M & N	133	Nov. 13,'99	134	133	8,000
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's..	1930	800,000	J & J	140	Mar. 23,'99	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's....	1919	6,070,000	A & O	129¼	Oct. 25,'99	....	....	....
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's..	1947	13,000,000	J & J	97¾	Nov. 28,'99	98½	96½	102,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's.	1919	684,000	M & N	106	Oct. 4,'99	....	....	....
" gen'l mortg. g. 6's......	1932	9,868,000	Q M	120	Oct. 28,'99	....	....	....
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's...	1921	5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28,'98	....	....	....
" coupons off................		....	......	99½	June 28,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's.	1905	996,000	A & O	120	Aug. 10,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 4½'s..............	1937	2,000,000	J & J	103½	Mar. 13,'97	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's..	1941	3,500,000	M & N	113½	Nov. 24,'99	113	112	26,000
City Sub. R'y, Balto. 1st g. 5's....	1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅝	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	....
Clev., Ak'n & Col. eq. and 2d g. 6's.	1930	730,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. m. 4's.	1993	7,574,000	J & D	96	Nov. 29,'99	96¼	95	168,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's..	1939	5,000,000	J & J	97	June 20,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's.	1990	9,750,000	M & N	101½	Nov. 29,'99	102½	101	24,000
" registered............				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's...	1940	1,085,000	M & S	87	Oct. 22,'95	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's....	1940	650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22,'99	83	83	2,000
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's.	1991	4,000,000	J & J	95	Nov. 4,'99	95	95	10,000
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's.	1936	7,685,000	Q F	104½	Aug. 28,'99	....	....	....
" registered............				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
" con. 6's................	1920	731,000	M & N	107½	June 30,'93	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	118½	June 14,'99	....	....	....
Ind. Bloom. & W., 1st pfd. 7's..	1900	1,000,000	J & J	103½	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's....	1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's...	1940	8,103,000	A & O	86¼	Nov. 29,'99	87	84½	271,000
" income 4's............	1990	4,000,000	A	30	Nov. 29,'99	30	24½	240,000
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's........	1914	3,991,000	J & D	138½	July 6,'99	....	....	....
" sink. fund 7's.........	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
" gen. consol 6's........	1934	3,205,000	J & J	137	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
" registered..............			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Cin., Sp. 1st m. C., C., C. & Ind. 7's.	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108½	Feb. 10,'99	....	....	....

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	November Sales. High.	November Sales. Low.	November Sales. Total.
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	4,300,000	A & O	106¼	Nov. 6,'99	106¼	106¼	10,000
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	130	Feb. 16,'99	....	....	....
" registered			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	7,500,000	J & J	66½	Nov. 29,'99	66½	62½	665,000
" 1st g. 4's	1947	1,011,000	J & J	73¾	Nov. 29,'99	73¾	72	66,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	17,500,000	F & A	85½	Nov. 28,'99	86	84	233,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,090	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	126½	June 15,'99	....	....	....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	124¾	Aug. 28,'99	....	....	....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	138½	Nov. 22,'99	138½	137½	3,000
" bonds, 7's	1900	281,000	J & J	109	Nov. 23,'97	....	....	....
" 7's	1871–1901	4,991,000	A & O	105¼	Nov. 8,'99	105¾	105¼	7,000
" 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	141	Nov. 18,'99	141	141	1,000
" registered			J & D	140	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	138	July 17,'99	....	....	....
" const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	122	Sept. 15,'99	....	....	....
" terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	108½	June 20,'99	....	....	....
Warren 2d 7's	1903	750,000	A & O	108	Aug. 1,'95	....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	148	Nov. 16,'99	148	145	10,000
" reg	1917		M & S	143	May 4,'96	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	120½	Apr. 21,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	122	June 6,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	115	Nov. 8,'99	115	115	1,000
" registered			A & O	116½	June 16,'99	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	154	Sept. 7,'99	....	....	....
" 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	141	May 6,'98	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's	1933	730,000	A & O	92	Jan. 24,'99	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's	1910	1,219,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's	1911	913,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Denver & Rio Grande 1st g. 7's	1900	1,605,500	M & N	102	Nov. 22,'99	102½	100¾	12,000
" 1st con. g. 4's	1936	28,650,000	J & J	99	Nov. 28,'99	99¾	98½	94,500
" con. g. 4½'s	1936	4,777,000	J & J	108	Nov. 27,'99	108	108	5,000
" impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	105¾	Nov. 27,'99	106¼	104¾	44,500
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	108	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	67	Mar. 24,'95	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	77	Nov. 21,'99	77	76	7,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	108	Nov. 14,'99	108	108	5,000
" registered			A & O	101½	July 23,'89	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's	1928	500,000	J & J	92¾	Feb. 11,'98	....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	110½	Nov. 10,'99	110½	110½	1,000
Elgin Joilet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	7,417,000	M & N	109½	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
Erie, 1st mortgage ex. 7's	1897	2,482,000	M & S	114½	Nov. 10,'99	114½	114½	1,000
" 2d extended 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & N	115½	Nov. 13,'99	117½	115½	11,000
" 3d extended 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	110¼	Nov. 15,'99	110¼	110¼	3,000
" 4th extended 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	116¼	Nov. 15,'99	116¼	116¼	2,000
" 5th extended 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	106½	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	142½	Nov. 23,'99	142½	139½	12,000
" 1st cons. fund c. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	143	Dec. 30,'98	....	....	....
Long Dock consol. 6's	1953	7,500,000	A & O	142	Sept. 14,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	140	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern m 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....	....	....	....	....
" small			J&J	....	....	....	....	....
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	106	Feb. 8,'99	....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	115	Nov. 27,'99	115	115	13,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st g currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	102	Aug. 31,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
" small						....	....	....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g-4s prior bds	1996	31,452,000	J&J	91	Nov. 29,'99	92	91	120,000
" registered			J&J	93¼	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" gen. lien 3-4s	1996	31,954,000	J&J	71¾	Nov. 29,'99	72	70¾	182,000
" registered			J&J	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	111	Nov. 17,'99	111	111	2,000
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	92½	Aug. 25,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	95	Nov. 29,'99	96¾	95	14,000
" term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	111½	July 6,'99	....	....	....
" registered......$5,000 each			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	106	Nov. 29,'99	106	106	47,000
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	120	Sept. 11,'99	....	....	....

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	November Sales. High.	November Sales. Low.	November Sales. Total.
Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g	1933	530,000	F & A	65	Nov. 10, '97	....	....	....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's	1921	3,000,000	J & J	125	Sept. 15, '99	....	....	....
• 1st General g 5's	1942	2,223,000	A & O	105	Nov. 28, '99	105	104	46,000
• Mount Vernon 1st 6's	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10, '93	....	....	....
• Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept. 15, '91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's	1926	1,591,000	J & J	100⅝	Aug. 23, '99	....	....	....
Flint & Pere Marquette m 6's	1920	3,999,000	A & O	123	Aug. 28, '99	....	....	....
• 1st con. gold 5's	1939	2,600,000	M & N	103⅛	Nov. 23, '99	103⅛	102⅛	4,000
• Port Huron d 1st g 5's	1939	3,325,000	A & O	106	Nov. 17, '99	106	106	2,000
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's	1918	3,000,000	J & J	101	Mar. 20, '99	....	....	....
• 1st land grant ex. g 5's	1930	423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• 1st con. g 5's	1943	4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14, '96	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s	1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11, '98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's	1921	8,176,000	......	78¼	Nov. 29, '99	80½	79	102,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's	1928	2,863,000	J & J	60	Nov. 23, '99	63	60	9,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s	1913	2,000,000	A & O	105	Aug. 21, '99	....	....	....
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g. 5's	1945	2,280,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12, '88	....	....	....
• 1st con. g 5s	1945	2,922,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1927	5,360,000	J & J	101	May 12, '99	....	....	....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s	1999	8,200,000	J & J	101¼	Nov. 29, '99	101¼	101	165,000
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's	1948	1,401,000	A & O	107¼	July 26, '99	....	....	....
Houston E. & W. Tex. 1st g 5's	1933	2,700,000	M & N	108	Oct. 2, '99	....	....	....
Illinois Central, total outstanding......$13,950,000								
• 1st g. 4's	1894–1951	1,500,000	J&J	113⅛	July 6, '99	....	....	....
• registered			J&J	112¼	Nov. 23, '98	....	....	....
• 1st gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	106	Nov. 27, '99	106	106	1,000
• registered			J&J	102½	Apr. 15, '98	....	....	....
• 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13, '96	....	....	....
• registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• collat. trust gold 4's	1952	15,000,000	M & N	101	Nov. 13, '99	101	101	15,000
• regist'd			M & N	104¾	Jan. 30, '99	....	....	....
• col. t. g. 4s L. N. O. & Tex.	1953	24,679,000	J & J	101⅛	Nov. 18, '99	103⅛	101⅛	15,000
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• West'n Line 1st g. 4's	1951	5,425,000	F & A	111	Oct. 26, '99	....	....	....
• registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
• Louisville div. g. 3½'s	1953	14,320,000	J & J	101⅛	Nov. 21, '99	101⅛	101	29,000
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• St. Louis div. g. 3's	1951	4,939,000	J & J	89¾	Nov. 22, '99	89¾	89¾	3,000
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• g. 3½'s	1951	6,321,000	J & J	101½	Nov. 24, '99	101½	101½	16,500
• registered			J & J	101½	Oct. 23, '99	....	....	....
• Cairo Bridge 4's g	1950	3,000,000	J & D	101½	Sept. 10, '95	....	....	....
• registered			......	....	....	....	....	....
Middle div. registered 5's	1921	600,000	F & A	123	May 24, '99	....	....	....
• Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s	1951	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	125½	Nov. 18, '99	125½	125½	1,000
• gold 5's, registered			J D 15	123	Sept. 12, '97	....	....	....
• g. 3½'s	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	100	Apr. 15, '99	....	....	....
• registered			J D 15	....	....	....	....	....
• Memph. div. 1st g. 4's	1951	3,500,000	J & D	106¼	Aug. 17, '99	....	....	....
• registered			J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's	1923	470,000	J & D	121	Feb. 24, '99	....	....	....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1931	538,000	M & S	93	Dec. 2, '97	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's	1932	241,000	M & S	90	Nov. 22, '98	....	....	....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's	1935	1,824,000	J & J	104	July 18, '99	....	....	....
• 1st gtd. g. 5's	1935	933,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 1st refdg. 5's	1948	2,500,000	A & O	107⅞	Nov. 23, '99	107⅞	106½	4,000
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold	1919	7,954,000	M & N	119	Nov. 21, '99	119	119	5,000
• 2d g. 5's	1909	6,593,000	M & S	92	Nov. 28, '99	92¼	91¾	18,000
• 3d g. 4's	1921	2,723,500	M & S	63¾	Nov. 18, '99	64	62	27,000
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's	1938	6,572,000	J & D	114½	Nov. 28, '99	115⅛	113½	30,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1929	3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kan. C. Pitt. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5's	1923	22,578,000	A & O	72½	Nov. 29, '99	73½	70½	929,000
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's	1937	7,250,000	J & J	121½	Nov. 28, '99	121½	121¼	4,000
• 2d mtge. g. 5's	1941	3,625,000	J & J	115	Nov. 28, '99	115	114½	13,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's	1945	2,500,000	A & O	108	Nov. 29, '99	108	108	3,000
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's	1997	5,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 8, '98	....	....	....
• registered			M & N	....	....	....	....	....

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	NOVEMBER SALES. *High.*	NOVEMBER SALES. *Low.*	NOVEMBER SALES. *Total.*
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s	1940	15,000,000	J&J	110	Nov. 18,'99	110	110	1,000
" registered	....	....	J&J	108¾	Nov. 24,'99	109½	108¾	4,000
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1941	10,000,000	A & O	113	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
" registered	....		A & O	109½	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1933	10,280,000	J & J	103¾	Nov. 21,'99	103¾	103¾	11,000
" registered	1933		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's	1945	2,000,000	M&S	93	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
" registered	....		M&S	....	....	....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	101⅛	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
Lit. Rock & M., tr. co. ctfs. for 1st g. 5's	1937	3,145,000	Q J	36	Nov. 9,'99	36	36	1,000
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	124½	July 11,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1931	1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22,'99	101	101	2,000
Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	96¼	Oct. 10,'99	....	....	....
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	100	Nov. 29,'99	100	98	10,000
" g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	91	Sept. 27,'97	....	....	....
" deb. g. 5's	1934	1,135,000	J & D	100	May 25,'97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's	1949	5,685,000	M & S	87½	Nov. 16,'99	87½	87½	1,000
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's	1927	883,000	M & S	100	June 3,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's	1935	1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's	1911	250,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st 5's	1911	750,000	M & S	107½	July 16,'96	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's	1932	1,262,000	QJAN	100½	Apr. 27,'99	....	....	....
Louisv'e Ev. & St. Louis								
" 1st con. TrCo. ct. gold 5's	1939	3,627,000	J & J	65	Nov. 29,'99	66¾	63	273,000
" Gen. mtg. g. 4's	1943	2,432,300	M & S	7¾	Nov. 8,'99	8	7	101,000
Louis. & Nash. Cecilian brch. 7's	1907	435,000	M & S	106	Nov. 11,'97	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st 6's	1930	5,000,000	J & J	132½	Nov. 3,'99	132½	132½	6,000
" 2d 6's	1930	1,000,000	J & J	121½	July 10,'99	....	....	....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's	1919	1,950,000	J & D	114	Oct. 26,'99	....	....	....
" general mort. 6's	1930	9,794,000	J & D	119½	Nov. 27,'99	119½	117	28,000
" Pensacola div. 6's	1920	580,000	M & S	109½	Nov. 1,'99	109½	109½	3,000
" St. Louis div. 1st 6's	1921	3,500,000	M & S	125	Dec. 7, 97	....	....	....
" 2d 3's	1980	3,000,000	M & S	66	Oct. 19,'99	....	....	....
" Nash. & Dec. 1st 7's	1900	1,900,000	J & J	103	Oct. 26,'99	....	....	....
" So. & N. Ala. si'g fd. 6s	1910	1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
" con. gtd. g. 5's	1936	3,678,000	F & A	109½	Oct. 24,'99	....	....	....
" gold 5's	1937	1,764,000	M & N	107	Nov. 6,'99	107	106	3,000
" Unified gold 4's	1940	14,994,000	J & J	100	Nov. 29,'99	100½	99½	207,000
" registered	1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'98	....	....	....
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's	1903-1918	12,500,000	A & O	98½	Nov. 27,'99	98½	98	274,000
" Pen. & At. 1st 6's, g. g.	1921	2,753,000	F & A	111	Nov. 23,'99	111	111	3,000
" collateral trust g. 5's	1931	5,129,000	M & N	108½	July 26,'99	....	....	....
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s	1945	4,000,000	M & S	107¾	Nov. 8,'98	107¾	107½	7,000
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,096,000	F & A	109½	Nov. 21,'99	110	109½	6,000
Kentucky Cent. g. 4's	1987	6,742,000	J & J	97½	Nov. 14,'99	98¼	97½	6,000
L. & N. Louv. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s	1931	3,258,000	M & N	106	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's	1945	3,000,000	M & S	96¾	Nov. 17,'99	96¾	96½	37,000
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's	1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's	1990	28,065,000	A & O	106	Nov. 29,'99	107	105	225,000
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's	1908	10,818,000	J & J	116½	Nov. 21,'99	118	116	42,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's	1934	2,544,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's	1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5's	1997	12,500,000	F & A	120¾	Nov. 27,'99	120¾	119½	88,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's	1997	7,650,000	J & D	122¾	Nov. 20,'99	123	122¾	7,000
" registered	....		J & D	112½	May 29,'98	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's	1993	3,000,000	M & S	124	Oct. 10,'99	....	. ..	....
" registered	....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's	1993	5,000,000	M & S	124½	Nov. 20,'99	124½	124¼	12,000
" registered	....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Central.								
" con. mtge. 4's	1911	59,511,000	J & J	77½	Nov. 10,'99	77½	77	18,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's	1939	17,072,000	JULY	26	Nov. 29,'96	27½	25½	626,000
" 2d 3's	1939	11,310,000	JULY	12¾	Nov. 23,'99	13	12	134,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's	1917	950,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's	1942	4,635,000	M & S	87¾	Nov. 23,'99	88	87	266,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's	1927	11,075,000	J & D	100	Sept. 12,'95	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "A" 1917 coup. due		12,265,000	M & S	15	Dec. 7,'98	....	....	....
March 1, 1889, stamped 1½% paid				....	....	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "B"	1917	12,265,000	A	14	Apr. 5,'99	....	....	....

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Mexican Northern 1st g. 6's	1910	1,318,000	J & D	108	Oct. 16,'99	....	....	....
• registered			J & D	....		....	....	....
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30yr. g. 5's	1926	6,103,000	F & A	108	Oct. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's	1927	950,000	J & D	150	Apr. 20,'99	....	....	....
• 1st con. g. 5's	1934	5,000,000	M & N	111¼	Nov. 22,'99	113	111	36,000
• Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's	1909	1,015,000	J & D	121	July 12,'99	....	....	....
• Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's	1910	636,000	J & D	127	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
• Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's	1921	1,382,000	J & A	128	Dec. 12,'98	....	....	....
• 1st & refunding g. 4's	1949	7,600,000	M & S	96	Nov. 15,'99	96	96	3,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's	1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	....
• stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.				....		....	....	....
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's	1926	8,280,000	J & J	94	Apl. 2,'95	....	....	....
• stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's	1938	6,710,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
• stamped pay. of int. gtd.				....		....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y 1st con. g. 5's	1919	4,050,000	J & J	109	Oct. 30,'99	....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's	1990	39,718,000	J & D	93⅛	Nov. 29,'99	93¾	92¼	355,500
• 2d mtge. g. 4's	1990	20,000,000	F & A	70⅛	Nov. 29,'99	72¾	69	908,500
• 1st ext gold 5's	1944	1,218,000	M & N	95¼	Nov. 29,'99	95¼	90	297,000
• of Texas 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	2,685,000	M & S	93¼	Nov. 29,'99	94	91	928,000
• Kan. C. & P. 1st g. 4's	1990	2,500,000	F & A	77	Nov. 29,'99	78	76½	5,000
• Dal. & Waco 1st g. g. 5's	1940	1,340,000	M & N	95	Oct. 12,'99	....	....	....
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. 7's	1906	558,000	M & N	100⅝	Nov. 22,'99	100⅝	100⅝	1,000
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's	1903	187,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mo Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	4,000,000	A & O	104½	Nov. 23,'99	105¼	104½	126,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's	1920	14,904,000	M & N	116	Nov. 29,'99	116¾	115¼	28,000
• 3d mortgage 7's	1906	3,828,000	M & N	113¼	Nov. 21,'99	113¼	112	28,000
• trusts gold 5's	1917	14,376,000	M & S	97⅝	Nov. 27,'99	98	97	126,000
• registered			M & S	....		....	....	....
• 1st collateral gold 5's	1920	7,000,000	F & A	94	Nov. 28,'99	95½	93	153,000
• registered			F & A	....		....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's	1938	7,000,000	M & S	106½	Nov. 27,'99	107	106½	5,000
• 2d extended g. 5's	1938	2,573,000	F & A	110	Nov. 10,'99	110	110	2,000
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's	1926	750,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's	1926	520,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
St. L. & I. g. con. R. R. & l. gr. 5's	1931	24,269,000	A & O	110	Nov. 29,'99	110½	109½	654,000
• stamped gtd gold 5's	1931	6,945,000	A & O	109	Nov. 1,'99	109	109	15,000
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's	1945	874,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
• small		226,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
• inc. g. 4's	1945	700,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
• small		500,000	......	....		....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's	1927	7,000,000	J & J	127¾	Nov. 15,'99	127¾	127¾	1,000
• 1st entension 6's	1927	974,000	J & D	121¾	June 30,'99	....	....	....
• gen. g. 4's	1938	9,347,000	Q J	85	Nov. 27,'99	85	84½	173,000
• Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's	1947	4,000,000	F & A	109	Oct. 2,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's	1931	4,000,000	M & S	86	Dec. 17,'95	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's	1913	6,300,000	J & J	130	Nov. 20,'99	130	130	6,000
• 2d 6's	1901	1,000,000	J & J	101	Sept. 12,'97	....	....	....
• 1st cons. g. 5's	1928	6,218,000	A & O	106½	Nov. 23,'99	106½	106	30,000
• 1st 6's T. & Pb.	1917	300,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
• 1st 6's McM. M. W. & Al.	1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'98	....	....	....
• 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch	1923	371,000	J & J	115	Mar. 22,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's	1915	1,320,000	A & O	108½	Aug. 13,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's	1903	18,905,000	J & J	112¼	Nov. 14,'99	112¼	112¼	12,000
• 1st registered	1903		J & J	111½	Oct. 3,'99	....	....	....
• debenture 5's	1904	5,191,000	M & S	106½	Nov. 24,'99	106½	106½	5,000
• debenture 5's reg			M & S	106½	Nov. 17,'99	106½	106	6,000
• reg. deben. 5's	1889-1904	680,000	M & S	108½	Feb. 21,'98	....	....	....
• debenture g. 4's	1890-1905	5,887,000	J & D	103½	June 26,'99	....	....	....
• registered			J & D	104½	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
• deb. cert. ext. g. 4's	1905	4,102,000	M & N	102½	Nov. 21,'99	102½	102½	1,000
• registered			M & N	106⅝	Sept. 28,'99	....	....	....
• g. mortgage 3½s	1997	35,107,000	J & J	109⅝	Nov. 16,'99	110	109⅝	7,000
• • registered			J & J	112½	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
Michigan Central col. g. 3½s	1998	18,511,000	F & A	97½	Nov. 29,'99	97⅝	97⅛	116,000
• registered			F & A	93	Nov. 14,'99	93	93	5,000
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s	1998	90,538,000	F & A	98	Nov. 28,'99	98¼	97½	251,000
• registered			F & A	97¾	Nov. 10,'99	97¾	97¾	5,000
Harlem 1st mortgage 7's c	1900	12,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 16,'99	....	....	....
• 7's registered	1900		M & N	104	Aug. 28,'99	....	....	....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's	1986	1,650,000	F & A	103	May 7,'97	....	....	....
• reg. certificates			F & A	....		....	....	....

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West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's		50,000,000	J & J	113½	Nov. 28,'99	114	113	114,000
" registered			J & J	113½	Nov. 23,'99	113½	113	50,000
Beech Creek 1st. g. gtd. 4's	1936	5,000,000	J & J	112	Aug. 31,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. 5's	1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" registered		....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	95	July 28,'98	....	....	....
" small bonds series B		33,100	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	300,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's	1922	9,081,000	A & O	126	Nov. 29,'99	126	122½	6,000
coup. g. bond currency			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's	1916	130,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's	1918	375,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's	1915	400,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13,'94	....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's	1922	1,800,000	J & J	107	Aug. 13,'98	....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's	1991	2,500,000	M & S	106½	Nov. 14,'99	106½	106½	8,000
Carthage & Adiron 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Putnam 1st gtd g. 4's	1993	4,000,000	A & O	103	May 22,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's	1927	1,200,000	A & O	123	July 14,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.								
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's	1906	924,000	F & A	123	June 13,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore con. 1st 7's	1900	8,173,000	J&J	103	Nov. 27,'99	103⅝	103	16,000
" con. 1st registered	1900		Q J	101¾	Nov. 3,'99	101¾	101¾	1,000
" con. co. 2d 7's	1903	8,428,000	J&D	114¼	Nov. 13,'99	114¼	114¼	2,000
" con. 2d registered	1903		J&D	115⅛	Nov. 18,'99	115⅛	115⅛	17,000
" g 3½s	1997	30,542,000	J & D	110¼	Nov. 21,'99	111	109⅛	16,000
" " registered			J & D	108	Oct. 10,'99	....	....	....
Cin. Sp. 1st gtd L. S. & M. S. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108¼	Dec. 1,'97	....	....	....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1938	840,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	122¾	Nov. 3,'98	122¾	122¾	1,000
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's	1902	8,000,000	M & N	110⅝	Oct. 3,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. 5's	1902	2,000,000	M & N	103	May 9,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1909	1,500,000	M & S	122	Feb. 25,'98	....	....	....
" coup. 5's	1931	3,576,000	M & S	129	Nov. 20,'99	129	129	5,000
" reg. 5's	1931		Q M	121	Dec. 6,'97	....	....	....
" mort. 4's	1940	2,600,000	J & J	106	Feb. 25,'98	....	....	....
" mtge. 4's reg			J & J	108	Jan. 7,'98	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 6's	1989	476,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's	1937	19,425,000	A & O	106⅛	Nov. 28,'99	106⅛	105½	52,000
" registered			A & O	104	Nov. 24,'99	104	103½	2,000
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's	1903	2,000,000	J & D	187	Nov. 17,'99	187	187	1,000
" con. deb. receipts	$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	189	Nov. 6,'99	189	189	12,000
" small certifs	$100	1,430,000	......	186	Sept. 8,'99	....	....	....
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's	1937	2,838,000	M & N	133	Aug. 16,'97	....	....	....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's	1918	575 000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's	1905	6,000,000	J & J	117¾	Sept. 18,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 6's	1905	4,000,000	J & J	113	July 29,'99	....	....	....
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's	1992	14,597,000	M & S	105	Nov. 29,'99	105	104¼	39,000
" registered $5,000 only.		....	M & S	101½	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
N.P. 1st m.R.R.&L.G.S.F.g.c.6's	1921	4,495,000	J & J	119½	Apr. 12,'99	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	112	July 20,'98	....	....	....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen 6's	1923	7,985,000	F & A	131¼	May 15,'99	....	....	....
" registered certificates			Q F	132	July 28,'98	....	....	....
N. P. Ry prior ln ry.&ld.gt.g.4's	1997	89,889,000	Q J	102¼	Nov. 29,'99	102⅞	101	522,500
" registered			Q J	102½	Oct. 2,'99	....	....	....
" gen. lien g. 3's	2047	56,000,000	Q F	66	Nov. 29,'99	66	64½	645,000
" registered			Q F	66	Sept. 21,'99	....	....	....
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's	1948	1,538,000	QMCH	90	June 2,'99	....	....	....
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's	1933	3,851,000	J & J	120	Nov. 28,'99	120	119	68,000
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's	1941	830,000	M & N	108½	July 18,'99	....	....	....
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's	1931	7,283,000	M & N	135	June 19,'99	....	....	....
" New River 1st 6's	1932	2,000,000	A & O	130	Aug. 24,'98	....	....	....
" imp'ment and ext. 6's	1934	5,000,000	F & A	119	Mar. 15,'99	....	....	....
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's	1989	5,000,000	J & N	99⅝	Nov. 29,'99	100	96½	21,000
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	101	Feb. 23,'97	....	....	....

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	LAST SALE. Date.	NOVEMBER SALES. High	NOVEMBER SALES. Low.	NOVEMBER SALES. Total.
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s.	1996	24,828,600	A & O	92¾	Nov. 23,'99	92⅝	91⅛	416,000
• registered			A & O	95½	June 12,'99	....	....	....
• small bonds			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	103	Oct. 24,'99	....	....	....
• gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	85	Dec. 16,'96	....	....	....
Omaha & St. Lo. 1st g 4's	1901	2,376,000	J & J	75½	Oct. 26,'99	....	....	....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,600	J & D	108	Nov. 27,'99	110	108	88,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,763,000	A & O	104⅝	Nov. 21,'99	104⅝	103¾	6,000
• s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,482,000	M & N	103¼	Oct. 17,'99	....	....	....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,467,000	J & J	115	Nov. 28,'99	115	114	22,000
• reg	1921		J & J	115	Nov. 29,'99	115	115	3,000
• gtd. 3½ coi. tr. reg. cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis con. g 4½'s								
• Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	115	Nov. 28,'99	115	115	3,000
• Series B	1942	10,000,000	A & O	117½	Sept. 11,'99	....	....	....
• Series C	1942	2,000,000	M & N	118	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
• Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,863,000	M & N	106	Nov. 17,'99	106	104½	6,000
Pitts., C. & St. Louis 1st c. 7's	1900	6,863,000	F & A	105⅝	Apr. 13,'99	....	....	....
• 1st reg. 7's	1900		F & A	109¼	Apr. 23,'97	....	....	....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,917,000	J & J	140	Nov. 16,'99	140	140	4,000
• 2d 7's	1912	2,546,000	J & J	139	Nov. 16,'99	140	139	3,000
• 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	135	June 7,'99	....	....	....
Chic., St. Louis, & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	119½	Oct. 4,'99	....	....	....
• registered		....	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts. con. s. fund 7's	1900	1,810,000	M & N	108	Apr. 19,'98	....	....	....
• gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A.	1942	3,000,000	J & J	105¼	Sept. 11,'99	....	....	....
• Series B.	1942	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
E. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½s Ser. B.	1940	2,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• • • C.	1940	1,508,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½ g	1941	4,455,000	J & J	114	Oct. 19,'99	....	....	....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's.	1942	5,389,000	M & S	102	Nov. 10,'97	....	....	....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's.	1945	1,400,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000	......	108	May 12,'97	....	....	....
con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15	....	....	....	....	....
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• registered			Q Mch	....	....	....	....	....
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	111	July 8,'97	....	....	....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	115½	Feb. 14,'98	....	....	....
Del. R. RR. & BgeCo 1st gtd g. 4's,	1936	1,300,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Sunbury & Lewiston 1st g. 4's	1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Peo., Dec. & Ev. Tr. Co. ctf. 1st g. 6's.	1920	1,140,000	J & J	100	Nov. 27,'99	100	100	6,000
• Ev. div. Tr. Co. cf 1st g. 6's.	1920	1,433,000	M & S	97¾	Nov. 29,'99	97¾	96	38,000
• Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d mort 5's.	1926	1,851,000	M & N	20	Dec. 20,'98	....	....	....
• • 1st instal. paid		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	126	Apr. 28,'99	....	....	....
• 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	96	Nov. 14,'99	96	96	2,000
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's.	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	959,000	J & J	121	Nov. 23,'96	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A,	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, McK'port & Y. 1st 6's,	1932	2,250,000	J & J	117	May 31,'89	....	....	....
• 2d g. 6's	1934	900,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's	1918	600,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's,	1916	1,000,000	J & J	90	June 24,'99	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's,	1940	3,000,000	A & O	116	July 29,'99	....	....	....
• 1st cons. 5's	1943	408,000	J & J	98	July 14,'97	....	....	....

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Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's,	1917	1,589,000	J & J	96¾	Oct. 11,'99	....	....	....
• J. P. M. & Co., ctfs.,	....	8,111,000	......	99⅛	Oct. 12,'99	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's,	1927	1,562,000	M & N	....		...	....	....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's...........	1997	63,887,000	J & J	87	Nov. 29,'99	87⅛	86	1,354,000
• registered...............			J & J	84⅛	Nov. 29,'99	84½	84⅛	5,000
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's.....	1939	15,200,000	J & J	96⅝	Nov. 29,'99	96½	96	191,000
• Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's.	1917	550,000	A & O	88	June 27,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's,	1939	1,850,000	J & D	105	Nov. 10,'99	105	105	20,000
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 3-4,	1940	4,510,000	J & J	73	Nov. 28,'99	73	73	16,000
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's,	1913	297,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2.3-4.2........	1947	3,500,000	J & J	83⅛	Nov. 10,'99	86	83⅛	4,000
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class A,	1906	500,000	M & N	110	Nov. 15,'99	110	110	3,500
• 2d g. 6's, Class B	1906	2,709,500	M & N	110⅛	Nov. 15,'99	110⅛	110	15,000
• 2d g. 6's, Class C	1906	2,400,000	M & N	110	Nov. 15,'99	110	110	3,500
• 1st g. 6's P. C. & O.....	1919	1,025,000	F & A	118	May 23,'92	....	....	....
• gen. g. 6's............	1931	7,807,000	J & J	125	Nov. 29,'99	125	124⅛	59,000
• gen. g. 5's	1931	12,292,000	J & J	110⅛	Nov. 29,'99	110⅛	109⅛	83,000
• 1st Trust g. 5's........	1987	1,099,000	A & O	100⅛	Oct. 3,'99	....	....	....
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6's,	1910	289,000	A & O	105	Oct. 4,'96	....	....	....
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's......	1937	1,608,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's..	1906	6,388,000	J & D	84	Nov. 28,'99	84¼	83⅛	88,000
• South'n div. 1st g. 5's.	1947	1,500,000	A & O	100	Nov. 29,'99	100⅛	100	15,000
• Central div. 1st g 4's..	1929	1,962,000	A & O	96	Sept. 26,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs.,	1989	20,000,000	M & N	88⅛	Nov. 29,'99	89⅞	87⅞	228,000
• 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs....	1989	9,000,000	J & J	61⅝	Nov. 29,'99	62½	59½	1,710,000
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's.	1947	339,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's.	1937	2,480,000	J&J15	112	Nov. 28,'99	112	112	5,000
• gtd. gold 5's	1937	1,188,000	J & J	90	Mar. 20,'96	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's.........	1913	1,000,000	F & A	120	Feb. 8,'99	....	....	....
• 2d 5's....................	1917	2,000,000	A & O	111	Nov. 28,'99	111¼	111	6,000
• 1st con. g. 4's	1968	1,000,000	J & D	100¼	Nov. 24,'99	100½	100¼	21,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's..	1909	8,000,000	A & O	118½	Nov. 28,'99	118½	118½	8,000
• Dakota ext'n 6's......	1910	5,676,000	M & N	119	Nov. 28,'99	119	119	1,000
• 1st con. 6's............	1933	13,344,000	J & J	142	Nov. 29,'99	142	142	2,000
• 1st con. 6's, registered....			J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
• 1st c. 6's, red'd to 4½'s....		21,587,000	J & J	115¾	Nov. 28,'99	115¾	115	42,000
• 1st cons. 6's register'd....			J & J	105	Nov. 4,'95	....	....	....
• Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's..	1937	7,805,000	J & D	105¼	Nov. 29,'99	105¼	105¼	5,000
• registered.................			J & D	104	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minneapolis Union 1st 6's......	1922	2,150,000	J & J	127¼	Feb. 8,'98	....	....	....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd..	1937	6,000,000	J & J	135	Oct. 23,'99	....	....	....
• 1st 6's, registered.........			J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97	....	....	....
• 1st g. g. 5's...........	1937	2,700,000	J & J	117	Oct. 6,'99	....	....	....
• registered.................			J & J	....		....	....	....
Eastern Minn. 1st d. 1st g. 5's..	1908	4,700,000	A & O	112	Sept. 28,'99	....	....	....
• registered.................			A & O	....		....	....	....
Eastn. R'y Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's.	1940	5,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
• registered.................			A & O	....		....	....	....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's,	1938	3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11,'99	....	....	....
• registered.................			J & J	....		....	....	....
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's.	1947	4,940,000	M & S	106¾	Nov. 20,'99	106¾	106¾	7,000
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's,	1919	3,872,000	J & J	112⅝	Oct. 2,'99	....	....	....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's...	1934	4,056,000	A & O	122	Nov. 3,'99	122	122	5,000
• 1st g. 5's................	1934	2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99	....	....	....
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's......	1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's.	1949	2,847,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold,	1924	500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4,'86	....	...	....
Southern Pacific Co.								
• g. 4's Central Pac. coll..	1949	28,818,500	J & D	83¾	Oct. 31,'99	....	....	....
• • registered......			J & D	....				
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd. g. 4's..	1949	51,482,500	F & A	99⅛	Nov. 29,'99	99¾	98⅛	1,044,000
• registered......			F & A	....		....	....	....
• mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s...	1929	24,407,000	J & D	83¾	Nov. 29,'99	84⅛	82⅝	957,000
• • registered			J & D	....		....	....	....
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S. A. 1st g 6's..	1910	4,756,000	F & A	108	Oct. 17,'99	....	....	....
• 2d g 7's...............	1905	1,000,000	J & D	109⅛	Nov. 4,'99	109⅛	109⅛	3,000
• Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's.	1931	13,418,000	M & N	103	Nov. 29,'99	103	101	283,000
Houst. & T C 1st Waco & N 7's..	1903	1,140,000	J & J	125	June 29,'92	....	....	....
• 1st g 5's int. gtd.......	1937	6,877,000	J & J	112	Nov. 23,'99	112	112	29,000
• con. g 6 s int. gtd......	1912	3,455,000	A & O	110	Oct 19,'99	....	....	....
• gen. g 4's int. gtd......	1921	4,297,000	A & O	86	Nov. 28,'99	86⅛	85⅛	97,000

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Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	120½	Feb. 17,'98			
" 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	134	Nov. 22,'99	134	134	1,000
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,442,500	A & O					
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	18,842,000	J & J	102	Nov. 22,'99	102	102	3,000
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,892,000	J & J	80	Nov. 28,'99	81⅛	78	249,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	1,620,000	F & A	116	Dec. 14,'98			
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	106¼	Nov. 17,'97			
" con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	104¾	Nov. 29,'99	104¾	102¾	206,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909-1910	10,000,000	J & J	113¼	Nov. 29,'99	113¾	113¼	59,000
" of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A	1905	30,577,500	APR.	107	Nov. 1,'99	107	107	1,000
" " " ser. B	1905		OCT.					
" " "	1906		A & O					
" " "	1912		A & O	114⅛	Nov. 3,'99	114½	114½	1,000
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	6,280,000	M & N	104	Nov. 24,'99	104	104	2,000
" stamped	1905-1937	15,552,000		105	Nov. 29,'99	107	105	63,000
Austin & Northw'n 1st g 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	98¼	Nov. 29,'99	99	98¼	171,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J					
" of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	113⅞	Nov. 23,'98			
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd g 5's	1924	1,470,000	M & N	104¼	Nov. 29,'99	104⅝	103	121,000
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97			
" gtd. g. 5's		4,751,000	A & O					
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	28,859,000	J & J	109	Nov. 29,'99	109	107⅞	576,000
" registered			J & J	106¼	Mar. 21,'99			
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4-4½-5's	1996	5,083,000	J & J	108¼	Aug. 14,'99			
" registered			J & J					
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	112¼	Aug. 17,'97			
Atl. & Char. Air Line, income	1900	750,000	A & O	104	May 24,'95			
Atlantic & Danville, 1st g. 5's	1950	1,288,000	J & J	100½	Aug. 11,'99			
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	118¾	June 8,'99			
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7's	1900	3,123,000	J & J	103¾	Sept. 25,'99			
" divisional g 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	116	Nov. 29,'99	117	116	4,000
" con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	117	Nov. 23,'99	117	114½	18,000
" reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	107¾	Oct. 10,'99			
" registered			M & S					
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	123	Nov. 27,'99	123	120	22,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	122½	Nov. 28,'99	122½	122½	1,000
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	122½	Nov. 18,'99	123	120	31,000
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's	1909	818,000	M & S	101	Oct. 9,'99			
" deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 23,'99			
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & N	106	Nov. 29,'99	106¼	105	44,000
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1sr gtd g 4s	1949	1,500,000	A & O					
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S					
" small			M & S					
" ser. D 4-5's	1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13,'99			
" small			M & S					
" ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12,'99			
" small			M & S					
" ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S					
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	109	Nov. 17,'99	109	109	3,000
" gen. 5's. gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	115	Aug. 11,'99			
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	90	Feb. 23,'99			
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	118	Oct. 30,'99			
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J					
Staten Island Ry 1st gtd. g 4½s	1943	500,000	J & D					
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	112¾	June 15,'99			
" 1st con. g. 5's	1894-1944	4,500,000	F & A	111⅜	Nov. 3,'99	111⅝	111⅝	2,000
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	103	Oct. 27,'98			
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,241,000	M & S	107	Nov. 2,'99	107	107	2,000
" 1st gold 5's	2000	21,566,000	J & D	115¼	Nov. 28,'99	115½	112¾	111,000
" 2d gold income, 5's	2000	1,669,000	MAR.	50	Oct. 27,'99			
" eng. Trust Co. ctfs.		23,331,000		51½	Nov. 29,'99	51½	51½	20,000
Third Avenue 1st g 5's	1937	5,000,000	J & J	128¼	Nov. 20,'99	128¼	127¾	15,000
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's	1935	3,000,000	J & J	107	Oct. 20,'99			
" 1st M. g 5's West. div.	1935	2,500,000	A & O	103	Nov. 20,'99	103	100	6,000
" gen. g. 5's	1935	1,500,000	J & D					
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's	1990	2,340,000	A & O	84¼	Nov. 13,'99	84½	82	3,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	November Sales. High.	November Sales. Low.	November Sales. Total.
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....	1917	4,400,000	J & D	80	Nov. 20,'99	81	80	8,000
Tol., St.L.&K.C. Tr. Rec. 1st g 6's.	1916	8,234,000	M & N	118⅛	Nov. 29,'99	119	116¾	67,000
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s.	1946	3,280,000	J & D	99	Aug. 14,'99	....	....	....
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's....	1928	1,852,000	J & D	106	Nov. 29,'99	106	105	19,000
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g. 5's.	1945	4,387,000	A & O	109	Nov. 15,'99	109	109	1,000
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s...	1947	96,068,000	J & J	104	Nov. 29,'99	104	103	1,298,000
″ registered.................			J & J	103⅞	Oct. 9,'99	....	....	....
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's..	1909	691,000	J & J	108	Nov. 8,'99	108	108	1,000
Oreg. R. R. & Nav. Co. con. g 4's.	1946	19,634,000	J & D	103⅛	Nov. 28,'99	104	102¾	222,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's.	1922	18,651,000	F & A	129	Nov. 29,'99	129	128	70,000
Utah & Northern 1st 7's........	1908	4,993,000	J & J	121	June 18,'98	....	....	....
″ g. 5's..................	1926	1,877,000	J & J	102	May 24,'94	....	....	....
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's.	1946	10,337,000	J & J	114⅛	Nov. 29,'99	114⅛	113¾	65,000
″ non-cum. inc. A 5's.....	1946	1,117,000	SEPT.	102⅛	Nov. 8,'99	102⅛	102⅛	3,000
″ non-cum. inc. B.&col. trust		1,464,000	OCT.	76⅛	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's....	1939	31,664,000	M & N	114	Nov. 27,'99	115	113⅛	131,000
″ 2d mortgage gold 5's..	1939	14,000,000	F & A	101	Nov. 29,'99	101	100	145,000
″ deben. mtg series A..	1939	3,500,000	J & J	84⅛	Nov. 29,'99	84⅛	80	88,000
″ series B................	1939	25,740,000	J & J	39⅞	Nov. 29,'99	42¼	37⅝	5,687,000
″ 1st g. 5's Det. & Chi. ex.	1940	3,439,000	J & J	109	Sept. 22,'99	....	....	....
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. ″ 1st 6's..................	1908	1,000,000	A & O	110	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's..	1937	10,000,000	J & J	112⅛	Nov. 29,'99	113⅝	112⅛	25,000
″ gen g. 3-4's..............	1943	9,789,000	A & O	70¼	Nov. 28,'99	70¼	69½	48,000
″ inc. 5's..................	1943	10,000,000	Nov.	24⅜	Nov. 28,'99	24½	23	85,000
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's.	1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
″ 40 years con. g. 5's......	1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97	....	....	....
West Va. Cent'l & Pac. 1st g. 6's.	1911	3,250,000	J & J	113	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.	1926	3,000,000	A & O	108⅛	Nov. 6,'99	108⅛	108⅛	1,000
″ Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.	1928	1,500,000	J & J	96	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
″ exten. and imp. g. 5's...	1930	1,624,000	F & A	92⅛	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Wisconsin Cent. Co. 1st trust g. 5's	1937	1,987,000	J & J	34	Nov. 16,'97	....	....	....
″ eng. Trust Co. certificates.		10,013,000	......	76	Nov. 29,'99	76	76	4,000
″ income mortgage 5's...	1937	7,775,000	A & O	6¼	June 12,'99	....	....	....

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Name	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Year 1899. High.	Year 1899. Low.	November Sales. High.	November Sales. Low.	November Sales. Total.
United States 2's registered........	Opt'l	25,364,100	Q M	101⅛	99	101	101	5,000
″ 3's registered...........	1908-18	198,678,720	Q F	109¾	106⅛	108	108	6,000
″ 3's coupon..............	1908-18		Q F	109⅝	106¾	109⅝	107⅝	237,000
″ 3's small bonds reg.....	1908-18		Q F	107⅛	107⅛	....	....	......
″ 3's small bonds coupon.	1908-18		Q F	109⅝	106⅛	109⅝	108	4,120
″ 4's registered..............	1907	559,652,250	J A J&O	114	111	113⅛	112	89,100
″ 4's coupon..................	1907		J A J&O	114⅛	112	113⅜	112⅝	182,500
″ 4's registered..............	1925	162,315,400	Q F	132⅝	128	132⅝	129¾	70,000
″ 4's coupon..................	1925		Q F	132⅝	128	132⅝	129¼	536,000
″ 5's registered..............	1904	100,000,000	Q F	113½	110½	111	111	20,000
″ 5's coupon..................	1904		Q F	113½	110½	111⅝	110⅛	74,000
District of Columbia 3-65's...........	1924	14,033,600	F & A	....	....	....	....	......
″ small bonds.....................			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
″ registered.......................			F & A	....	....	....	....	......

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	NOVEMBER SALES. *High.*	NOVEMBER SALES. *Low.*	NOVEMBER SALES. *Total.*
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's	1948	12,000,000	M & S	104	Nov. 29,'99	104	103¾	107,000
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8's	1900	3,068,000	Q F	102¼	Nov. 27,'99	103	102	16,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's	1915	1,899,000	M & S	86	Nov. 28,'99	89	86	9,000
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's	1942	1,000,000	J & J					
B'klyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. 1st c. g. 5's	1948	6,500,000	F & A					
B'klyn Wharf & Wh. Co. 1st g. 5's	1945	17,500,000	F & A	77¼	Nov. 24,'99	80	77	33,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's	1915	10,000,000	J & J	109⅛	Feb. 9,'97			
" non-cum. inc. 5's	1907	2,539,000	J & J					
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's	1900	2,954,000	F & A	101	Nov. 17,'99	101	100¼	26,000
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's	1909	700,000	J & J	81	Feb. 11,'97			
" Coupon off								
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's	1919	1,043,000	M & N	105	July 1,'99			
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's	1943	2,303,000	F & A	93	Nov. 24,'99	95¾	93	13,000
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's	2397	} 10,292,000	Q & J	103⅛	Aug. 24,'99			
" registered			Q & J	104	Feb. 16,'98			
Total amount of lien, $13,000,000.								
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S A	1911	3,021,000	A & O	21	Nov. 28,'99	23	21	45,000
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's	1926	3,905,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7,'99			
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's	1923	1,100,000	A & O	90	Oct. 27,'99			
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's	1919	780,000	A & O	90	Nov. 26,'95			
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's	1926	1,090,000	J & J	107⅛	June 3,'92			
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1931	1,681,000	M & S	113	Nov. 14, 99	113	113	7,000
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's	1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94			
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's	1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99			
" non. conv. deb. 5's	1910	7,000,000	A & O	70	Apl. 23,'97			
Iron Steamboat Co. 6's	1901	500,000	J & J	75⅛	Dec. 4,'95			
Internat'l Paper Co. 1st con. g 6's	1918	8,947,000	F & A	109	Nov. 27,'99	109	109	11,000
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
" 1st g. 5's	1926	1,975,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98			
" 2d g. 5's	1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97			
Knick'r'ker Ice Co. (Chic) 1st g 5's	1928	2,000,000	A & O	95	Nov. 15,'99	95	95	6,000
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's	1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97			
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's	1940	1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug. 27,'95			
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's	1918	} 2,000,000	M & N	108	Feb. 17,'99			
" registered			M & N					
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's	1920	3,089,000	J & J	103	Nov. 24,'99	103	101	31,000
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's	1890–1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94			
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's cnv.	1920	1,261,000	M & N	112	Nov. 27,'95	112	112	1,000
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's	1910	443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3,'99			
Procter & Gamble, 1st g 6's	1940	2,000,000	J & J	113⅛	July 24,'99			
Roch & Pitts. Cl & Ir. Co. pur my 5's	1946	1,100,000	M & N					
St. Louis Terml. Station Cupples. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20	1917	3,000,000	J & D					
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's	1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97			
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's	1906	4,975,000	M & S					
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's	1946	2,878,000	F & A	83	Nov. 29,'99	86	83	45,000
" " inc. g. 5's	1946	7,500,000		27	Nov. 29,'99	29⅛	23⅜	1,250,000
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's	1912	379,000	J & D					
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's	1917	1,244,000	A & O	110	Oct. 31,'99			
{ " Bir. div. 1st con. 6's	1917	3,731,000	J & J	110	Nov. 17,'99	110⅛	110	10,000
{ Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's	1922	1,000,000	J & J	108	Aug. 17,'99			
{ De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's	1910	2,771,000	F & A	106	Nov. 27,'99	106	106	26,500
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's	1918	2,000,000	J & J					
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb.	1915	6,000,000	M & N	119	Aug. 7,'99			
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.								
{ Series C 5's	1900–1915	1,000,000	A & O					
{ " D 4½'s	1901–1916	1,000,000	J & J					
{ " E 4's	1907–1917	1,000,000	J & D					
{ " F 4's	1908–1918	1,000,000	M & S					
{ " G 4's	1903–1918	1,000,000	F & A					
{ " H 4's	1903–1918	1,000,000	M & N					
{ " I 4's	1904–1919	1,000,000	F & A					
{ " J 4's	1904–1919	1,000,000	M & N					
{ Small bonds								

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	NOVEMBER SALES. *High.*	NOVEMBER SALES. *Low.*	NOVEMBER SALES. *Total.*
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's..1910	400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union deb. 7's.....1875-1900	3,640,000	M & N	100½	Nov. 27,'99	100½	100½	6,000
" 7's, registered...........1900		M & N	103¼	Sept. 13,'99	....	....	....
" debenture, 7's......1884-1900	1,000,000	M & N	102½	May 22,'99	....	....	....
" registered..................		M & N	104½	Nov. 12,'97	....	....	....
" col. trust cur. 5's 1938	8,502,000	J & J	114½	Nov. 23,'99	114½	114	10,000
Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's....1911	1,957,000	J & J	110	June 5,'99	....	....	....
Northwestern Telegraph 7's...1904	1,250,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's.1919	846,000	J & J	68	Dec. 23,'96	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.							
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's..1947	1,150,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Bost. Un. Gas tst ctfs s'k f'd g. 5's.1939	7,000,000	J & J	91⅜	Oct. 12,'98	....	....	....
B'klyn Union GasCo.1stcon.g.5's.1945	13,239,000	M & N	116	Nov. 20,'99	116¼	116	10,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's......1932	1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's.......1923	4,596,000	J & J	100	Nov. 27,'99	100	99	64,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's....1918	886,000	F & A	99½	Nov. 16,'99	99½	99½	1,000
Edison Elec. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's.1910	4,312,000	M & S	110	Nov. 22,'99	110	110	10,000
" 1st con. g. 5's............1995	2,156,000	J & J	123¾	Nov. 27,'99	123¾	122	16,000
" Brooklyn 1st g. 5's......1940	1,500,000	A & O	111	May 16,'99	....	....	....
" registered		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L.&Power g. 5's..1937	2,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" purchase money 6's....1997	5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
EdisonElec.Ill.Bkln 1st con.g.4's.1939	2,000,000	J & J	97½	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5's............1932	3,500,000	M & S	102	Feb. 14,'98	....	....	....
General Electric Co. deb. g.5's...1922	5,700,000	J & D	119	July 31,'99	....	....	....
Grand Rapids Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's.....................1915	1,225,000	F & A	92½	Mar. 11,'95	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's.1922	3,750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's.1919	10,000,000	Q F	107	Nov. 28,'99	108	107	35,500
" small bonds................			97½	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's.1904	2,100,000	M & N	125	Feb. 25,'99	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 6's............1904	2,500,000	J & D	106½	Nov. 27,'99	107¼	106½	7,000
" 1st con. g 6's............1943	4,900,000	A & O	120	Oct. 30,'99	....	....	....
" refunding g. 5's........1947	2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
" refuding registered....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Chic.Gas Lt&Coke 1st gtd g. 5's.1937	10,000,000	J & J	111	Nov. 10,'99	111	111	3,000
Con. Gas Co.Chic. 1st gtd.g.5's.1936	4,346,000	J & D	111½	Apr. 20,'99	....	....	....
Eq.Gas&Fuel,Chic.1stgtd.g.6's.1905	2,000,000	J & J	104½	Oct. 17,'99	....	....	....
MutualFuelGasCo.1stgtd.g.5's.1947	5,000,000	M & N	107	Aug. 9,'99	....	....	....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's.1949	1,500,000	M & S	103⅝	Oct. 19,'99	....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr. g. 5's....1933	3,805,500	M & N	101	Mar. 16,'98	....	....	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	Aug. 1.	*Sept. 1.*	*Oct 1.*	*Nov. 1.*	*Dec. 1.*
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.83¼— ½	4.83 — ¼	4.81¼— ½	4.82¾— 3	4.81 — ¼
" " Sight	4.86½— ¾	4.86 — ¼	4.84¾— 5	4.86½— ¾	4.86¼— ½
" " Cables	4.87¼— ½	4.86¾— 7	4.85½— ¾	4.87¼— ½	4.87¼— ½
" Commercial long	4.82½— 3	4.82 — ¾	4.80¾— 1	4.81¾— 2	4.80½— ¾
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.82½— 3½	4.82¼— 3¼	4.80¼— ¾	4.81½— 2½	4.79¾—81¼
Paris—Cable transfers	5.17½—	5.18⅛—	5.20 —	5.17½—	5.18¾— ⅛
" Bankers' 60 days..........	5.21¼—20⅝	5.21⅞— ¼	5.23¾—	5.21⅞— ¼	5.22½—
" Bankers' sight..........	5.18¾— ⅛	5.19⅜—18¾	5.21¼—20⅝	5.18¾— ⅛	5.19⅜—
Swiss—Bankers' sight...........	5.21¼—20⅝	5.21¼—20⅝	5.22½—	5.20 —19⅜	5.21¼—20⅝
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days........	94¼— 7/16	94 3/16— ¼	93 15/16— 4 1/16	94¼— ⅜	94⅛— ¼
" Bankers' sight.........	95 — 1/16	95 — ⅛	94 13/16— 15/16	95 1/16— ¼	95 — ⅛
Belgium—Bankers' sight........	5.19⅜—18¾	5.20⅝—19⅜	5.22½— 1⅞	5.19⅜—	5.20 —19⅜
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight....	40 1/16— 3/16	40⅛— ¼	40 — 1/16	40 5/16— 7/16	40¼— 5/16
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26 13/16—27	26 13/16— ⅞	26 11/16— ¾	26 13/16— ⅞	26¾— 13/16
Italian lire—sight...	5.55 —50⅝	5.57½—55	5.56¼—55	5.52½ —50	5.50 —47½

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Agnew.—John T. Agnew, for many years a prominent New York merchant and Vice-President of the Continental National Bank, died November 29, in his eighty-fifth year. He was identified with many business and benevolent enterprises.

Baldwin.—Joseph T. Baldwin, Cashier of the Manhattan Company Bank, New York, for many years, died November 16. He was born in New York in 1833, and had been connected with the bank named for over fifty years. He retired from the position of Cashier about a year ago.

Blair.—John I. Blair, senior member of the firm of Blair & Co., New York, died at his home at Blairstown, N. J., December 2, in his ninety-eighth year. Mr. Blair was identified with many of the great railway enterprises of the country, and was one of the builders of the Union Pacific. He was fond of telling how he made his first dollar. He did it by selling the skins of rabbits which he trapped. His first lot was sixteen skins. The local market being dull, he walked twenty miles to Easton, where, after dickering with several merchants, he sold the skins for $1. Never after, he often said, did he feel as rich as he did then. He left a fortune estimated at from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Davis.—Charles S. Davis, President of the Cuba (N. Y.) National Bank, died November 6, aged forty-three years.

Davis.—John W. Davis, formerly President of the Saugerties (N. Y.) Savings Bank, died November 14, aged eighty years.

Fisher.—Louis C. Fisher, Secretary of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co., of Baltimore, died November 29, in his sixty-sixth year.

Furbee.—James H. Furbee, President of the First National Bank, Mannington, West Va., died November 10, aged seventy-two years.

Matthews.—Irving T. Matthews, Cashier of the First National Bank, Snow Hill, Md., died November 22, in his seventy-first year.

McManes.—James McManes, one of the leading politicians and business men of Philadelphia, died November 23, in his seventy-eighth year. In 1892 he was elected President of the People's Bank, and during the past year, while Mr. McManes was ill, the Cashier wrecked the institution. It was found that there was a shortage of $500,000. This amount was made good by President McManes, though he was under no legal obligation to do so.

Miller.—Lewis J. Miller, President of the Boonville (Ind.) National Bank, died November 6.

Milliken.—Hon. Weston F. Milliken, formerly President of the Cumberland National Bank, Portland, Me., died November 19. He was a trustee of the Portland Savings Bank, and a director of the Portland Trust Co.

Pierce.—George M. Pierce, President of the Bank of Hamburgh, N. Y., died November 23, aged seventy-seven years.

Powel.—James Bruce Powel, a well-known banker of Hartford, Ct., died November 17. He was one of the originators of the American National Bank and the Mercantile National Bank.

Quimby.—John H. Quimby, for thirty years Treasurer of the Belfast, Me., Savings Bank, died November 27, aged seventy years. In 1854 he became Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, and in 1868 aided in organizing the Savings bank, of which he was continuously the Treasurer.

Richmond.—Adelbert G. Richmond, President of the Canajoharie National Bank, and of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Fort Plain, N. Y., died November 13. He was born at De Ruyter, N. Y., sixty-two years ago. From 1862 to 1865 he was connected with the Treasury Department at Washington. Mr. Richmond was prominent in politics and was one of the well-known bankers of the State of New York.

Rosenbaum.—Jacob H. Rosenbaum, Cashier of the State Bank, New York city since 1890, died November 14. He was born in Germany in 1829, coming to this country when twenty years of age.

Sponable.—J. W. Sponable, President of the Miami County National Bank, Paola, Kan., died November 1.

Vail.—Charles M. Vail, Vice-President of the Mercantile National Bank, New York, since 1896, and a director since 1881, died November 23.

Van Vorst.—Abram A. Van Vorst, President of the Schenectady (N. Y.) Bank, died December 2, aged ninety-four years. He was made a director of the bank in 1845, Vice-President in 1872, and President in 1875. He was mayor of Schenectady for several terms.